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RANGOON AND WESTERN CHINA.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 August 1867;—*for*,

"COPY of all MEMORIALS, and of LETTERS transmitting them, to the First Lord of the Treasury or other Minister, subsequent to the 7th day of December 1863, on the subject of opening up a direct COMMERCE with the *Shan States* and *West of China*, from the Port of *Rangoon*; and of the REPLIES thereto (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 5, of Session 1864)."

India Office,
2 December 1867.

J. R. MELVILLE,
Assistant Secretary, Political Department.

Captain *Sprye* to Sir *Stafford H. Northcote*, Bart., M.P., &c. &c. &c.

Sir, 12 October 1867.

THINKING it possible that the copy before sent may not have attracted your notice, and it appearing to me a favourable time for my addressing you on the subject, I send you, in convenient pamphlet form, such as have yet reached me of the fresh set of memorials which have been sent up to Her Majesty's present Ministers, in further recommendation to the earnest consideration of the Government of the long expressed desire of the memorialists to have active and regular commercial intercourse established with Shan States and West of China, by railway direct from the Port of Rangoon.

The memorialists in question are from the Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Batley, Cheshire and Worcestershire, &c., Chambers of Commerce, and from the East India and China and the Shipowners' Associations of Liverpool.

You will observe, Sir, that being 11 in number, they bear the general numbers of XXVII. to XXXVII., so many as 26 others, all praying for the same peaceful extension of British trade in the East, having been previously addressed by the same, or other such memorialists, between the years 1859 and 1865, to Prime Ministers Lords Palmerston and Russell, and to members of their Cabinets; but, to their discredit, in vain. (*See* Parliamentary Papers, "China, No. 5, 1864".)

You will also see, Sir, if you do the cause the justice to read them, that these 11 renewed appeals on the subject to the Cabinet of which you are a prominent member, embrace a fifth from the East India and China Association of Liverpool to different Ministers since 1859, a fourth from each of the Chambers of Liverpool, Leeds, and Huddersfield, and a third from each of the Chambers of Manchester, Halifax, Cheshire, and Worcestershire, and the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, "forming," as the Huddersfield Chamber observed to the Earl of Derby, "a very remarkable concurrence and expression of influential commercial opinion upon the subject." In reference to this, I beg further to state to you that, while each such repeated appeal to the two preceding ministries to have the trade in question opened to British enterprise in the manner the memorials have severally indicated was more urgent than those preceding it, no reason entitled to consideration, or, perhaps, becoming English Ministers to offer in such a foreign trade question, was offered to the manufacturing and commercial interest of the country for Government hostility to a project which offered such prospective benefit to them, and promised so much permanent gain to the empire at large. Having through several years enjoyed, with my late most dear son, unreserved in-

tercourse with a large portion, and the best portion of the mineral, manufacturing, shipping, and merchant bodies of the kingdom, from Glasgow and Hull to Bristol, I can state to you, Sir, that a deep feeling does exist among them, and especially throughout South Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, that their interests have not been adequately represented in past Cabinets, or sufficiently considered by past Governments—those of Lords Palmerston and Russell, especially the, I fear, overpraised French treaty, notwithstanding; and that this opinion has been generally entertained of the Foreign and Indian departments more than of others; and most justly so, according to my experience of them, when they were presided over by Lords Russell and Clarendon, Sir Charles Wood and Lord de Grey and Ripon.

To this statement I can as confidentally add, Sir, as I do with real gratification, that the attention Lord Cranborne gave to the long neglected question of "Trade with the Shans and Western Chinese by Rail from Rangoon," and the Despatches he thereon addressed in the name of Her Majesty's Government to the Viceroy of India, dated 29th September 1866, and 7th February 1867,—as these appear in pages 10 and 18 of Parliamentary Paper, "Rangoon and Western China, 333, Session 1867,"—gave very great general satisfaction, as showing a mind in Lord Derby's Government not to be overruled by "old Indian" routine, but to secure for the country, without further dangerous delay,—and I use the term "dangerous" advisedly, Sir, in reference to my knowledge of French advances up the Kamboja River from Saigon,—the direct and regular trade which the Shans and Western Chinese have, since 1837, unceasingly desired with us, from our very much nearer and far better positioned ports in the Gulf of Martaban.

I hope, therefore, that you will now lead the Government to which you belong, as Secretary of State for India, to secure to itself the lasting credit of achieving this all-peaceful and most desirable extension of the foreign trade of the country, and to reap the fruit thereof in that general commercial approval which, as I can vouch to you, its now achievement will command throughout all the manufacturing districts and commercial ports of the kingdom, and especially those of the West Riding of Yorkshire and South Lancashire.

I have written to you more freely, perhaps, Sir, than becomes our relative positions; feeling that I am a Devonshire man, born and bred, addressing another of that county, and that my family derives variously from those of Drake, Raleigh, and Hawkins, whose efforts in their day beneficially to serve their country I have striven to imitate thus far to the injury of my family, and only to bear with every possible Whig official slight.

COMMERCIAL OPENING of the SHAN STATES and WESTERN PROVINCES of CHINA, by Railway, from the Port of RANGOON.

THIRD SERIES of MEMORIALS thereon to Her Majesty's Ministers from Chambers of Commerce.

NOTE.

The introduction of 16 pages, intended to this my eighth pamphlet on commerce with the Shans and Western Chinese, is reserved until the further memorials to Her Majesty's Government in favour of the proposition are printed, in continuation of the following 11: Nos. XXVII. to XXXVII., of which some copies are at present thus circulated.

After the hundred and more fruitless appeals from me and my lamented son to different of Her Majesty's Ministers on the subject since 1857, supported through the long period by so many and such memorials from the principal Chambers of Commerce of the country, it is greatly satisfactory and encouraging that

that the two latest Parliamentary Papers on the project—" Rangoon and Western China, 233," and " Rangoon, 421," both of this Session, show that this important proposition for the preaceful spread of British trade over a large, populous, and rich portion of interior Asia, though still objected to by the authorities at Calcutta, is no longer slighted or evaded by the Home Government.

For this change, acknowledgments are most unquestionably due to Lords Stanley and Cranborne, Sir Stafford Northcote, and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. And though the Viceroy of India and his Council continue, most unaccountably, to object to their policy herein, it is gratifying to see in the same Parliamentary Papers that, as regards the interests even of India, the objections offered from Calcutta are most unsound and wholly untenable; while they are more so, if possible, as regards what is justly due from the Indian Government to the commercial interests of the United Kingdom.

To obtain, therefore, this very desirable extension of the national trade with India and China, seems only now to require that it be still for a while earnestly pressed on the favourable consideration of the Viceroy of India, through Her Majesty's Ministers, by the general manufacturing and mercantile bodies of the country, who have thus far so ably supported my 10 years' labour in their behalf, and without whose continued aid my individual efforts, however strenuous, may yet unhappily fail.

Richard Sprye.

18, St. George's-terrace, South Kensington,
20 July 1867.

MEMORIAL XXVII.

Liverpool, 10 July 1866.

To the Right Honourable Viscount *Cranborne*, M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Memorial of the Liverpool East India and China Association.

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists are extensively engaged in trade with India and China, and are necessarily much interested in every opening that can be found for its peaceful extension in those countries.

That since the annexation to British India in 1852, of the Burman Sea Coast Provinces of Pegu and Martaban, it has been proposed that the Shan States adjoining them on the north-east and the west of China, should be commercially opened, under friendly arrangements with the King of Avra, by a railway from the Port of Rangoon, across Eastern Pegu and the Burman Shan State of Kiang-Tung to Kiang-Hung, on the right bank of the Meikong or Upper Kamboja River, near to where it issues from the Chinese western province of Yunan, a navigable stream for deep laden boats.

That having very fully considered the importance of such a peaceful extension of British and Indian trade over those interior portions of Eastern Asia, and become satisfied of its practicability with the co-operation and support of Her Majesty's and the Indian Governments, your memorialists, on the 23rd of September 1862, addressed a memorial to your Lordship's predecessor in office, the then Sir Charles Wood, praying that a commercial treaty might be negociated with the King of Ava to facilitate the transit of merchandise across his territory to the west of China. In reply to which, the then Secretary of State for India informed your memorialists, on the 25th of September 1862, that,—

> " He directed the notice of the Government of India to the subject in June 1861, and that he has recently received a Despatch, stating,—' that the Chief Commissioner of British Burma has been desired to keep his attention directed to the prospect of trade with Western China, and to avail himself of every favourable opportunity to obtain knowledge of the several routes which have been suggested for tapping the commerce of China in that quarter.' "

That a commercial treaty having been negociated with the King of Ava on the 10th of November 1862, before that memorial could have reached the Government of India, your memorialists, finding that no provision was made therein for a direct trade from Rangoon with the above-named Shan States and West of China, addressed a letter on the 28th of August 1863, to Her Majesty's then President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Milner Gibson, upon the subject, urging the advantage to British commerce of a direct land route being opened between the Port of Rangoon and the south-west frontier of the Chinese Province of Yunan, and praying that a professional survey of the country between Rangoon and the Upper Kamboja River might be undertaken. In reply to which the President of the Board of Trade informed your memorialists, on the 4th of September 1863,—

> "That copies of their letter had been transmitted to the Foreign Office and to the Secretary of State for India."

That, not being favoured with any communication thereon from the Foreign Office, your memorialists, on the 13th of November 1863, addressed a letter to Her Majesty's then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Earl Russell, referring to their above letter to the President of the Board of Trade, and respectfully inquiring whether Her Majesty's Government had decided upon taking any action thereon. To which Earl Russell replied under date the 25th of November 1863, informing your memorialists,—

> "That the matter to which they referred more immediately comes within the department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to whom the association should address themselves."

That, consequently, your memorialists, on the 27th of November 1863, addressed a letter to Her Majesty's then Secretary of State for India, the then Sir Charles Wood, stating that Earl Russell had referred them to him for the desired information, and requesting that they might be furnished with it. In answer to which the Secretary of State for India informed your memorialists, by letter dated the 7th December 1863,—

> "That the Government of India had been instructed to report on the best means to be adopted for developing the resources and improving the intercommunications of British Burma. Pending the receipt of this report, Sir Charles Wood is not prepared to issue any further or more specific orders on the subject."

That by the Parliamentary Paper of 1864, "China, 0.77," your memorialists see that upwards of 20* memorials were forwarded to Her Majesty's Ministers from other principal Commercial Chambers and Associations of the United Kingdom, advocating and praying for this proposed extension of trade from Rangoon to the Burman Shan States and Western China.

That, nevertheless, your memorialists have not been favoured with any communication on a subject so important to them and to the country at large, nor have they learned that Her Majesty's Government has as yet decided upon taking action therein.

That the memorandum and map by Captain Williams, Assoc. Inst. C.E., and Inspector of Public Works in the Rangoon Division of British Burma, dated the 21st of January 1865, and presented to Parliament last Session, Parliamentary Paper, "Rangoon and Western China, 373, 1864," fully establishes that a railway for direct commerce from Rangoon with the Burman Shan States and Western China, can be easily and cheaply constructed; Captain Williams' elaborate report, concluding with the following forcible paragraph:

> "After a very careful consideration of the entire subject, and giving to all the arguments and statements of objectors their full weight, I do not hesitate to record it as my professional opinion, founded on my own personal knowledge of the features of the country to be traversed, acquired during a residence

* Twenty-six in all, to that date; since when seven, or more, further and still more pressing memorials have been presented to the Earl of Derby's Government—we have yet to see with what better effect—in favour of this project for the peaceful extension of the Foreign Trade of England and India, over a large, rich, and populous portion of interior Asia, never yet visited by British merchants.

residence of nearly 12 years in British Burma, that 'the direct land route, suggested by Captain Sprye, from Rangoon to Kiang-Hung, *vid* the Takoo Ford of the Salween River, has in no way been shown to be impracticable. But, on the contrary, that what is before me in support of such an opinion tends strongly to establish the very reverse—the perfect practicability of the route for a railway. And since a thorough survey of the route cannot be expensive beyond its utility, the vast importance of the object to be obtained is such as fully to warrant the outlay incident to a careful survey, and the submission of the results to the British Government."

That in reference to the foregoing, and without touching upon the commercial importance of extending the Indo-European telegraph, as also proposed by Captain Sprye, by the same land route to Hong Kong, &c.—

Your memorialists again pray,—

First. That your Lordship will be pleased to authorise a thorough professional survey by some eminent railway engineer of this country, to ascertain the best line for a railway to be carried from Rangoon to the extreme north-east frontier of the British Provinces of Pegu and Martaban; and thence, by the Takoo Ford of the Salween River, through Kiang-Tung to Kiang-Hung, or by any other preferable route, to the Meikong or Upper Kamboja River on the south-west frontier of China proper.

Second. That your Lordship will move Her Majesty the Queen to send an envoy of suitable rank to his Majesty the King of Ava, to negociate, under your Lordship's instructions, the necessary friendly and equitable arrangements with his Government, in so far as the line may have to pass across Shan territory tributary to his Majesty.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

On behalf of the Association,
(signed) *A. D. Anderson*, President.

Memorial XXVIII.

Liverpool, 19 July 1866.

To the Right Honourable Lord *Stanley*, M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Memorial of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce,

Humbly Showeth,

That no direct commerce now exists between the British possessions in the East and the Western Provinces of China, although their borders lie within 250 miles of each other.

That in order to reach those provinces, at present, a detour of several thousand miles by sea and river is needful; which a direct land communication, by means of a railway starting from the Port of Rangoon, would reduce to a few hundred miles only.

That one-half of this communication would, or might be, within British possessions—namely, British Burma; and the remainder through a territory called the Shan States, tributary to the King of Ava; with which Sovereign we have now a commercial treaty which, doubtless, could be extended so as to fix transit duties through his dominions on a moderate scale.

That your memorialists do not ask the Government to construct such a line of railway, but rather that it should undertake a full and efficient survey of the whole intervening country, by duly qualified engineers; the result of which would determine whether private enterprise might be legitimately directed towards such an object or not.

That on three previous occasions your memorialists have addressed themselves to Her Majesty's Government on the subject—namely,

On the 23rd of August 1860,
On the 3rd of September 1862, and
On the 6th of October 1863.

That two other commercial bodies in Liverpool—namely, The East India and China Association and the Shipowners' Association—have, at different times, similarly urged the subject on the consideration of Her Majesty's Ministers.

That, in addition to these, a large number of other Chambers of Commerce throughout the United Kingdoms have memorialised Government to the like effect.

That Sir Charles Wood, then Secretary of State for India, stated in reply to this Chamber, on the 16th of October 1863,—

> "That the Government of India have been instructed to report on the best means to be adopted for developing the resources and improving the intercommunications of British Burma. Pending the receipt of their report, Sir Charles Wood is not prepared to issue any further or more specific orders on the subject."

That your memorialists have now before them a Parliamentary Paper, "No. 373, dated the 15th of June 1865," being,

> "Copy of an official memorandum by Captain Williams, Inspector of Public Works, Rangoon Division of British Burmah, upon Railway Communication between Rangoon and Western China, with Map relating thereto."

And which they presume is the report referred to by Sir Charles Wood. The concluding sentence of it runs thus,—

> "After a very careful consideration of the entire subject, giving to all the arguments and statements of objectors their full weight, I do not hesitate to record it as my professional opinion, founded on my own personal knowledge of the features of the country to be traversed, acquired during a residence of 12 years in British Burma, that the 'direct land route' suggested by Captain Sprye, from Rangoon to Kiang-Hung, *vid* the Takoo Ford and Kiang-Tung, has in no way been shown to be impracticable; but, on the contrary, that what is before me in support of such an opinion tends strongly to establish the very reverse—the perfect practicability of the route for a railway. And, since a thorough survey of the route cannot be expensive beyond its utility, the vast importance of the object to be obtained is such as fully to warrant, in my opinion, the outlay incident to a careful survey, and the submission of the result to the British Government.
>
> (signed) "*J. M. Williams*,
> "Captain, H. M. Indian Army, Executive Engineer,
> Rangoon Division, British Burma."

That, with such evidence before them, your memorialists cannot but express their deep regret that no steps have yet been taken towards such needful engineering survey.

That your memorialists need hardly press upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government the great desirability of obtaining a land route for the extension of the Indo-European Telegraph wires to the British Settlements in China; a consideration which adds to the importance of that survey.

That your memorialists, therefore, believing that the commercial community are deeply interested in the establishment of a safe, direct, and easy overland communication with Western China from the Port of Rangoon, and in the extension, by the same route, of the Indo-European Telegraph to Hong Kong, &c.; and being confirmed, by a perusal of Captain Williams' memorandum, in their belief of the practicability of forming a railway from Rangoon across the Pegu province of British Burma and the Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung Shan States of the King of Ava; now again address Her Majesty's Government through your Lordship, praying,—

That

That a prompt and careful survey may be made of that part of the country through which such railway can be constructed, and that such survey may be executed by professional engineers. And,

That an Envoy, of suitable rank, may be sent from Her Majesty the Queen to the King of Ava, instructed to negociate with his Majesty, not only for the survey across those Shan States, but also for fixing the transit duties upon merchandise on a moderate scale.

On behalf of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce,

(signed) *H. W. Meade King*, President.

MEMORIAL XXIX.

Huddersfield, 31 July 1866.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of *Derby*, K. G., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the other Lords thereof.

The Memorial of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce,

Showeth,

THAT in the year 1860 the attention of your memorialists was called to the question of the practicability of establishing a more direct commercial intercourse with Western China than the ship route to the ports on the east coast of that empire.

That it is now well established that the Western Provinces of China are densely peopled with a race of industrious and enterprising people, and yield many valuable articles of commerce, such as tea, silk, cotton, gums, dyes, wax, and metals, well suited for English markets, and against which British manufactures might be readily exchanged; and constitute a most important market, capable of being developed to an enormous extent by the facilities which a direct commercial intercourse would afford; and yet are practically shut out from this country by the distance and difficulties of the existing communication through the eastern ports and across the vast intervening eastern and central provinces of the Chinese empire.

That your memorialists, being deeply interested in all projects having for their object and result the development of the foreign commerce of the country, addressed a memorial, in August 1860, to Her Majesty's Government, pointing out the desirability of entering into such arrangements with the King of Burma or Ava, and of making such preparations by way of surveys, or otherwise, as would expedite and facilitate the making of a commercial road, or railway, from the Port of Rangoon across British Pegu and the south-east of Burma to Esmok, the Chinese frontier city nearest to Kiang-Hung and the other Burman Shan States.

That, after having addressed the above memorial to Her Majesty's Government, considerable further information, from various sources, was brought under the consideration of your memorialists; and they carefully considered the merits of the direct land route of communication between Rangoon and Western China projected by Captain Sprye, as compared with other proposed routes, and became still more thoroughly satisfied that it presented such manifest superiority and practicability as to warrant, and indeed to call for, an authorised and official survey. And as your memorialists still felt deeply impressed with a conviction of the commercial importance of the projected communication, they, in December 1863, addressed a second memorial to Her Majesty's Government, praying for such survey to be at once directed.

That among other considerations, to which your memorialists then called attention, and with the importance of which they are still much impressed, was the fact that the treaty of commerce then recently concluded with the King of Burma indicated a favourable disposition on his Majesty's part towards this country; and afforded a good prospect of obtaining supplemental facilities for the establishment of the proposed communication, and of acquiring treaty rights for its continuance and for the transit of merchandise on reasonable terms.

That your memorialists also considered, and still believe, that the Emperor of the French is fully alive to the advantages of his newly-acquired position in Cochin China, and will very probably endeavour to open up the Western Provinces of China to French commerce, by the river Kamboja route; and that the activity and recent development of French commerce, and the growing competition of French with English manufacturers in neutral markets, render this consideration at present one of greatly increased importance; and would make doubly serious the consequence of any delay on the part of Her Majesty's Government in securing the advantages afforded by the superior position and shorter route available to them from British Pegu.

That the communications which your memorialists received from Her Majesty's Government, in reply to their memorials on this subject, have not been such as to satisfy the very reasonable wishes expressed by your memorialists. And your memorialists observe with much regret, from a Parliamentary Paper, 0.77, issued on the 17th of March 1864, that to similar memorials from above 20 Chambers of Commerce and leading commercial bodies, forming a very remarkable concurrence and expression of influential commercial opinion upon the subject, similar unsatisfactory answers only have been vouchsafed; whereby, in effect, an official negative has, without any assigned reason, been pronounced upon even the preliminary surveys requisite for the proper consideration of a project fraught with such deep commercial interest.

That on whatever grounds of hesitation Her Majesty's Government may have hitherto rested with reference to the projected inter-communication, the official memorandum, with map, of Captain Williams, Assoc. Inst. C.E., and Executive Engineer, British Burma, published by order of the House of Commons, on the motion of Sir James Fergusson, Bart., on the 15th of June 1865, places the subject in a new and much more favourable position as regards the feasibility of the projected route, and its general features and advantages. It is abundantly clear, from this report, not only that there exist no insurmountable difficulties of construction in the "direct land route" finally selected by Captain Sprye, but that it is as expressed in the memorandum, "the route which can alone be followed to "realise the desired object, viz.,—a direct and continuous trade between Rangoon "and Western China." Captain Williams also expresses very plainly his conviction, "after much and careful consideration of the subject, that any other "commercial way to the west of China is impossible, unless at such enormous "outlay in construction as even the great object to be attained would not justify."

That the independent and official testimony afforded by Captain Williams in support of the views and opinions of Captain Sprye—whose long experience, personal knowledge, and extensive researches and efforts, in connection with the projected direct land route, entitle him to the gratitude of all who are interested in the promotion of British commerce—lead irresistibly to the conclusion that no further delay ought to take place in the requisite surveys of it being directed.

That the dislocations which have taken place in existing markets, through Continental and American disturbances, impress your memorialists with the conviction that it is more than ever necessary to encourage and provide new markets for the productions of British industry; and that as regards our Indian Empire, the policy of its development by means of new roads and intercommunications, in lieu of the hitherto policy of war and annexation, becomes constantly more manifest as the true English policy. And your memorialists very firmly believe that in no instance can this policy be more manifest by its beneficial results than in the project for direct land communication with the rich and teeming provinces of Western China from the Port of Rangoon.

Your memorialists therefore pray,—

That your Lordship will be pleased forthwith to authorise and direct a proper official survey, by a competent civil engineer of this country, of the best route for a railway or road communication from Rangoon, *viâ* Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung, to the South-western Provinces of China.

Also, that suitable diplomatic communication may be entered into with the King of Burma, so as to cement and promote friendly relations with that monarch, and to obtain by treaty the requisite concessions and facilities for the projected way.

And

And lastly, that your Lordship may be pleased to take into favourable consideration the eminent qualifications and experience of Captain and Mr. Sprye in connection with the desired communication, with the view of the same being rendered available in ascertaining and determining the best and most practicable route for the commercial intercourse desired to be established.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

On behalf of the Chamber,

(signed) *Wright Mellor*, President.

MEMORIAL XXX.

Manchester, 25 August 1866.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, K.G., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, by their Chairman,

Respectfully showeth,

THAT on the 12th of July 1860, and on the 2nd of July 1863, memorials were addressed by this Chamber to Her Majesty's Government, urgently representing the great advantages which would accrue to the commerce of both Great Britain and India, by opening overland communication with the western portion of the Chinese Empire, across the British possession of Pegu and the Shan territory of the King of Burma.

That your memorialists are aware that numerous memorials of a similar character have been addressed to Her Majesty's Government from various commercial and other public bodies throughout the United Kingdom, and that therefore the authorities in the several public departments must be fully conversant with the particulars of the project for the above-mentioned object.

That your memorialists consequently forbear to enter into further details on the present occasion, and content themselves by stating that they adhere to the opinions already expressed by them upon the subject, and to their recommendation of the course suggested in their former memorials, fortified as they have been by recent reports, received from India, as to the practicability of the enterprise. And they would, therefore, earnestly entreat your Lordship to give instructions,—

That steps may be taken effectually to survey the line of country between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung on the Meikong or Upper Kamboja River, a distance of about 500 miles, the first half of which is British territory; your memorialists being firmly of opinion that the commercial advantages likely to flow from the opening up of a communication overland between Rangoon and China, would far outweigh the comparatively trifling expense with which the proposed survey would be attended.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

For and on behalf of the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

(signed) *Malcolm Ross*, President.
Hugh Fleming, Secretary.

Memorial XXXI.

Halifax, 30 August 1860.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, K.G., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury; the Right Honourable *Benjamin Disraeli*, M.P., Chancellor of Her Majesty's Exchequer, and the other Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Halifax,

Showeth,

That in the year 1860, the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, with which this Chamber was then incorporated, addressed a memorial to the then First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, the late Viscount Palmerston, K.G., pointing out the desirability of commercially opening the inland Western Provinces of China proper, from the port of Rangoon; and praying that Her Majesty's Government would take the same into early consideration, and adopt all requisite measures for such extension of the foreign trade of the country. That memorial, dated six years back, stated in conclusion,—

"That, if those provinces were opened, a large extent of our manufactured goods would be exported to them, while we should receive from them an almost inexhaustible supply of raw materials with which those provinces abound, and which are suitable for our manufactures.

"That the then memorialists had had an opportunity of reading memorials on the subject, forwarded to his late Lordship by other Chambers of Commerce of the north of England, and they desired to express their hearty concurrence in the sentiments contained therein.

"That the then memorialists believed that it was, at the then present time, most desirable that negotiations should be entered into with the King of Ava for a route from the north-eastern point of British Pegu, across the south-east angle of his Majesty's kingdom, to the south-west frontier of China, in continuation of a route from our port of Rangoon, in the Bay of Bengal, to the extreme north-east point of British Pegu.

"That the then memorialists believed there would be no difficulty in negotiating for this with the King of Ava, if an Ambassador were sent to him direct from Her Majesty the Queen. And

"The then memorialists, therefore, strongly prayed that Her Majesty's then Government would be pleased to adopt early and energetic measures to secure to this country a trade with the inland western half of the vast Empire of China."

That, in answer to such their prayer, the then memorialists were informed, by letter from Mr. Hammond, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 27th of August 1860,—

"That the project advocated did not appear to Lord John Russell to be feasible, at least for the present."

That three years later, namely, on the 26th of October 1863, your memorialists, having previously formed a Chamber of Commerce of the borough of Halifax, addressed a further memorial on the subject to the same First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, submitting still more important commercial reasons for the forthwith opening of the desired new eastern trade; and praying,—

"That early instructions might be given to the Indian Government to cause a survey to be made by some eminent engineer of repute, in whose report the mercantile community of the kingdom would have full confidence; and who should be specially instructed to direct his survey so as to discover the best practicable route for an active commerce to be carried on to and fro between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung on the Upper Kamboja River, the year through, unimpeded by the monsoon rains."

That the reply received by this Chamber to that further memorial, was a letter from the then Secretary of State for India, the then Sir Charles Wood, dated the 29th of October 1863, stating,—

"That

"That the Government of India had been instructed to report on the best means to be adopted for developing the resources and improving the inter-communications of British Burma; and that, pending the receipt of their report, Sir Charles Wood was not prepared to issue any further or more specific orders on the subject."

That since the receipt of that letter, now close upon three years back, and full six years from the date of the memorial first above referred to, your memorialists have been favoured with no other communication on the subject, from any department of State.

That it is undeniable that the inland western provinces of China proper are inhabited by a very numerous and industrious population; that they produce many articles particularly suitable for European consumption, and which they would readily exchange for British goods; and that they thus constitute a market capable of being yearly more and more extended, not only over the western interior of China proper, but also over the Laos country, Thibet, and Tartary, by means of the Chinese merchants of Yunan and Szechuen, who now trade extensively with those countries.

That the Chinese south-west frontier city of Esmok, which in the dry season sends forth its trading caravans over the country of Laos, and over the Shan States of both Birma and Siam, is only about 40 miles distant from the before-named Shan city of Kiang-Hung, which is situated on the right bank of the Meikong or Upper Kamboja River; a little south of the point where that river issues from China, a stream of very considerable width and depth, capable of being made a highway for trade a long distance both above and below Kiang-Hung; and, by means of it many tributary streams, and their connecting canals and roads, with very extensive and populous tracts of inland country, right and left of it.

That the existing route for the transport of merchandise between Rangoon and China by the Irawadee river, *viâ* Bhamo, across the Black Mountain ranges to the north-west of Yunan, is of very great length, tedious and uncertain in its river portion, and difficult and dangerous at all times in its land part; which last portion is available but for a short period of the year, and this only for goods in small quantities, carried by mules and ponies travelling with an armed escort, at a very slow rate, and having to be laden and unladen three times a day, which alone, in a land journey of many days, must greatly injure the goods so conveyed.

That the following Parliamentary Papers having direct reference severally to this projected peaceful extension of the foreign trade of the home country, and of the Indian portion of Her Majesty's empire, over extensive, rich, and populous parts of Eastern Asia, as yet unvisited, it may be said, by British merchants, have been presented to the House of Commons since your memorialists sent up their previous memorials, namely :—

1. "China, No. 5, 1864." Presented to the House on the 17th of March 1864, on the motion of Mr. Baines, Member for Leeds.

2. "Burma Commercial Treaty." Presented on the 13th of May 1864, on the motion of the same Member.

3. "China, No. 2, 1865." Presented to the House of Commons, in pursuance of their Address of the 23rd of May 1865.

4. "Rangoon and Western China." Presented to the same House on the 15th of June 1865, on the motion of Sir James Ferguson, Bart., Member for Ayrshire, and now Under Secretary of State for India.

5. "East India (British Burma)." Copy of the Report of R. Temple, Esq., and Colonel H. Bruce, on British Burma. Presented to the House of Commons on the 22nd of June 1865, on the motion of Lord Stanley, now Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

6. "East India (Shan States, &c.)" A letter from Captain and Mr. Sprye to Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India, dated the 15th of January 1866. Presented on the 14th of June 1866, on the motion of Mr. Cheetham, Member for Salford.

That your memorialists, looking to the greatly increased and still increasing competition which British trade has to encounter in neutral markets, are of opinion that provision for this direct trade with the Shan States, west of China, and adjacent country of Laos, from the port of Rangoon, should be no further delayed.

That your memorialists, therefore, again beg leave respectfully to express to Her Majesty's Ministers, through your Lordships, the great importance to the foreign trade of the country of a commercial way being constructed, by the best and most direct route, from Rangoon to the Upper Kamboja River, or to the south-west frontier of China, such as shall be practicable for commerce at all seasons of the year.

That your memorialists venture, with deference, to suggest that the services of Captain Sprye, and his son Mr. R. H. F. Sprye, might be useful to Her Majesty's Government in furtherance of the projects on which they have through many years collected and disseminated much valuable information, geographical and commercial.

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray—

That your Lordships will be pleased forthwith to instruct the Indian Government to take all necessary measures for a survey of the country between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung, with a view to the opening of a practical and direct route to Western China.

That to facilitate such survey, so far as any part of it may have to be carried across territory subject or tributary to the King of Ava, and to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries and their Governments, an envoy of becoming rank, and of official or court position, may be sent from England by Her Majesty the Queen to his Majesty the King of Ava, instructed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to negotiate with the Ava Government for its friendly co-operation and assistance, where needed, in the survey; and otherwise as may be found necessary to the object in view.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

(signed) *Edward Akroyd*, President.

Memorial XXXII.

Chamber of Commerce, Bradford, 30 November 1866.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, K.G., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a memorial from the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the great desirability of means being now taken by Her Majesty's Government to establish a direct commercial intercourse with Western China.

The Chamber directs me, in doing so, respectfully to express to your Lordship their belief that it will be satisfactory to the general manufacturing and commercial interests of the kingdom, if the long study of this question by Captain and Mr. Sprye, and the valuable information they have through many years collected in regard to it, are brought to bear in any arrangements that may be made for the desired professional survey of the route; and otherwise generally in the carrying out of the project.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Darlington*, Secretary.

Bradford, 30 October 1866.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, K.G., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the other Lords thereof.

The Memorial of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce,

Showeth,

THAT in August 1860 your memorialists, after having carefully examined into the merits of the project for direct trade from Rangoon with the inland western provinces of China proper, addressed a memorial to the late Viscount Palmerston, K.G., then First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, as follows:—

"That your memorialists represent the worsted district, containing an industrial population of about half a million.

"That your memorialists believe a wide field for extended commerce exists in the inland western provinces of China, and that if those provinces were opened to British trade, a large extent of our manufactured goods would be exported to them, while we should receive from them an almost inexhaustible supply of raw materials with which those provinces abound.

"That your memorialists have had an opportunity of reading memorials on the subject forwarded to your Lordship by Chambers of Commerce of the north of England, including those of Leeds, Manchester, Huddersfield, &c.; and they desire to express their hearty concurrence in the sentiments contained therein.

"That your memorialists believe that it is at the present time most desirable that negotiations should be entered into with the king of Burma for a route from the north-east of British Pegu, across the Shan States of Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung, forming the south-east angle of his kingdom, to the south-west frontier of China proper, in continuatien of a route from our port of Rangoon, in the Bay of Bengal, across Eastern Pegu.

"That your memorialists believe there will be no difficulty in negoitating for this with the King of Burma, if an ambassador be sent to him direct from Her Majesty the Queen.

"Your memorialists therefore pray that Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to adopt early and energetic measures to secure to the country the desired direct trade with the inland western half of the vast empire of China proper from the port of Rangoon."

That Viscount Palmerston was pleased to refer that memorial to the then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord John Russell, whose Under Secretary, Mr. Hammond, wrote to your memorialists on the 27th of August 1860, stating:—

"I am directed by Lord John Russell to inform you that Viscount Palmerston has referred to his Lordship the memorial of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, urging that in any negotiations which may follow a pacification of affairs with China, stipulations should be included for opening up the western inland provinces of that empire to British trade, by an overland route from the port of Rangoon; and I am to state to you that the project advocated in your memorial does not appear to Lord John Russell to be feasible, at least for the present."

That Parliamentary Papers, "China, No. 5, 1864," and "China, No. 2, 1865," show that between June 1860 and February 1864, 26 memorials were transmitted to the late Viscount Palmerston, and different members of his Government, from the leading Commercial Chambers and Associations of the United Kingdoms, all advocating the proposed opening of trade with the west of China from Rangoon, by the most direct route; praying, more or less earnestly, that an envoy might be sent from the Queen to the king of Burma to negotiate with his Majesty on the subject; and that a provisional survey might be made of the country, under the direction of an English railway engineer of eminence, to ascertain the best route for the construction of a commercial way capable of carrying merchandise to and fro, the year through, independent of the monsoon rains.

That it appears also, by the Parliamentary Papers above referred to, that, in June 1861, the late Secretary of State for India, Sir Charles Wood, Bart., "directed the notice of the Government of India to the subject;" that previous to the 25th September 1862, he received a Despatch in reply, stating, "that the Chief Commissioner of British Burma has been instructed to keep his attention directed to the prospects of trade with Western China, and to avail himself of every favourabble opportunity to obtain a knowledge of the several routes which have been suggested for tapping the commerce of China in that quarter;" and that, on the 16th of October 1866, the same Minister answered a memorial on the subject from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, dated the 6th of the same month, by stating, "that the Government of India have been instructed to report on the best means to be adopted for developing the resources and improving the intercommunication of British Burma. Pending the receipt of this report, Sir Charles Wood is not prepared to issue any further or more specific orders on the subject."

That notwithstanding these communications from Her Majesty's Ministers to the commercial communities of the country, and the instructions so given, from time to time, to the Government of India, no progress has really been made towards the accomplishment of an object which your memorialists believe would open extensive new fields to British Commerce.

Your memorialists therefore pray,—

That your Lordships will please forthwith to authorise and direct a proper official survey, by a competent civil engineer of this country, of the best route, for railway communication from Rangoon, *viâ* Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung to the south-western provinces of China.

And that suitable diplomatic communication may be entered into with the King of Burma to cement and promote friendly relations with that monarch, and to obtain, by treaty, the requisite concessions and facilities for the projected route and trade.

(signed) *Henry W. Ripley*, President.
John Darlington, Secretary.

Memorial XXXIII.

Leeds, 15 January 1867.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, K.G., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury; the Right Honourable *Benjamin Disraeli*, M.P., Chancellor of Her Majesty's Exchequer, and the other Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce,

Showeth,

That the Shan States and western inland provinces of China proper, on the north-east of the British Burman Provinces of Pegu and Martaban, comprise a very large extent of Central Asia, beyond the Ganges; contain numerous and industrious populations, who carry on a large internal trade with the whole west and west centre of China proper, as well as with the Laos States, Tibet, and Tartary; and produce, among other articles suitable for exchange against the products and manufactures of the United Kingdoms and the colonies, silk, the grass cloth fibre, cotton, tea, gums, dyes, wax, lac, gold, silver, and white copper.

That in August 1860, your memorialists having strong reason to believe that, if a way for direct commerce was opened from Her Majesty's port of Rangoon, across Eastern Pegu and the two Burman Shan States of Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung, to the south-west frontier of China, great and permanent advantages would result to the United Kingdoms and their dependencies, they memorialised the late Viscount Palmerston, the then First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, soliciting the consideration of the Government to this subject. To that memorial, your memorialists would be permitted to refer your Lordships,* here submitting its sixth paragraph only, viz.,—

"6. For

* Parliamentary Paper, "China, No. 5, 1864."

"6. For which extension of commerce, seeing that a portion of the Kingdom of Burma, viz., the two tributary Shan States of Kian-Tung and Kiang-Hung, will have to be traversed, your memorialists beg to submit to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the expediency of sending a civilian envoy from England to his Majesty the King of Burma, to announce to him the fact of Her Majesty's having assumed direct rule over the Indian portion of her empire, to offer to his Majesty her Royal friendship, and to express the hope that the people of Burma and those of the United Kingdoms and British possessions may enjoy permanent peace, and be privileged to trade to mutual advantage with each other, as also with the Chinese, under the protection of the two Crowns."

That the acknowledgment of that memorial not proving such as your memorialists had hoped to receive, they, in the month of September 1860, addressed a second memorial on the subject to the then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord John Russell, to which memorial they would also respectfully refer* your Lordships, here only troubling you with its third and fourth paragraphs, viz.,—

"3. Your memorialists are credibly informed that the Chinese province of Yunan, distant from British Pegu 250 miles only, is fertile, thickly peopled, and covered with populous cities and towns, connected together, in all directions, by high-roads, navigable rivers, lakes, and canals; besides being bounded on the north by another province, the largest, richest, and most populous in the Chinese Empire, that of Szechuen; and that the Yunan province yields in itself large quantities of various rich commercial products suited to the British and other markets, including the finest descriptions of tea produced in China.

"4. They, therefore, further desire again respectfully to impress upon your Lordship and the Government the prospect of great and manifold advantages which must eventually result to British industry and enterprise, if a fair opportunity for it is afforded, in the direction pointed out."

That the result of such their second memorial on the subject also not proving satisfactory to your memorialists, they, on the 1st of October 1863, transmitted a third and more earnest appeal to the late Viscount Palmerston, then still the First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, to which they beg to be further permitted to refer† your Lordships, and in particular to the following paragraphs, thereof,—

"3. That the inland western provinces of China proper are undeniably inhabited by a large, industrious, and wealthy population, producing teas, silk, and other articles of the best quality, suitable for European consumption, against which the products of England and India may be very advantageously exchanged.

"4. That, at present, access to these western Provinces of China is difficult, expensive, and indirect; and, in the opinion of your memorialists, commercial relations with them cannot be beneficially developed until a more suitable route is established.

"5. That a rail or tramway, from Rangoon to Kiang-Hung, on the Upper Kamboja River, would afford an efficient means of communication between the port of Rangoon and the said provinces.

"6. That, before such road can be made, a careful survey of the intermediate country is essential—a distance of about 500 miles—with a view to discover the most advantageous route for commercial purposes, the year through.

"7. Your memorialists, therefore, most respectfully request that instructions may be given to the Indian Government to cause such a survey to be immediately made across British Pegu; and that the King of Burma may be moved to make, or to permit to be made, a similar survey by the same parties, across the south-east of the adjacent tributary Shan States.

"8. Your

* Parliamentary Paper, "China, No. 5, 1864." † The same Parliamentary Paper.

"8. Your memorialists would further request that such survey should be entrusted to a competent practised railway engineer, specially instructed to keep in view the advantages of such route for commercial purposes, and for the establishment of telegraphic communication, and its capability of being kept open and used throughout the year."

That in consequence of these memorials, and of others from numerous commercial associations in this country, the then Secretary of State for India, Sir Charles Wood,—"directed the attention of the Governor of India to the subject,"* and on the 13th of September 1862, stated† to the memorialists,—

"That he had recently received a Despatch from the Government of India, saying,—'that the Chief Commissioner of British Burma had been desired to keep his attention directed to the prospects of trade with Western China, and to avail himself of every favourable opportunity to obtain a knowledge of the different routes which have been suggested for tapping the commerce of China in that quarter.'"

That, nevertheless, on the 12th of May 1862, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the late Earl of Elgin, sent directions‡ to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma to proceed to Mandalay, the new capital of Burma proper, to negotiate a commercial treaty with the King thereof, the instructions for which treaty made no mention whatever of trade with the Shan States, or with the west of China, or of the direct route for the same from Rangoon to Kiang-Hong, but exclusively directed the Chief Commissioner to negotiate for the opening-up of a route across the extreme north of Burma proper, by which "opium should be conveyed—either duty free or on payment of a moderate transit duty"—from Indian territory (Assam) to the extreme north of Yunan; and by which Chinese coolies should also travel from Yunan to the unpeopled districts of Assam, granted by the Bengal Government, to be cleared for tea plantations, &c.

That so instructed specially for Indian objects and interests, the Chief Commissioner proceeded as envoy to Mandalay, and there "prepared and submitted to his Majesty the King of Burma, the draft of the treaty which he, the Chief Commissioner,§ proposed;" and that a treaty of eight articles was thereon agreed to, "which" the envoy himself officially reported, "contained all the points he required;" limiting trade to the Irawadee River route from Rangoon to Mandalay, and thence, *viâ* the still more northern town of Bhamo, by land, to the extreme north-west of the Chinese Yunan province, without mention of, or allusion to, the trade with the Shans and south-western Chinese by the short and direct route from Rangoon to the Upper Kamboja River on the south-west frontier of China proper, so generally and earnestly prayed for by the principal bodies of British manufacturers and merchants.

That, if otherwise practicable for general and continuous commerce, as it is not, the great length and other disadvantages for trade between Rangoon and China, of the route specified in that treaty, render it an impracticable one; inasmuch as the length of the Irawadee River portion of it, from Rangoon to Mandalay, is 615 miles, while the further portions by land are, from Mandalay to Bhamo, due north, 160 miles, and from Bhamo, north-easterly, across the snow-capped Black Mountain ranges, to the north-west of Yunan, 220 miles; a total of 1,055 miles from Rangoon to the north-west‖ frontier of China; while the land portion of the route, passable only in the short dry season of the year, is then impracticable for any considerable commerce, in consequence of its mountainous and wild character, and the savage nature of the very lawless tribes occupying it.¶

That, if the character of the treaty route was otherwise, and as favourable as it is impracticable for commerce, there is this other great objection to it—viz., that the 275 last miles of the river portion to Mandalay, and the whole 380 miles of its land portion therefrom to China, in all 655 miles, is in the King of Burma's proper territory, and in a direction thereof distant from British authority, from the Shan States, and from the navigable Meikong or Upper Kamboja River frontier of China proper.

That

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* Parliamentary Paper, "China, No. 5, 1864."
† The same Parliamentary Paper.
‡ Parliamentary Paper, 13th May 1864, "Burma Commercial Treaty."
§ The same Parliamentary Paper.
‖ Parliamentary Paper, June 1865, "Rangoon and Western China."
¶ Parliamentary Paper, 13th May 1864, "Burma Commercial Treaty."

That the decided superiority of this latter route is clearly shown by the official memorandum and map of Captain J. M. Williams, Assoc. Inst., C.E., and executive engineer for 12 years in British Burma, * on "Railway Communication with Western China and the intermediate Shan States, from the Port of Rangoon in British Burma," from the opening of which "memorandum" your memorialists submit the following passages,—

"For this new commerce in the East, three distinct lines of railway have been suggested; all, however, originating with Captain Sprye, a retired officer of the Indian army, who served several years in Pegu, Martaban, and the Tenasserim Provinces.

"First. His now advocated wholly land route, to commence at Rangoon, and, as indicated by a red line on the annexed map, to follow as straight a course as practicable across the north-east fontier of British Burma, to the Shan city of Kiang-Tung, and thence to the Shan city of Kiang-Hung, on the right bank of the Meikong or Upper Kamboja river.

"This route will be seen to embrace a continuous railway from Rangoon to Kiang-Hung, where the Meikong or Upper Kamboja issues from the south-west frontier of China, and where the now Major-General McLeod, in 1837, reported that river called the Lantsang, within the Chinese frontier, to be, according to his measurement of it in the dry season, 540 feet wide and exceeding 16 feet deep, and 1,600 feet wide and 60 feet deep during the floods. This river, after a southerly course of about 1,200 miles from Kiang-Hung, falls into the ocean through French Cochin-China, at the port of Saigon, &c.

"The distance, in a straight line, between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung is shown by maps to be about 480 miles, the first and most important moiety of which, as having its terminus at the seaboard, is in British territory, and the other portion principally in the two very friendly Burman Shan States of Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung."

That that official memorandum,† addressed to the late Secretary of State for India, Sir Charles Wood, and dated the 21st of January 1865, fully examines, in every detail, this direct land route from Rangoon to the Upper Kamboja river, and the other routes by the Irewadee river, Magwè, Mandalay, and Bhamo; and clearly shows the superiority in every point of view, of the first over the others; establishes its perfect practicability; states that, owing to the abundance of good timber and other requisite material along the line, a railway may be there constructed at a less cost than in any part of India; and, after enumerating some of the permanent benefits such a line must confer on British Burma, is thus concluded by Captain Williams,—

"The commercial benefits that must accrue both to British and British Indian trade, from such a direct commercial approach from the port of Rangoon to the populous and productive western provinces of China, across our Burman possessions and the adjoining Shan States, is now generally admitted; and has been so fully expatiated on by those conversant with this part of the subject, that any remarks thereon by me would be superfluous; especially as I have drawn up this memorandum solely to show the utter fallacy of the opinion expressed by some, that the most direct, if not the only line by which we can ever hope successfully to establish commercial intercourse with Western China is impracticable; and to show also the many good reasons which exist for a thorough professional survey of the line being now undertaken, and how hopeful are the prospects of the result of such a survey.

"After a very careful consideration, then, of the entire subject, and giving to all the arguments and statements of objectors their full weight, I do not hesitate, in conclusion, to record it as my professional opinion, founded on my own personal knowledge of the features of the country to be traversed, acquired during a service of nearly 12 years in British Burma, that 'the direct land route' finally suggested by Captain Spyre, from Rangoon to Kiang-Hung,

* Parliamentary Paper, June 1865, "Rangoon and Western China."
† The same Parliamentary Paper.

Kiang-Hung, *vid* the Takoo Ford of the Salween river and the Shan city of Kiang-Tung, has in no way been shown to be impracticable; but, on the contrary, that what is before me in support of such opinion tends strongly to establish the very reverse—the perfect practicability of the route for a railway. And since a thorough survey of the route cannot be expensive beyond its utility, the vast importance of the object to be obtained is such as fully to warrant the outlay incident to a careful survey, and the submission of the result to the British Government."

That, additional to these unanswerable reasons for the construction of such a commercial way as shall be capable of being used continuously through the year, independent of the monsoon rains, your memorialists respectfully call the consideration of your Lordships to the important fact that the French have lately established themselves in the three southern sea-coast provinces of Cochin China, through which flow all the mouths of that important Asiatic stream, the Meikong or Kamboja; and that they are rapidly advancing up that river and its valleys to the Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung Shan States of Burma, and the adjacent south-west frontier of China—a distance by the river of 1,200 miles from their port of Saigon; while the same Chinese frontier is only about 250 miles from the north-east frontier of British Pegu, those two Shan States forming the intervening country, and their princes, chiefs, and people having long since expressed their earnest desire that the Indian Government should establish a trade with the west of China across their territory, in the execution of which they would render every facility and assistance, and levy no transit duties either way.

That it is of the first importance to the commercial interests of the United Kingdoms, no less than to those of India and British Burma, that in a commerce capable of being so easily opened to them, and admitting of such great extension, British merchants should not be allowed to be superseded, and in fact excluded, by the superior activity in gaining access to it of foreign powers having rival interests.

That the trade of the important manufacturing district represented commercially by your memorialists has been greatly benefited by the opening of ports along the eastern extremity of the Chinese Empire and in Japan; and your memorialists feel confident that equally great advantages must accrue from the establishment of the projected direct commercial intercourse with the Shan States and inland west of China proper.

That the competition which has through late years grown up between the manufacturers of the United Kingdoms and those of other nations, and which is yearly more and more competing with British merchants in all foreign markets, renders it increasingly desirable that Her Majesty's Ministers should take every opportunity to aid in the introduction of British commerce into every new field that can be peacefully opened to it.

Your memorialists therefore again very respectfully and most earnestly pray,

First. That your Lordships will be pleased to take early measures for ensuring that a thorough survey shall be made of the country between Her Majesty's port of Rangoon and the extreme north-east frontier of the provinces of British Pegu and Martaban, in the direction of the Salween river, for the purpose of selecting the best route for a railway between those points.

Second. That such survey may be entrusted to a competent railway engineer of England, of such established reputation as will cause his report to be alike satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government, the Government of India, and the British manufacturing and commercial public interested in this question.

Third. That the necessary steps may be taken by Her Majesty's Government to obtain the sanction and friendly co-operation of the King of Burma and his tributary Shan princes to the continuation of the survey, under the direction of the same engineer, across the Shan States tributary to him, between the above north-east frontier of the British Pegu and Martaban provinces and the Shan city of Kiang-Hung, or such other point on the right bank of the Meikong or Upper Kamboja river as may be found advisable. And

Fourth.

Fourth. That in the arrangement for these surveys, the extensive information which Captain Sprye has, through several years of continued devotion to the subject, manifestly acquired * of the countries through which the surveys will have to be carried, of their rulers and peoples, and of their several interests and dispositions in the matter, may be in some suitable manner availed of by the Government.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

(signed) *Darnton Lupton*,
President of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce.

MEMORIAL XXXIV.

Chamber of Commerce, Dewsbury,
7 June 1867.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of *Derby*, K.G., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the other Cabinet Ministers.

The Memorial of the Dewsbury Chamber of Commerce,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists represent a large manufacturing and trading population, dwelling in and around Dewsbury, which population is rapidly increasing in the working portion thereof, their maintenance and welfare principally depending on the local manufactories.

That for some time past circumstances beyond the control of your memorialists and those whom they represent having greatly lessened the demand for their goods in all markets, trade therein has become so unusually depressed as to necessitate short-time labour; and that thus the receipts by the hands are considerably diminished, their domestic comforts lessened, and those branches of retail trade which depend upon the full employment of the people are become greatly depressed.

That, among the causes of this now general manufacturing and commercial stagnation, it is manifest to your memorialists that the growing competition of other nations with British manufactures and trade in foreign markets is becoming more and more serious, such competition being very greatly facilitated by the free and large export of British machinery of every kind, and of the newest patterns, to all parts of the world. Additional to which export of machinery, numbers of our most skilled workmen, for superintending its working, are enticed abroad by extraordinary high salaries. And that such working of British-made machinery in foreign countries, under skilled British direction, is further greatly assisted by the free export, also, of British coal for the requisite steam power to keep such machinery in activity.†

That, in the opinion of your memorialists, another principal cause of the depression under which British foreign trade is struggling, is the unduly high rate of duties imposed on British manufactures by some foreign States, and, also, by some of the principal of our own dependencies.

That, while the sale of British goods is by these many means so more and more checked the world over, the yearly increasing steam power of the country, the continuous improvements of machinery, and the ever-advancing enterprise of our capitalists, very greatly augment the nation's producing capability.

That

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* Parliamentary Papers of June 1866,—"East India (Shan States, &c.)," of June 1865, "Rangoon and Western China;" and his and his son's many pamphlets, maps, and official writings; continuous since the 24th of March 1852, the date of their first communication to Her Majesty's Ministers on the subject.

† In April 1865, the coal exported was 794,000 tons; in April 1866, 930,000 tons; in April 1867, 830,000 tons. Of those quantities, the deliveries to France were:—In April 1865, 139,000 tons; in April 1866, 141,000 tons; in April 1867, 172,000 tons; and during the first four months of each of those three years, the export of coal to France was—For 1865, 501,000 tons; 1866, 576,000 tons; and 1867, 657,000 tons.

That, as the before-named obstructions to advantageous trade with many of the existing foreign and colonial markets cannot be removed, and as the national power of production will continue to increase, your memorialists deem it of the first importance to the manufacturers and merchants of the United Kingdom generally, and to the large portion of the people thereof who are dependent upon the manufacturing prosperity of the country, that every new foreign market that can be opened by Her Majesty's Government, in friendly arrangements with other Governments, in all the different quarters of the world, should be promptly made accessible to the enterprise of British merchants; and this,—"not solely with a view to the commercial advantages of the country, and the material benefit of the people generally, but as promoting, also, that wholesome improvement of the public revenue which proceeds from the continued prosperous employment of the people; such employment being the only sure foundation for progress in the consuming power of the country, as this is the only safe foundation for a national income."

That on these accounts your memorialists have viewed with interest the appeals that have for several years been made to the Ministers of the Crown, and are continuing to be made to your Lordship and different members of your Government, to cause to be opened from the port of Rangoon, in the Bay of Bengal, the new trade with the Shan States and the inland Western Provinces of China, which has been now, for many years, submitted to successive Ministers, by Captain Richard Spyre and his son; supported, in a very unusual degree, by memorials to different Ministers from the principal manufacturing and commercial bodies in the kingdom.

That the Parliamentary Papers, "China, O. 77," presented to the House of Commons on the 7th of March 1864, and "Burma Commercial Treaty," presented to the same House on the 13th of May in the same year, show that, between the months of June 1860 and February 1864, 26 memorials on this subject were sent up to successive First Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, Presidents of the Board of Trade, and Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and for India, viz.: by the Chambers of Commerce of Bradford, Bristol, Glasgow, Gloucester, and Halifax—each one; the Huddersfield, and the Cheshire and Worcestershire Salt Chambers—each two; the Chamber of Leeds, Liverpool, and Manchester—each three; the Liverpool East India and China Association—five; the Liverpool Shipowners' Association—two; and the Manchester Cotton Supply Association—one; all of them praying ministerial consideration of the proposition for the peaceable establishment of direct and regular trade with the Shans and Western Chinese, and that the requisite steps might be taken for its early realisation.

That the ministerial answers, as appearing in the same Parliamentary Papers, to that unusual series of memorials in support of Captain and Mr. Sprye's efforts so to carry the foreign trade of England and India into extensive, productive, and populous new fields, appear to your memorialists to have been, in each case, most unsatisfactory; particularly those which issued from the Foreign and India Offices, the latter more especially. And that your memorialists observed, with great disappointment, that throughout the Governments of Lord Palmerston and Russell, no step was taken by any department of State towards opening the trade so greatly needed and so earnestly prayed for by the general manufacturing, commercial, and shipping interests of the country.

That your memorialists have before them a printed copy of a Paper which was read on the subject by Captain and Mr. Sprye to the Royal Geographical Society, so long back as the year 1860, and printed by them, with a large explanatory map, in 1862, as their "Western China Trade" Pamphlet vi. This paper appears to your memorialists to contain very much new and instructive information, geographical and mercantile, of the Shan States and western inland moiety of China; fully justifying the commercial views of its authors, and their then earnest recommendation that a direct trade should be opened up with that important portion of interior Asia, by a rail or tramway from Rangoon. Many passages of the paper are worthy of being embodied in this appeal to your Lordship and Her Majesty's Ministers, but your memorialists will obtrude only two short ones, as showing how clearly their authors exhibited, at that long-back date, the desirability of Government action towards opening the new trade fields in question to British and Indian mercantile enterprise. After showing, on undeniable authorities, that the inland western moiety of China, within about 250 miles of our Pegu frontier, contained 600,000 square miles of territory, with upwards of

of one hundred millions of people exclusive of the mountain population, 70 cities of the first order, 400 of the second and third orders, with a proportionate cultivated area, Captain and Mr. Sprye observed,—

"These are geographical and statistical facts, or they are not. We are not the authors of them, any more than of the descriptions we have given you of this extensive and rich portion of the inhabited world. If they are truths, as we consider they are, can it be out of place, in these days of universal progress, of manufacturing and commercial enterprise, and need of new fields for it, to inquire what trading intercourse exists between our own country and such a rich land for the extension of the British and Indian foreign trades? And should the reply be that there is no British or Indian commercial or other intercourse with those very extensive, productive, and thickly-peopled portions of the globe, can it be presumptuous in us, looking to the increased and increasing numbers of our population who are wholly dependent for their daily sustenance on the prosperous activity of our manufactories of every description, and looking, also, to the increasing foreign competition our manufacturers have to contend against in every existing market for their goods; looking, we say, at these too manifest facts, can it be presumptuous in us to inquire of our Rulers,—Why is this? or wrong in us to endeavour, by the spread of the information which we have through long years of distant service and travel collected on the subject, to open to our country and to India the boundless new commerce which this hitherto sealed-up moiety of China proper is capable of yielding, if a direct, easy, and safe commercial way be opened to it? By our annexation, in 1852, of the two additional Burman provinces of Pegu and Martaban, our rulers have for eight years possessed, as they still possess, the power, under amicable arrangement through our own Sovereign with the King of Ava, to open such a commercial way; if, in this era of unprecedented war expenditure in time of peace, Her Majesty's Ministers can be sufficiently impressed with the importance of the nation's commercial interests to inform themselves correctly on this new trade proposition.

"Le Compte, in writing his epistolary history of China, a century and a half since, stated in one of his letters 'that the scientific men of France had found China to be 500 leagues nearer to Europe than it had, up to then, been considered to be; and that if succeeding observing navigators could but bring it each voyage as many leagues nearer, voyages to it would, in time, become shortened indeed. But the misfortune is, that this is out of their power.'

"Yet the proposition we now submit to your notice is—still more to shorten the distance between England and China full one half, and that between India and China far more than one-half; and this by opening a new and short 'way' for the products and goods of Great Britain and Hindostan, to be conveyed to a full moiety of the Chinese Empire which has hitherto been, and continues unnecessarily to be kept, inaccessible to the merchants of England and India."

That your memorialists have also before them a printed copy of an official letter on the subject, from the same gentlemen to the then Secretary of State for India, Sir Charles Wood, dated the 20th of January 1862; and as that letter more clearly shows the great and permanent benefits the realisation of their proposition must bring to British India generally, and to the Burman portion of it in particular, as well as to the manufacturing and commercial interests of England, your memorialists the more regret the neglect of the subject by the Government of India, and beg to refer your Lordship and your colleagues in the Ministry to that official document, as containing much new and also sound information respecting the commercial advantages offered to India by British Burma's proximity to the Shan States and West of China, if it be properly availed of.

That your memorialists feel the greater disappointment that Her Majesty's Ministers should have responded so very indifferently to such appeals to them from the manufacturing districts to open up trade with a large extent of the interior of Eastern Asia, represented to contain close upon 200 millions of industrious and enterprising people, because your memorialists have also before them the Parliamentary Paper "Rangoon and Western China, 373, of

1865;" being an official report, with explanatory map, dated the 21st of January 1865, addressed to the same late Secretary of State for India, by Captain J. M. Williams, Associate, C.E. and Executive Engineer in British Burma, where he had served 12 years, and was still serving; which memorandum strongly advocates Captain and Mr. Sprye's commercial railway proposition, shows its perfect practicability in an engineering point of view, with many and great local facilities for its economical accomplishment, and fully confirms the opinions expressed by Captain and Mr. Sprye, in their pamphlets herein referred to, to quote Captain Williams's words, "as to the commercial benefits that must accrue both to British and British-Indian trade by such a direct commercial approach to the very populous and productive Western Provinces of China, across our Burman possessions and the adjoining Shan States."

That your memorialists have further before them, on this subject, the Parliamentary Paper, "East India (Shan States, &c.) No. 350, Session 1866," being copy of another letter from Captain and Mr. Sprye, dated the 15th of January 1866, to the then Secretary of State for India in Council; many parts of which document your memorialists venture to think merit the now serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government, especially paragraphs 23 to 31, 34 to 36, and 39 to 62, detailing French and Russian progress in Eastern Asia.

That such having been the unsatisfactory course of the Home and Indian Governments for the year 1858,* your memorialists are much gratified to see that the leading manufacturing and commercial bodies of Yorkshire and Lancashire have resumed addressing Her Majesty's Ministers on the important subject; and to learn that seven further memorials, more earnest than the 26 previous ones, have been at different dates since June 1866 transmitted to your Lordship and to your colleagues the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and for India, viz., from the Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Liverpool, and Manchester Chambers of Commerce; and from the Liverpool East India and China Association. And that your memorialists, having also before them copies of these seven more recent memorials, beg respectfully to say that they cordially concur in their several statements and prayers; and in none thereof more so than in those which refer to the long and persevering labours of Captain Sprye and his late son to obtain for England and India the benefits of this all-important new Asiatic trade, and which recommended those gentlemen to your Lordship's favourable notice, as, in the opinion of the memorialists, most competent to arrange plans for its peaceful attainment, and to ensure their being rightly carried out.

That, though your memorialists have reason to believe, as above stated, that the indifference and hostility hitherto so effectively shown to this project principally proceeded from the Foreign and India Offices, they are not without grounds for considering,† as they hope may be the case, that the Government of India, or rather the Calcutta portion of it, is the now principal opponent to the measure. But your memorialists are unable to learn or imagine any sound or satisfactory reason for such hostility on the part of the authorities in India. For though your memorialists are aware, in common with the general public, that owing to the large armies and costly military establishments at present maintained in India, and the very lengthened neglect which cultivation and exterior trade have there experienced, the expenditure of that Government exceeds the revenue of the country, they consider such insufficiency of public income to form a cogent reason why the Indian Government, instead of persevering to oppose and retard, should promptly encourage and readily assist the peaceful establishment of regular commerce with all the countries and peoples around India that can be made accessible to British and Indian merchants and their merchandise, by means of canals, railways, and roads, in every desirable direction where such reproductive works are practicable, at fair cost, though the return may not promise to be immediately remunerative.

That your memorialists venture also to express the opinion that, as respects the Indian portion of Her Majesty's Empire, a policy of honourable peace and friendly intercourse with every still remaining native power, of active encouragement of extended and improved cultivation, and of zealous promotion of interior trade

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* Printed Papers show that the project was first submitted to Her Majesty's Government by Captain Sprye in 1858.

† Parliamentary Paper, "Rangoon and Western China, No. 233, Session 1867."

trade and exterior commerce by constructing the ways to make such trade and commerce practicable, must quickly augment the Indian revenue, and eventually enable that Government to enter upon the still greater and higher duties of reducing undue taxation, improving the material and mental condition of the people, and thereby rendering them happy under and contented with the rule to which they have become subject; for such a system of improved peaceable rule over India cannot fail, in the opinion of your memorialists, to admit of a progressive and safe, yet very considerable reduction of that immense military establishment, the existence of which, and the wars it has encouraged have, in addition to eating up all the resources of the country, entailed a debt exceeding 110,000,000 *l.* sterling, and withdrawn the minds of successive Governors General from the greater advantages of State expenditure on peaceful reproductive works, such as, instead of exhausting, tend to fill the public treasury. And here your memorialists may not improperly bring to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, that the railways which have been as yet constructed and sanctioned in India are considered to have had the support of the Indian Government more as forming ways for the rapid and economical transport of troops and military equipments and supplies of every description, and, thereby, to be sources of considerable saving to that Government; rather than as ways by which the commercial products of the country should be readily and cheaply conveyed to the sea coast for export, and imported goods be similarly conveyed for distribution over the general interior of that vast and populous portion of Her Majesty's empire.

That, as regards the project for direct commerce with the Shans and western Chinese by railway from Rangoon, your memorialists, after having very fully and carefully considered it, are satisfied that India, as well as England, and, therefore, the Government of India, must benefit very largely from its realisation; seeing that, without taking into account the rich and well-peopled intervening Shan States, the extent, cultivation, and population of the six most Western Provinces of China to be so commercially opened to India and England, was, according to an Imperial census of 40 years back, as follows:

Area - - - - -	551,773	square miles.
Population - - - -	93,651,778	„
Land cultivated - - - -	53,438,822	„
Cities of the first order - -	61	„
Cities of the second and third order	367	„

That the two most western of those six provinces, and, consequently, the nearest to British Burma, viz., Yunan and Szechuen, contain exceeding thirty-eight millions of people! and are known to yield, with numerous other valuable products, gold, silver, mercury, cinnabar, vermillion, copper, iron, and coal; tea and silk; wool and goat's hair; sables and other furs; wheat, rice, and millet; rhubarb and other valuable drugs; indigo and other dyes; insect wax, beeswax, the tallow and oil trees, and petroleum; honey, cinnamon, lemons, oranges, and pomegranates; variegated marbles of great beauty; horses and mules; skins and hides; the grass-cloth or rheea-plant; jute, and other textile fibres;—products which it is but natural to consider would be provided in any quantities necessary to pay for British and Indian goods, suited both to the people of the cold north and to those of the warmer south of the empire, as also to their still more northern and southern neighbours, to whom Chinese traders would actively convey them.

That the late accomplished Chinese scholar and observing Asiatic traveller, the Abbé Huc, in his published account of his journey from L'hassa, the capital of Tibet, to Canton, describes the western Chinese as most enterprising traders, carrying on an active overland commerce with the people of Tibet, Tartary, &c.; proofs of which he gives in his description of the Chinese caravans he met crossing even the most lofty and difficult mountain ranges of south-eastern Tibet.

That your memorialists are therefore fully justified in considering that the goods principally manufactured in and around Dewsbury, together with those made in many other parts of England, would be sure of a large and continuous demand if regularly, quickly, and cheaply conveyed from Rangoon to the Upper Kamboja River, on the frontier of the Yunan province of China proper; at which point, distant by the stream 1,240 miles from the sea, that river was found by McLeod sufficiently wide and deep, even in the driest season, for deeply laden

junks to pass up as well as down it.* And in support of the belief here expressed, your memorialists respectfully remind your Lordship and your colleagues of the Cabinet, of the very great commercial advantages which have been reaped, the world over, by the establishment of railway communication between two distant points; though these have not possessed such a fine port as Rangoon at the one terminus, or at the other the extensive, rich, and populous provinces of western China, with such a rich country as the Shan States between them.

That your memorialists have been credibly informed that the official report which Captain McLeod Assistant Commissioner at Moulmyen, made to the Government of India, of his mission, in 1836–37, to the Burman Shan States of Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung, and the west of China, records that the ruling princes of those two Shan States, their Ministers, chiefs, and people, received him with the most marked cordiality and rejoicing, gave their ready concurrence to the opening of a commercial way from the British Burman frontier to China across their States, and even through their capitals, proffered every facility and assistance they and their people could render to the work, promised that British merchandise should pass to and fro through their territories free of transit duty, and declared that everything their countries produced should be at the disposal of our merchants, excepting only women and children for sale into slavery, for which cruel purpose Siamese marauders carried them off from the adjacent Shan and Karen States.

That the same official report informed the Government of India, full 30 years since, that the Chinese officials, merchants, and people, on that frontier of China, expressed even a more anxious desire that British merchants should come up and establish trade with them from our Burman ports; and affirmed that our merchants would be at all times free to enter that part of China with their merchandise, to carry it and dispose of it where they liked, and to take out of China, with similar freedom, whatever of Chinese products they might choose.

That, as similar statements and assurances were officially reported, years previously, to have been given to the late Dr. Richardson—who was also an Assistant Commissioner in British Burma—by the numerous Chinese he met in his several missions to the princes of different other Siamese and Burman Shan States, travelling as merchants with large caravans or as separate traders, over the Siamese Shan States of Zimmé, Labong, and Lagong, and the Burman Shan States of Mobyé, Mokmé, and Moné, no doubt can be rightly entertained but that the authorities and people of Western China, and of the Shan States between them and British Burma, will cordially hail, encourage, and promote the projected direct railway union of their countries with the port of Rangoon.

That almost the whole of the 33 memorials before referred to as having been addressed to Her Majesty's Ministers, by different Chambers of Commerce, in support of the opening of this promising new trade, have prayed, "That a thorough and perfectly reliable survey may be made of that direct land route by practised civil engineers, under the direction of some eminent railway engineer of England, on whose work and report Her Majesty's Government, the Government of India, and the manufacturing and commercial interests of both countries should be able to rely."

That, in common with those other Chambers of the kingdom, your memorialists feel greatly disappointed that no such professional survey, under such competent guidance, has yet been ordered by Her Majesty's Government; while the Indian Government has been expending, and is still expending, large sums, even more it is considered than the survey prayed for would cost, in sending different civil, military, and naval officers,† mostly ignorant of railway surveying and construction, on various profitless exploring expeditions of other routes, towards other points of the west of China, such as were well known to be impracticable for commerce; because this was manifest to every man of reflection, in the fact that no Shan or Chinese trader or traveller had, at any period, made use of them.

That under these thus far disappointing circumstances, and seeing that seven years have been so permitted by the Indian Government to pass uselessly away since the first of the 33 memorials was sent up, viz., the one to Viscount Palmerston,

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* The French have taken possession of all the mouths of that noble stream in the Sea of China.

† The late Deputy-Commissioner O'Riley; Lieutenant C. E. Watson, of the Artillery of India; Lieutenant G. S. Sconce, of the Indian Navy; and Mr. Francis Fedden, of the Geological Department of India.

ston, First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, dated the 12th of July 1860, your memorialists have been induced to enter into these more full details, and now beg most respectfully and very earnestly to pray—

That your Lordship's Government will be pleased peremptorily to instruct the Secretary of State for India to adopt the necessary measures to ensure that such a professional survey shall be entered upon at the commencement of the coming dry season in British Burma, viz., in November of the present year, under the direction and superintendence of an English railway engineer-in-chief, on whose report, plans, and estimates all parties interested shall be able to rely.

That such English railway engineer may be instructed to conduct the survey so as to ascertain the best and shortest route for railway comunication for commercial purposes the year through, between Rangoon and the Upper Kamboja river, on the south-west of China proper.

That Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India may be also instructed to enter into direct diplomatic communication with his Majesty the King of Ava, through an envoy of becoming civil rank from the Queen;* and to negotiate with him, as he is said to desire, in the name of her Majesty, for his co-operation; and for the requisite cession, on equitable terms, of a right of way across such portion of his tributary Shan States as may have to be surveyed, and across which the line may have to be carried.

That, for the greater satisfaction of the manufacturing and commercial interests, and as some acknowledgment due to the long and zealous devotion of Captain Sprye and his late son to the cause of benefitting India and England by the peaceful establishment of a permanent trade between him and the Shans and West of China, the Secretary of State for India may be further requested to avail himself of that officer's personal knowledge, acquired information, and apparently well-matured views on the subject generally.

That the Government of India may be directed to render every facility and all the aid in its power to Her Majesty's Envoy to the King of Ava, towards the effective execution of his mission, as also to those who may be employed on the survey; and to instruct the Chief Commissioner of British Burma to act in all ways towards those employed in this service so as best to promote their right progress with it, in such manner as shall be most in accord with the object sought, and most effectual.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

(signed) *Philip Ellis*, President.
Jesse Smith, Secretary.

MEMORIAL XXXV.

Liverpool, 12 (or 22) June 1867.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, K.G., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association,

Showeth,

That on the 29th of October 1862 your memorialists, in common with the principal commercial chambers of the kingdom, memorialised Her Majesty's Government in favour of the opening up of direct trade with the inland western moiety of the Chinese Empire from the British port of Rangoon.

That on the 23rd of September 1863 your memorialists addressed another memorial

* The late King of the French, Louis Philippe, and the present Emperor of the French, have not objected to enter into direct diplomatic intercourse with the Ava monarch.

memorial to Viscount Palmerston, then the First Lord of the Treasury, referring to their said previous memorial and to the treaty of commerce then recently entered into, in Her Majesty's behalf, between the King of Burma and Her Majesty's Viceroy of India, and stating, "That to make such treaty available, your memorialists believed it necessary that a commercial road should be made, by the most direct practicable route, from Rangoon to Kiang-Hung;" and therefore respectfully praying "that Her Majesty's Government would be pleased to cause a survey to be made, to ascertain the best route for the conveyance of merchandise between those points; and that such survey might be conducted by some well-known and approved engineer, to ensure as far as possible the selection of the best route."

That in reply to such second memorial the Secretary of State for India, Sir Charles Wood, on the 16th of October 1863, wrote to your memorialists, stating "that the Government of India have been instructed to report on the best means to be adopted for developing the resources and improving the inter-communications of British Burma; and that pending the receipt of their report, he was not prepared to issue any further or more specific orders on the subject."

That your memorialists have not been favoured with any subsequent communication thereon from any department of the Government.

That your memorialists, being aware that the chambers of commerce of the kingdom are again moving Her Majesty's Government to take this important, yet long standing, Western China trade question into their earnest and favourable consideration, desire to support the renewed efforts of those chambers by also respectfully repeating to your Lordships their prayer,—

That Her Majesty's Government will be now pleased to order such a professional survey to be made during the dry season, which commences in November next, of the country from Rangoon to the right bank of the Upper Kamboja river, in the Shan State of Kiang-Hung, to ascertain the most direct and practicable line for a railway or tramway to be laid by which merchandise may be conveyed between those two points throughout the year.

That the Government of India may be instructed to render to such engineer-in-chief every assistance in its power to facilitate such survey.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

(signed) *W. T. Jacob*, Chairman.

Memorial XXXVI.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, K.G., First Lord, and the other Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Chamber of Commerce, Batley,
20 June 1867.

My Lords,

By direction of the Batley Chamber of Commerce, I have the honour to forward to your Lordships a memorial praying that effective steps may now be taken by Her Majesty's Government for opening the long-projected new trade with the Shans and Western Chinese from the port of Rangoon.

The Chamber beg leave to avail of the opportunity respectfully to bring to the notice of your Lordships the persevering and zealous manner in which this trade with an extensive and populous portion of the interior of Asia, as yet unknown to British merchants, has been for many years advocated by Captain Richard Sprye, the original projector of it, and his lately deceased son, Mr. R. H. F. Sprye. And, in reference to those continued efforts of individuals peacefully to promote the commercial intercourse of England and India with other rich countries, the Chamber feel it their duty to add, with every deference to your Lordships, that, in common with the other commercial bodies of the West Riding who have addressed Her Majesty's Government in favour of the project, they will be much gratified

gratified to see Captain Sprye's full knowledge of the subject availed of in whatever arrangements may be made for the desired and requisite professional survey of the route, and in whatever other measures may be adopted peaceably to establish the much-needed new trade.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Mathew J. Scholefield*, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Batley, 20 June 1867.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, K.G., First Lord, and the other Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the Batley Chamber of Commerce,

Showeth,

THAT your memorialists have observed with considerable interest, through some years past, the numerous appeals which have been made to Her Majesty's Government by the Chambers of Commerce and manufacturing and mercantile associations of the kingdom, for the peaceful establishment of trade with the inland Western Provinces of China proper, from the port of Rangoon, across the Shan States of Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung.

That by the two Parliamentary papers, "China No. 5," and "Burma Commercial Treaty," both of the Session 1864, your memorialists became cognisant of 26 such appeals, addressed to Her Majesty's Ministers for the time being, during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, by the Chambers of Commerce of Bradford, Bristol, Glasgow, Gloucester, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Liverpool, and Manchester; the East India and China Associations of Liverpool and London; the Lancashire Cotton Supply Association; and the Salt Chamber of Cheshire and Worcestershire; several of which bodies sent up two memorials each; others, including the Leeds, Liverpool, and Manchester Chambers, three each; and the Liverpool, East India, and China Association even so many as four.

That, inasmuch as the answers sent to the more recent of those memorials by Her Majesty's then Secretary of State for India, Sir Charles Wood, now Viscount Halifax, as set out in the first of the Parliamentary Papers before referred to, stated, "That the Government of India had been instructed to report on the best means to be adopted for developing the resources and improving the inter-communication of British Burmah;" your memorialists forebore to address Her Majesty's Government on the subject until such report should be received.

That, as the subsequent Parliamentary Paper, "Rangoon and Western China, 373, Session 1865,") which is an official "Memorandum, addressed on the 21st of January of that year, to Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India, by Captain J. M. Williams, Inspector of Public Works, Rangoon Division, British Burmah, upon railway communication between Rangoon and Western China, with map relating thereto," very clearly showed the practicability and the desirability, in a commercial point of view, of such a direct railway junction of that British port with the Upper Kamboja river, on the south-west frontier of China proper. Your Lordships' memorialists, in common with the other manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, have anxiously expected to hear that Her Majesty's Government had taken the necessary steps, through the Government of India, to meet the prayer of the many memorialising bodies,—"That an English railway engineer of acknowledged position among the civil engineers of this country, should be appointed by the Secretary of State for India, to survey the route recommended by Captain and Mr. Sprye, for the commercial way in question."

That no such steps having, however, been taken by the late Governments, in deference to the numerous memorials to them from the leading commercial bodies of the kingdom, your memorialists have been much gratified to see that the principal Chambers of Commerce of Yorkshire and Lancashire (the districts most interested in the opening of the trade in question) have resumed their efforts for its accomplishment by addressing still further memorials in its favour to Her Majesty's present Government.

That the projected commercial approach to the extensive and rich inland portion of Eastern Asia which has been hitherto shut in from trade with other countries, and which is only now accessible to England and India through our possessing the Burman province of Pegu, with its fine port of Rangoon, cannot fail, in the opinion of your Lordships' memorialists, to prove of great and lasting benefit to the manufacturers, merchants, and shipowners of England and India; and, by reflection, to the people generally of those of the principal parts of Her Majesty's empire, as well as to the Home and Indian Governments.

That the present prohibitory tariffs of the United States of America have shut out from your Lordships' memorialists a market which formerly was greater than any other for their manufactures; and your memorialists are, therefore, compelled to seek other markets for the manufactures of the district to prevent their progressive decay.

That, in a further Parliamentary Paper on this question, "East India (Shan States, &c.) 350, Session 1866," being one of the official letters on the subject, from Captain and Mr. Sprye to the Secretary of State for India, dated the 15th of January 1866, it is shown that the opening of the trade in question has been for many years strongly recommended to the Indian Government by several other of its civil and military servants; who, in course of their duties in British Burma, have had to travel over and report upon different parts of the countries embraced by this project, between Rangoon and the Chinese frontier.

That, in support of this statement, your memorialists beg to submit a paragraph from page 34 of the last-mentioned Parliamentary Paper, wherein Captain and Mr. Sprye observed to the Secretary of State for India in Council—

> "In considering this point, Sir, it is desirable to bear in mind what we will here repeat to you: that both Richardson and McLeod were invariably assured by all the Chinese officials and caravan traders they met in their different missions to different Shan States and the West of China, 'that our merchants would be welcomed by their countrymen of all classes, that no duties would be levied on their goods, and that they would be free to enter and leave China at their pleasure, as the frontier towns were open to all traders, and had no guards set against them.'
>
> "We quote to you, Sir, the official statements of those travellers on Government missions, and of the more recent one, the late Deputy Commissioner of Pegu, Mr. O'Riley, on this point, as follows:—
>
> "Richardson, in 1835, wrote to the Indian Government,—
>
> "'I need not descant upon the great importance to England and India, of opening a trade to the south-west frontier of China for British and Indian goods and Chinese products. I learnt from the caravans I met of Chinese traders, and from other authorities during my travels, that no difficulty will exist in our merchants visiting the frontier towns of the Yunan province; and all the Chinese assured me there were no guards and no restrictions on merchants.'
>
> "McLeod, in 1837, wrote to the Indian Government,—
>
> "'The ministers and chiefs of Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung pressed me much to send merchants up. The subject is, therefore, worthy the attention of Government, and advantage ought to be taken of the good understanding now established; and trading parties should be pushed up to Kiang-Hung, if only to show the Chinese, in particular, that commerce with them is truly our object. Now that we find this Shan State of Kiang-Hung, which is so closely allied to Western China in position and inclination, as well as the body of the Chinese merchants, willing and anxious to promote such a commercial intercourse with us, our main object should be to make an effort, even at some cost to Government, to establish a permanent trade with them.'
>
> "And in the more recent year, 1861, O'Riley, in reference to our proposition that, at first, a station and emporium for trade should be formed on the Pegu extreme north-east frontier, in the direction of Kiang-Tung, wrote to the Government of India,—
>
> "'There are many considerations that induce a well-grounded opinion of the eminent capacity of the locality to be made an emporium of trade of the first importance.

importance. Surrounded on all sides by nations whose commercial enterprise forms the prominent feature of their character, to whom neither ranges of mountains nor rushing streams oppose a barrier to the progress of trade; possessing within itself a numerous and comparatively wealthy population, the Karens and Shans, eager to a degree to possess the products of our manufactories, and favoured by nature with a position and climate propitious to the development of many valuable resources, the period could not be far distant when such an emporium would carry our commerce through regions hitherto closed against our merchants and their enterprise; regions where it would be more appreciated than in any other part of the world, the Western Provinces proper of the mighty Chinese empire.' "

That in the still more recent Parliamentary Paper on this long projected new Asiatic trade, "Rangoon and Western China, 233, of the present Session," being "Further Correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Indian Government, on the proposed Commercial Communication between Rangoon and Western China," your memorialists observe the following extracts from the Administration Report of British Burma, by its Chief Commissioner, for the year 1865-66; which fully confirm, on that high authority, the sentiments expressed on the subject so many years before by Captain Sprye and the above-named three officers serving in that Commission:—

"Paragraph 72. To the eastward of Burma lies the country of the Shans, a people divided into numerous clans, each under an independent chief. It is this political separation, and the mutual jealousies of the several States, which render them unable to resist the Burman power. The people are industrious and energetic; they long for self-government and free trade; and they possess a marvellous capacity for travelling as petty traders. Placed in a country having no great navigable river—for the Salween is full of rocks, rapids, and falls throughout its course—all their trade is carried on by land. They have no carts, but carry their goods, for hundreds of miles, on the backs of bullocks, or on their own shoulders. They come yearly in large numbers to British Burma. A road, whether railway or other, which should pass from Rangoon through Shan land and touch China, would extend commerce with this enterprising people, and bring the Chinese products of Yunan direct to British Burma.

"73.—Considering that the population of British Burma is not more than two millions and a quarter of souls, and that the means of traffic with adjoining countries, except by the line of the Irawadee river, are merely by bullock carriage over unmade tracks, the value of the import and export trade is very large; and it speaks well for the consuming and producing capacities of the people, that their consumption of the textile fabrics of Europe is proportionately greater than that of any Indian presidency. The importance of facilitating commerce with such a people is self-evident."

That your memorialists deem it also appropriate to bring to the notice of your Lordships, from the same recent Parliamentary Paper, the following two paragraphs of an official letter from the same Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to the present Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, dated Rangoon, 22nd October 1866:—

"Paragraph 6.—Notwithstanding the difficulties which I think may have to be encountered in constructing a railway, the national interests involved in opening out, or endeavouring to open out, direct commercial communication between Rangoon and Western China, are so vast, that I consider a surveying party should be sent to explore and roughly survey the proposed route.

"9.—As regards the mercantile community in British Burma, they are most anxious to have the communication established. It is naturally felt that it would raise Rangoon, in a few years, to a level with Calcutta and Bombay."

That your Lordships' memorialists have, therefore, observed with regret, in the same Parliamentary Paper, page 11, the marked hostility expressed by the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council—in his letter to Lord Cranborne, the late Secretary of State for India, dated 8th December 1866—

to a project so long and so earnestly desired by the manufacturing and commercial interests of the United Kingdom; and the realisation of which project there is, in the Parliamentary and other printed papers before them, so very much to prove, must equally, if not in a greater degree, benefit India and its Government—the British Burman division thereof more especially. And your memorialists feel impelled to submit to your Lordships hereon, that, in the reasons offered by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, in support of such hostility, they can see nothing differing from the reasons which were persistently assigned by the Government of India for that erroneous and injurious policy which so long opposed the opening of the Indian trade, and the overland route to India; and as unwisely deferred the introduction into that country of railways and other improvements of this century, which are now happily seen to produce great and yearly increasing benefits to both the Government and the people of India.

That the Minute of "Dissent" by two members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, to Lord Cranbourne's admirable letter of the 7th of February last, to the Government of India, dated also the 7th and 8th February 1867, and which dissenting Minute, as placed in the same Parliamentary Paper, appears to your memorialists, from a consideration of the other official documents before them relating to the project, to be without any sound foundation, and in no degree justified by the facts of the case.

That, as manufacturers and merchants, your memorialists venture to consider that deference should rather be paid, in the present case, to the statements and opinions of those others who, no doubt at great sacrifices to themselves, have made "Trade with the Shans and Western Chinese, from Rangoon" the study of the best parts of their lives, as in the case of Captain Sprye and his late son; and who must have thus acquired personal knowledge, with other reliable information, of the countries and peoples to be affected by it. And thus considering this point, your memorialists respectfully submit to your Lordships three other pertinent paragraphs from the Parliamentary Paper, "East India (Shan States, &c.)," before quoted from. At page 9 of that document, Captain and Mr. Sprye observed to the Secretary of State for India in Council, Sir Charles Wood—

> "Paragraph 12.—We venture to affirm, Sir, that no railway as yet constructed in India, or being now there constructed, will eventually prove so beneficial to India generally, and in particular to the provinces through which it will pass, viz., those of British Burma, as will this proposed line from Rangoon to the Upper Kamboja river.
>
> "14.—We equally affirm, that not a railway in India has been so long and so earnestly advocated and generally called for by the manufacturing, shipping, and mercantile interests of the United Kingdoms.
>
> "14. And we may no less confidently affirm, that no efficient line has been constructed in India, in Europe, or in America, at so little cost as may be the line in question, if properly undertaken and carried out. Our belief in this is amply supported by the official Memorandum transmitted to you on the 21st of January last by Captain J. M. Williams, Assoc. Inst. C.E., and Executive Engineer of the Rangoon division of British Burma."

That your Lordships' memorialists have also had opportunity of reading the several fresh memorials which have been addressed to your Lordships and to others of Her Majesty's present Ministers on this subject, by the Chambers of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Manchester, Liverpool, &c.; and beg respectfully to state that they generally concur in the sentiments therein expressed, and most earnestly pray as follows:—

> That the Secretary of State for India may be instructed by Her Majesty's Government to select a railway engineer of eminence in England, to conduct an efficient professional survey of the route between Rangoon and the Upper Kamboja river, in the Kiang-Hung Shan State, on the south-west frontier of China proper, in order to ascertain the most direct and easy line by which that port and that river may be connected by rail or tramway for the conduct of commerce between them, the year through, independent of the monsoon rains.

That

That the Government of India may be instructed to render every assistance to such engineer in the execution of the survey, by placing at his disposal for the time the services of Captain J. M. Williams, and any other of its servants in British Burma, whose knowledge of the country and people may be likely to help forward the survey; and by facilitating the work in all other ways for its right progress.

That Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to gratify the long-expressed and but natural desire of the King of Burma, to have a complimentary envoy of civilian rank sent to him from Her Majesty the Queen; and that such envoy may be instructed to avail of any proper opportunity for ascertaining the views of his Majesty and his Government in reference to a concession, on equitable terms, of a right of way, under British protection, for the proposed rail or tramway, by whatever route across the Shan States the survey may show to be the most eligible for directness and economy of construction.

That the engineer selected by the Secretary of State for India to conduct the survey may be directed to make a detailed report thereof to Her Majesty's and the Indian Government, supported with the usual plans and estimates; and that such report may be presented to Parliament at the earliest possible time.

And your Lordships' memorialists will ever pray.

On behalf of the Batley Chamber of Commerce.

(signed) *John Jubb*, President of the Chamber.
Mathew J. Scholefield, Secretary.

MEMORIAL XXXVII.

Salt Chamber of Commerce, Northwich,
5 July 1867.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, K.G., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the Salt Chamber of Commerce of Cheshire and Worcestershire,

Showeth,

THAT on the 23rd of November 1860, a memorial was addressed by this Chamber to the then First Lord of the Treasury, Viscount Palmerston, in support of efforts which other Chambers of the kingdom were making with Her Majesty's Government for the opening of a direct commercial way between the British port of Rangoon, the western inland frontier of China proper, and the Shan States of Burma.

That, on the 8th day of December 1860, your memorialists were answered by Lord John Russell, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, "That Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to take any steps, at the present time, for opening commerce with China through the territory of Burma."

That this reply proving unsatisfactory to your memorialists, they, on the 5th of November 1863, forwarded a second memorial to Viscount Palmerston, more fully pointing out the beneficial increase that must result to the salt trade if a commercial way was made between Rangoon and the Upper Kamboja river.

That, to this second appeal, a reply was sent to your memorialists, on the 7th of December 1863, by Sir Charles Wood, then Secretary of State for India, stating, "That the Government of India have been instructed to report on the best means for developing the resources and improving the inter-communications of British Burma, &c."

That since then three and a half years have passed without further communication being made to your memorialists on the matter by any member of Her Majesty's Government, and they therefore respectfully call the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers to those their previous memorials, and again solicit the most early consideration of them.

That during the six and a half years which have passed away since their first

memorial, the question of direct trade with the Shans and Western Chinese by railway from Rangoon has been much advocated; and several papers and maps regarding the proposition have also been presented to Parliament, viz.:—

1. China, No. 5	Session 1864.
2. Burma Commercial Treaty	
3. China, No. 2, 1865	Session 1865.
4. Rangoon and Western China	
5. East India (British Burma)	
6. East India (Shan States, &c.)	Session 1866.
7. Rangoon and Western China. In continuation of No. 4	Session 1867.

That your memorialists have, in the face of great reluctance on the part of the late East India Company and the succeeding Government of India, established, now permanently, an immense trade of salt with the province of Bengal, which employs a quarter of a million tons of British shipping; and they appeal to this great fact as proof that British commerce in raw produce can be successfully carried to the regions of the East.

That, therefore, your memorialists, being cognisant of the renewed efforts the manufacturing and mercantile communities of the kingdom are now making to attract to the project for direct trade with the Shans and Western Chinese, the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government, as necessarily controlling the Government of India, beg leave again humbly to submit to your Lordship their prayer,—

That Her Majesty's Government will now be pleased to take the necessary steps for having the line of country between Rangoon and the Upper Kamboja river surveyed, to ascertain the most direct and practicable route for a rail or tramway between that port and that inland river.

That Her Majesty's Government will direct the Government of India to render such survey all possible assistance for the efficient and speedy execution of the work.

And your Lordship's memorialists will ever pray.

(signed) *H. E. Falk*, President.
John Moore, Secretary.

J. Cosmo Melvill, Esq., to Captain *Sprye*; dated India Office, 25 October 1867.

Sir,

I AM directed by Sir Stafford Northcote to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, enclosing a printed copy of the memorials addressed to Her Majesty's Ministers by the various Chambers of Commerce, &c. on the question of opening up a communication with Western China through Burmah.

RANGOON AND WESTERN CHINA.

COPY of all MEMORIALS, and of LETTERS transmitting them, to the First Lord of the Treasury or other Minister, subsequent to 7th December 1863, on the subject of Opening up a direct COMMERCE with the *Shan States* and *West of China*, from the Port of *Rangoon*; and of the REPLIES thereto (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 5, of Session 1864).

(*Mr. Baines.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
3 *December* 1867.

Under 4 0*d.*

RANGOON AND WESTERN CHINA

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 28 November 1867;—*for*,

"COPIES of the SURVEY REPORT of Captains *Williams* and *Luard*, dated the 15th day of June 1867, and of the JOURNALS, MAPS, SECTIONS, &c. attached thereto, respecting *Rangoon* and *Western China*:"

"Of the LETTER forwarding the REPORT to the Chief Commissioner, of his Letter forwarding it to the Governor General of *India*, and of the Governor General's Despatch transmitting it to the Secretary of State for *India*:"

"And, of all CORRESPONDENCE on the Subject, by Telegram or Letter, between the Governor General and Chief Commissioner subsequent to the 30th day of June 1867; and between the Governor General and the Secretary of State for *India* subsequent to the 15th day of August 1867 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 421, of Session 1867, and not hitherto laid before Parliament)."

India Office,
2 December 1867.

J. R. MELVILLE,
Assistant Secretary, Political Department.

(*Mr. Bazley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
3 *December* 1867.

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(Public Works Department. No. 133.)

The Governor General of India in Council to the Secretary of State for India; dated Simla, 15th August 1867.

Sir,

WE have the honour to report the proceedings taken in connection with your telegram of the 7th February last, for the preliminary survey and examination of the country, in view to a communication by road or railway being established between Rangoon and Western China.

2. The officers appointed to this duty were Captain J. M. Williams, of the Madras Army, A.I.C.E., and Captain C. H. Luard, R.E., who have now submitted through the Chief Commissioner the report of their operations for the season of 1866-67, embracing the examination of the country as far as the British frontier.

3. The country between Rangoon and Sittang and between Rangoon and Shoaygeen is well known to present no difficulties to the construction of either an ordinary road or a railroad, and was not therefore examined by the party. The route traversed and surveyed was from Sittang, on the river of that name, by Kykets to Beeling, on the Beeling river, and thence up the Beeling river to Pawatha, whence the route diverged east, *viâ* Kyunben Sakan, and crossed the watershed between the Beeling and Yonzaleen rivers, reaching the latter river near Paphooh. The valley of the Youzaleen was then followed to Menga Sakan, a little north of which the watershed between the Yonzaleen and Salween rivers was crossed, and the route continued nearly northward to Pah Choung, a tributary of the Salween, and the boundary in this part of British Burmah. The party returned by nearly the same route to Kyumbeer Sakan, and thence branched off from their former route in a westerly direction to Shoaygeen, Mr. D'Avigdon, an assistant, being sent to survey the former route between Kyunben Sakan and Beeling. On arrival at Shoaygeen, Captains Williams and Luard went down the Sittang river to Sittang, and thence surveyed nearly along their former route to Beeling, whence the whole party returned to Rangoon.

4. The line traversed is shown by a firm red line, and the other tracks gone over but abandoned, by dotted red lines, in the map accompanying the report, and deviations not surveyed, but considered as likely to be improvements, are shown by green lines.

5. The probable best line could not, we think, have been precisely determined in the time available, but so far as the present examination goes, it would appear that of the two routes followed, that by Shoaygeen is 10 miles shorter than the other, the distance from Rangoon to the Pah Choung being 235 miles by it, and 245 by the Beeling or southerly route. The lower route, however, avoids the ascent and descent of one watershed, but it has to cross the Sittang where it is one-third wider than at Shoaygeen, and the decision come to is in favour of the Beeling route.

6. The engineering obstacles do not appear to be extraordinary or formidable, though some difficulties will doubtless have to be overcome in the latter part of the line.

7. In regard to the question of labour, it will be seen that within the British frontier labour, either skilled or unskilled, is insufficient for even present wants, but that this difficulty could be overcome by an extension of the present system of importation from Madras, of course at an expense in proportion to the distance to which the men must be brought. Beyond the British territory it is supposed that for unskilled labour local resources might be obtainable.

8. The statistics of population and cultivated area given in the report, have led Captains Williams and Luard to the conclusion that to confine the construction of a railway or a tramway to British territory in the direction travelled by them, without extending it to foreign territory, would be useless.

9. We are still, however, of opinion, that this scheme ought not to receive the support of the Government of India at the present time, and that whatever be its merits it is brought forward a generation too soon.

10. The three months operations already undergone, embrace an examination of country which would give about 245 miles of rail, and extend over two degrees of northing from the latitude of Rangoon. For the six more degrees that would be required to debouch on Western China, even if a lower average be adopted, the survey party must examine, in foreign and unknown territory, about 1,200 miles of line for a railway, exclusive of alternative lines. The survey, if properly carried out, may therefore, we fear, be protracted over more than one season, perhaps more than two, and this would require more money and engineers than can at present be well spared.

11. The railway, if undertaken, will be very costly, and probably involve a severe loss of life among the labourers. Moreover, there is danger of the prosecution of the project leading to a collision with Burmah. On these grounds we would deprecate any further expenditure of money and labour on the survey.

12. We have, however, given instructions for the survey to be carried out according to your orders, to the Chinese frontier, as will be seen from the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. Under these instructions, the survey will be pushed on directly the season for such work returns. But we are anxious to avoid the necessity for this, and should you be able to concur with our views, we request that instructions may be sent by telegram to stop further action in the matter.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Lawrence.*
W. R. Mansfield.
H. S. Maine.
G. N. Taylor.
W. N. Massey.
H. M. Durand.
G. U. Yule.

(Public Works Department, British Burmah.—No. 355-4 C-C.)

From Colonel *Albert Fytche*, Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, and Agent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, to Colonel *C. H. Dickens*, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Simla; dated Rangoon, 25th June 1867.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith for submission to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the joint report of Captain J. M. Williams, A. I. C. E., and Captain Lugard, R. E., of operations of the China route survey, during the season of 1867, together with the following maps and sections.

Sheet No. 1. Map of the country between Rangoon and the British frontier, showing the routes examined.

Sheet No. 2. Longitudinal sections of the Shoaygheen and Beeling routes.

Sheet No. 3. Sections of the Sittang river opposite the towns of Shoaygheen and Sittang.

Sheet No. 4. Sections of the Beeling and Yonzaleen rivers.

2. The final object of the survey is, to ascertain the best practicable route for the construction of a railway from Rangoon to Western China, and in prosecution of this purpose, the past season's operations have been devoted to an examination of the country between Rangoon and north-east portion of British Burmah, as presenting the most direct line in British territory towards the locality in question, if the features of the country beyond our territories will permit of an extension of the line in the same direction.

3. The portion of the country now reported on therefore, is entirely within British territory; but even in this portion there necessarily existed a choice of routes, and the survey have examined two of these, both starting for some distance together, then diverging and again re-uniting in their common course.

4. The conclusion arrived at by the survey is, that what they style the Beeling route, is on the whole the more favourable of the two (*vide* para 29), and in this opinion I coincide.

5. Looking, then, at the Beeling route, the general result arrived at is, that of a total distance from Rangoon to the frontier of 245 miles of railway,—169 miles would be easy of construction, 35 miles would be moderate, and 40 miles would be difficult. (*Vide* Table No. 3 of para. 36.) While in para. 38, it is further remarked regarding this latter portion of the line, "that for the remaining 45 miles there would be considerable difficulties, and for a portion of that distance, they would be very severe. They are, however, such as are not unknown in railway undertakings, and might be overcome; but not without considerable cost, which only a large trade beyond the British frontier would warrant."

6. From paras. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, it would appear that the specific difficulty consists in crossing the watersheds of the Yonzaleen and Salween, a height of 2,186 feet above the point where the ascent leaves the Yonzaleen, that this would necessitate an ascending gradient of from 1 in 17 to (possibly) 1 in 30, for a distance of 6¼ or 11¾ miles, and a descending gradient of 1 in 24 for 6¼ miles,* with a further descent of 1 in 70, or probably easier for seven miles to the Salween river, and that from this point (the junction of the Mintabyee stream to the Salween) the line would be carried inside, cutting through lime-stone rock, at a height of 50 feet above the Salween, and would thus continue to the Pak Choung (stream), a distance of about 15 miles. Add to the above, that on this route, also, it would be necessary to bridge the Sittang river at a point where its breadth is 1,540 feet (*vide* Table No. 3 of para. 36), and we have apparently the whole of the serious obstacles to the construction of a railway by this route, as far as the natural features of the country are concerned.

7. In

* Within these distances a mile of tunnelling would be required.

7. In the face, then, of these difficulties, it is manifest, that the retention of this route now surveyed, will largely depend on the feasibility of its comparatively easy extension in the direction of Western China. I understand the main object in thus reaching the Salween so low in its course, was, the avoidance of the necessity of crossing the watersheds further to the north, where, from the general configuration of the country, it was anticipated the passage would be longer and more difficult, and it was thought at one time, that it would not be impossible to run up the valley of the Salween, direct from the point now reached, to the confines of China.

8. In virtue of its engineering facilities as a portion of the future entire line, the present route owes its main value therefore, and not because the British districts through which it passes are in the remotest degree capable of such development as would warrant the construction of a railway therein.

9. It is consequently essential, that the future course of the present route be examined before a correct judgment can be formed of the comparative advantages it possesses, or does not possess, over other possible routes towards the same point as this line will probably reach. (*Vide* para. 35 of Report).

10. Whatever may be thought of this isolated portion of the projected line, I can have no hesitation in strongly recommending that the survey be continued to the confines of China, and that the examination proceed from the point where this year's work left off.

11. The disadvantages of attempting the ascent of the Salween, consist in the almost certain hostility of the tribes who inhabit its banks, and the fact, that the valley as known to us in British territory, and as reported on higher up, is barren and too narrow to admit of cultivation. (*Vide* para. 42). It is, therefore, proposed by the officers of the survey, that they proceed from the Pak Choung by the western bank of the Salween to the Kaima-phyoo stream, a distance of (say) 25 miles, and from that, take the direction of the latter stream in a north-west direction to the Mobyai valley, and from that across the Salween at the Takaw Ferry, Theinne, or other point, north of Karennee, as may be found to be best. (Para. 43).

12. Captain Watson, who ascended the Mobyai valley by this route, in 1863-64, states (para. 45) that he anticipates no great difficulties will be experienced between the Kaima-phyoo and Theinnee; and a good general description of the line of country may be gathered from Lieutenant Sconce's journal of the expedition of 1863-64 (Selections from the Records of Government, Foreign Department, No. 48, published in 1865), and from Captain Watson's journal of the expedition of 1864-65 (Selections from the Records of Government, Foreign Department, No. 49, published in 1865). The first of these describes the country from the Kaima-phyoo to the large lake of Enlay (printed erroneously "*Inlay*" in the Selections), near the town of Nyoungyawai. While the second describes the country from that to the neighbourhoood of Theinnee, and also the route from Legya or Ledêa to the Takaw Ferry.

13. Until these places, viz., Theinnee and the Takaw Ferry, are reached, there seem to be no serious difficulties; but our knowledge of the country to the eastward of these points is very scanty. We know, however, that there are lines of traffic by both these routes to China, and it may be contemplated, therefore, that, under favourable circumstances, the survey party may be able to reach the Cambodia river on the western confines of China, even in one season.

14. By Theinnee traffic flows through the Shan States of Kaing-tha and Maing-maing, from the northern portion of the provinces of Yunan to Burma Proper, and it is by this route some of the trade formerly passing *viâ* Bhamo now reaches Mandelay, since this latter route was closed. The Shan States of Kaing-tha and Maing-maing are tributary to the Court of Ava, so that up to the Cambodia river probably, in this direction, the survey may prosecute their inquiries under the authoritative sanction of the Burmese Government.

15. From the Takaw Ferry, the more southerly route runs eastwards through the Shan States of Keang-Tung and Kiang-Hung, which are also tributary to Ava,

Ava, and there again the Cambodia is reached, the latter State stretching across that river to the eastward in immediate contact with China Proper. During this portion of the route also the survey party may travel under the protection of the Burmese Court.

16. Presuming, therefore, that the expedition may be able to traverse rapidly from the Pak stream, which is our north-east boundary, and is the point where this year's survey closed, to the Takaw Ferry on the Salween, or to Theinnee, which is close to that river, then the further critical portion of the line from the Salween to the Cambodia might be examined, as on its practicability will depend any further examination of the country west of the Salween.

17. Should the country east of the Salween to the Cambodia present no insurmountable difficulties, it would certainly be advisable that an examination should be made of other routes which will lead from Rangoon to the Takaw Ferry and to Theinnee, and which, in their general course towards these points, will open up tracts of country, already very important when compared with the present "Beeling Route," and which are capable of further development to an extent which would probably make the construction of a railway through them alone not unremunerative.

18. But it is observed in the report (para. 44), these routes may await thorough examination, until the country east of the Salween has been investigated, and when, therefore, the line as a whole will be better known, and its feasibility established. It is only then that, as a financial scheme, it can be properly weighed, and the engineering difficulties or facilities of various routes be fairly estimated with their other qualities of a political nature, and their capabilities for local as well as through traffic, with all the important questions hinging thereon.

19. Reverting, then, to the proposed work for next year, I have now to notice the measures that will be necessary to facilitate the progress of the party from our north-east frontier. The Pak stream, at which the survey stopped this year, is our boundary, so that, on crossing that stream, the party will at once enter foreign territory, the right over which is claimed by the Eastern Karennees, who, although they do not occupy the ground between the Pak and Kaima-phyoo streams, levy taxes from the Karens, who do. Regarding this part of the country. (*Vide* Letter No. 187, of 19th August 1864, from my predecessor to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Selections from Records of Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 48).

20. I do not anticipate the passage of the party will be seriously disputed, unless the resentment or alarm of these Hill Tribes is unusually excited; and such a state of affairs could be readily learned before the survey left British territory.

21. Having reached the Kaima-phyoo, the survey would lead to the north-west, into Western Karennee, where the chiefs and people have always been friendly. But it unfortunately happens, regarding this portion of the route, as well as some distance further on, that the Menggon Prince, who fled from British territory in February last, has been sheltered by the chiefs of Western Karennee, and has there hatched another rebellion against his father. As I write, rumour speaks of his having advanced towards Mandelay, passing through Monai, Mobyai, and Nyoung-yuwai, and it is impossible to conjecture what may be the result.

22. But supposing he has not yet been able to leave Karennee, and cannot raise a sufficient party until some months have elapsed; or supposing he does leave, and is repulsed, but not killed or captured, and again takes refuge in Karennee, it will be a matter of difficulty to escape the suspicion of the Court of Ava, if the party proceed through Western Karennee, where the Menggon Prince may then be in shelter.

23. To a lesser extent the same difficulties apply to a passage through the Shan States at such a time. Some of these States are almost always rebelling, or attempting to rebel, against the King of Burma, and the presence of the

Menggon Prince in the neighbourhood has excited, and will continue to excite, their hopes. It is known that he has been trying to gain over their active assistance in the attempt on the throne of Burma.

24. It may not, therefore, prove advisable that the survey party should proceed by the Kaima-phyoo, through the Mobyai valley, to the upper Shan States. This will be entirely dependent on the position of affairs in that locality at the time the season opens.

25. Should his Excellency the Governor General and Viceroy decide that the survey is to be persevered with, it will be necessary that I should make application to the Court of Ava for a royal order to facilitate the progress of the party up to the Cambodia river.

26. If it be found impossible or impolitic to proceed through Western Karennee, the survey party could still reach the Northern Shan States by Toungoo, Nying-gan, and Yamaythen, and then proceed east of the Salween to explore the country between that river and the Combodia, on which so much depends.

27. I beg to append copy of Letter No. 1, of 10th June (instant), just received from Captain Watson, the officer who has been selected to accompany the survey next year as political officer (should it proceed across the frontier), in which will be found described some of the difficulties in prosecuting the journey through Western Karennee, and in which reference is made to the Yamathen route. I do not concur in one of his objections to the latter route, viz., that a great length lies in Burmese territory, when the alternative line through Karennee presents the political obstacles he describes, which will be possibly felt even in the survey operations, and which would certainly not be absent during the actual construction of the railway.

28. It only remains for me to add that I consider the survey operations have been conducted with great skill and energy by Captains Williams and Luard, and should the Viceroy determine that the survey be continued next season, I would recommend their being again employed on the duty.

29. There has been no time to prepare here copies of the map and sections which accompany the report, and I would suggest that they be lithographed, and a supply furnished this office.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Albert Fytche*, Colonel.

China Route Survey.

REPORT of Operations during the Season of 1867, by Captain *J. M. Williams*, A.I.C.E., and Captain *C. H. Luard*, R.E.

1. From Rangoon to the Sittang river the country is practically level, and is drained by numerous small creeks which fall into the Pegu and Sittang rivers. This part of British Burma has been accurately surveyed both topographically and in connection with canal and road projects, and was not examined by us. East of the Sittang, hills which are extensions of the Himalaya range reach southwards almost as far as the town of Beeling; what level ground there is being confined to the immediate neighbourhood of rivers and the larger streams. The hills, running north and south, form the watersheds of the Sittang, Beeling, Yonzaleen, and Salween rivers. The three rivers first-mentioned, and their watersheds, must be crossed by any route taking a direct line to the British frontier on the north-east.

2. Two routes in that direction have been examined. One by Shoaygeen, which will be called "The Shoaygeen Route," crosses the watershed on the Thekay-doung range to the east of Shoaygeen. The other passing south through Kyketo, enters the Beeling valley a little to the north of the town of that name, and instead of crossing the hills of the Sittang watershed passes round their base. This route will be called "The Beeling Route." The watershed between the Sittang and Beeling will be spoken of as "The Sittang watershed"; that between the Beeling and Yonzaleen as "The Beeling watershed"; and that between the Yonzaleen and Salween as "The Yonzaleen watershed."

3. Both

3. Both routes above-named are shown on Sheet No. 1 of the accompanying plans:—

The red lines on this sheet denote the routes surveyed, and of which sections are submitted.

The green lines, such as have not been surveyed, but which from our knowledge of the country appear likely to be improvements on the surveyed lines.

The red dotted lines show routes which have been surveyed, but rejected.

The routes examined coincide from Rangoon to Pegu, and also from point A. in the 166th mile on the Beeling river northwards to the Pah Choung. In comparing their merits it will only be necessary, therefore, to consider the different lines taken between Pegu and the point A.

4. After leaving Rangoon, the first object to be encountered is the Pegu river, 300 feet broad, which might be bridged without difficulty. The passage thence across the Pegu plains is easy; an embankment of from 2½ to 3 feet is all that would be required. From Pegu the Shoaygyeen route takes the direction of Shoaygyeen, and near that place crosses the Sittang river, which is about 1,040 feet broad. From the east of this river the route passes through a fairly easy country for 20 miles, when it nears the Thekay-doung range, which is the watershed of the Sittang. This is a difficult obstacle, and will be more particularly described hereafter. Having crossed this range the route descends into the Beeling valley, and at the point A. joins the Beeling route.

5. Thence the common route passes through an easy country to the Beeling watershed, crosses this, and passes (as shown by the green line) up the Yonzaleen valley on the right bank of the river; at a point about 12 miles above Pahpoon, crosses it, and approaches the Yonzaleen watershed. This with the country between it and the Pah Choung are the serious difficulties which have to be encountered.

6. The Beeling route after leaving Pegu takes the direction of Sittang, crosses the river (1,520 feet broad) near that town, and thence passes by Kyketo into the Beeling valley a little north of the town. By following this course the Beeling route though about 10 miles longer than that by Shoaygyeen avoids the high watershed on the Thekay-doung above-mentioned. From Beeling the route passes alongside the river, finally joining the Shoaygyeen route at the point A. To reach that point with the fewest engineering difficulties, the river must be crossed twice in order to avoid spurs which come down to its edge, but as in this neighbourhood it is only about 300 feet broad, bridges would not be a serious expense. From the point A. the route is common, and has been described above.

7. Sheet No. 2 is a section on the red line surveyed. In considering the routes more in detail, an examination of this in conjunction with Sheet No. 1, will present more clearly than words can, the character of the country, and enable Government to judge how far we are justified in the conclusions we come to. The section has been prepared by means of aneroid barometers, compared from time to time with a standard mountain barometer, and the observations taken have been corrected for temperature and diurnal atmospheric tides. It cannot pretend to rigid accuracy, nor can the frequently occurring minor depressions and elevations of the ground be shown upon it, but it gives a fairly approximate general section of the country. Much of the journey, more especially towards its end, was through a dense jungle, relieved by occasional patches of cultivation. It was necessary there to confine the section to the main track, which is not always the easiest that can be obtained. To have diverged wherever it appeared capable of improvement, would have caused an expenditure of time in clearing jungle, which was out of the question. In many cases therefore the country is represented at its worst, but in others too favourably; as for instance, along the bank of the Salween, where the route, which would really have to be carried in side cutting, would without explanation appear to pass along along a level plain.

8. Taking the Shoaygyeen route first there is no obstacle of importance till the Sittang watershed is reached. This, which is shown on the upper section sheet No. 2, is 1,756 feet above sea level, and its ascent might be commenced

four miles distant from it, at an elevation of 921 feet, leaving 835 feet to be overcome; with this base and a tunnel through the summit, somewhat reducing its height, the gradient from the Shoaygyeen side might be reduced to 1 in 60. The ascent would be in side cutting through limestone rock and laterite. The descent to the Beeling valley involving similar cutting could be made by a gradient of 1 in 40. The lower ground being reached a line could be carried almost at a level to the point A on the Beeling river, but there would still be a few miles of side cutting in the valley of the Maywine Choung as the ends of the spurs forming the valleys of tributary streams descending to it would have to be crossed.

9. The Beeling route, which avoids these difficulties, is described by Mr. d'Avigdor, who examined the lower portion of the valley, as follows:—

"From Sittang to Kyketo the road would present no engineering difficulties whatever. From the hills the ground gradually falls to the river so that a road could be laid down skirting them either over gently undulating laterite or over alluvial plains partially flooded during the rainy season. The latter course would involve low embanking. Spurs from the main ridge of the Sittang watershed extend to Kyketo itself and the whole line from here to the Beeling river skirts them." * * * * * *

"Nine miles from Kyketo the line crosses the Thaybyoo choung of which the bed is here 200 feet wide. In the dry weather a little fœtid water only flows down it. Between this and the village of Yéoun the route skirts a succession of spurs and crosses a neck which in fact is the real Sittang watershed; it is, however, so low, that the aneroid showed no variation." * * *

"From Yéoun to about two miles south of Lagonbyoo the line ascends the Beeling river, first on the right, then on the left, and lastly on the right bank again. Between these two points there is not the slightest engineering difficulty; as far as I could judge, no side cutting whatever and no embankment higher than three or four feet would be required. Below Lagonbyoo the line surveyed crosses to the left bank and soon after leaves the Beeling river. A section of this portion is shown, but the route marked by the green line on the right bank of the Beeling is recommended, although it has not been surveyed. But the result of inquiries, the general appearance of the country and careful consideration of the maps led us to believe that there were probably no engineering difficulties on this portion of the route, and certainly no serious ones." * * * *

10. After junction, the route passes along the Mana-noway river. This, although not surveyed, has been examined with the exception of about three miles, and presents no difficulties, nor are any met with until the Beeling watershed is reached. This, which is not a serious obstacle, is 580 feet above the sea level or about 200 feet above the valley of the Yonzaleen, and may be crossed, as shown in the section, by means of a gradient of 1 in 60 ascending from the Beeling valley, and another of 1 in 110 descending to the valley of the Yonzaleen. No tunnel would be necessary, and the cuttings, which would be in limestone rock, would not be very heavy. The main track of the country passes along the left bank of the Yonzaleen, and it is along this that the section has been taken. But from the foot of the Beeling watershed, a better route on the right bank of the river is shown by a green line, which would provide an easy course for a railway.

This, after proceeding 10 miles, crosses the river near a spur offering facilities for the ascent of the Yonzaleen watershed, which with the country between it and the Pah Choung form, as has previously been remarked, the serious difficulties of the line.

11. The main range of hills is chiefly composed of limestone rock, its direction bearing a little west of north. From this range spurs descend due south to the Yonzaleen, some of them several miles in length, and thus afford opportunities for a more gradual ascent than would otherwise be possible. It is along such a spur that the present bullock track crosses the range, but as no labour has been expended on its formation it is more difficult than it need be. This spur is shown on "the sketch" of the ground near the Yonzaleen watershed attached to sheet No. 2. It forms the western boundary of the stream known as the Kolothau Choung which flows from the watershed into the Yonzaleen

Yonzaleen near Menga Sakan. Up the valley of this stream a trace was cut through the jungle; and a section of this trace which is represented by a red line on the sketch map, is shown immediately below it on sheet No. 2. It is not favourable. The spur forming the eastern boundary of the Kolothau valley provides, however, the means of obtaining the easier ascent shown on the map by a green line.

12. From the Sittang to the Yonzaleen watershed the soil is richly fertile, but here the comparatively open ground met with in the Beeling and Yonzaleen valleys ceases, and shortly after crossing the watershed, the physical character of the country suffers an entire change. The rich surface mould in which vegetation has hitherto luxuriated disappears, and leaves the limestone rock almost bare. In the place of valleys there are narrow rocky gorges, in which for the greater part of their length the streams run. There is little level ground anywhere, and cultivation is confined to the few small patches which exist in the neighbourhood of rivers.

13. The unfavourable character of the section by the Kolothau Choung is clearly shown in sheet No. 2. Its highest point, which is the lowest on the watershed, is 2,686 feet above the sea level, and 500 feet less, or 2,186 feet above the point where the Kolothau Choung enters the Yonzaleen. This point, Menga Sakan is only six miles and a quarter distant, so that even with a mile tunnel, as shown in the section, the gradient would not be less than 1 in 17. In practice, from the necessity of following the winding of spurs, it would be somewhat though not much modified. But by taking the route shown by the green line the base could be extended to 11¾ miles, and a gradient obtained of 1 in 30, which in construction would be necessarily less steep. This route, however, it was impossible for us to survey. The spur along which it passes is covered with tree jungle and dense tropical vegetation, and a thorough investigation of it alone would take more time than was spent on our entire survey. Our opinion regarding its value may therefore perhaps be too favourable; but we think that it would certainly assist the ascent though possibly not to the extent we anticipate. That the base could be extended any further than we have mentioned seems improbable; nor by examination or inquiry could we find that there was any lower point on the watershed.

14. It may, we think, therefore, be asserted, that under favourable circumstances this range may be ascended by a gradient of about 1 in 30, but that it would, unless the eastern spur were made use of, be little less steep than 1 in 17. These gradients would both be obtained by following the windings of valleys, without the introduction of zigzags, such as have been successfully employed on American lines.

15. After crossing the watershed, a descent by a gradient of 1 in 24 reaches the valley of the Saudoolau Choung in six miles and a quarter. The direction of this valley is so good, and its difficulties are so slight, that we were in hopes to have found a short passage by its means through the hills to the Salween river. Halting at Kolodo, we spent a disappointing week in the survey and examination of the neighbourhood. Some sections when half plotted, looked hopeful, but if the valley at one side of the hill proved favourable, the corresponding one on the opposite side was invariably too steep to be useful. We were at length therefore compelled to abandon the idea, and search for a practicable route in some other direction. The only moderately good one is that by the Mintabyee Choung to its mouth, and thence along the bank of the Salween river to the Pah Choung.

16. From the above-mentioned point in the Saudoolau, a gradient of 1 in 70 carries the route by the valley of the Mintabyee down to the Salween river. This gradient might probably be eased, for the Saudoolau, though apparently otherwise useless, might be taken advantage of for its improvement; the line might be carried for some distance up the valley towards Kolodo, thence returning to the Mintabyee, and thus extending the base.

17. From the mouth of the Mintabyee the line could be carried in side cutting through limestone rock, at a height of about 50 feet above the River Salween, and would thus continue up to the Pah Choung. In its course it would encounter the Padee Choung, which is about 150 yards broad at its mouth.

This in the hot weather is the only stream met with, but there are many gullies in the hill sides which, though then dry, must in the rains become torrents for a few hours. For these, waterway would therefore be required. At the Pah Choung our examination ceased, that being the British frontier, and the limit within which our investigation was ordered to be confined. On our return journey, when unfortunately the lateness of the season prevented our retracing our steps, we received the Chief Commissioner's permission to advance further, accompanied by a permit from the King of Burma.

18. From what has been said, it will be perceived that the Shoaygyeen route, though the shorter, is more difficult than that by Beeling, which is 245 instead of 235 miles in length. Either route has to encounter 40 miles of difficult country between the upper portion of the Yonzaleen valley and the Pah Choung, but until that is reached the Beeling meets with no serious obstacles. The Shoaygyeen route on the contrary, adds the Sittang watershed to the difficulties common to both routes, while the Beeling route near Sittang crosses the Sittang river at a point where it is 1,540 feet broad, or one-third broader than it is near Shoaygyeen. The difficulties of the Shoaygyeen route begin at its 140th mile. The Beeling route passes through comparatively easy country for 200 miles of its length.

19. Having thus considered the project in its engineering details, we proceed to describe generally the country through which the line passes :—

In the level land known as the Pegu plains, the only important town between Rangoon and the Sittang river is the ancient city of Pegu, which has a population of 15,500, and has a considerable trade in rice.

20. The several towns on the Beeling route are fully described in para 28. The only ones of any importance passed through on the Shoaygyeen line were the town of Shoaygyeen and Pahpoon in the Yonzaleen. The former has a population of 7,700, and has a small military garrison consisting of two companies of native infantry. The latter, the chief town of Yonzaleen, is a mere village, having a population of 2,700, whose chief wealth appears to consist in elephants, of which there are a large number, principally employed in the teak forests, but also for the conveyance of what small traffic passes between the different villages in the district. We only remained in Pahpoon two days, and yet even for that short period, we found ourselves solely dependent on our own stores, and though we offered whatever price the villagers liked to ask for fowls and other supplies, we could get nothing. Besides these towns, there are villages, of course, but these are invariably so carefully concealed in the depth of the forest that we seldom came upon them; but though we failed to see them, we had evidence of their existence by the reliefs of coolies which met us at each halting place. Of the town and villages between Pegu and Shoaygyeen, we are unable to speak from observation, as we did not survey that portion of the line.

21. The plains of Pegu are but partially cultivated owing to the paucity of the inhabitants, but the country is capable of great development, and only requires a sufficient and industrious agricultural population to make it extremely productive. But between Shoaygyeen and the Beeling river the country is so hilly and confined as to hold out little attraction to an agricultural population. One of the great objects of extending our communication toward the populous Shan States is to induce emigration from them, and in selecting a route for a railway, this fact must be kept in view.

22. The routes examined this year have the advantages of proceeding by the most direct line to the Mobye valley in the Shan States. This valley, very fertile and thickly populated, has its most southerly point about 40 miles distant from our north east frontier on the Pah Choung. To enter it, however, these routes pass for a less distance through the plains of British Burmah than others more to the west would do, and so far are less advantageous. But, in respect of bringing the ports of British Burmah into rapid communication with the China trade, and also of traversing the entire length of the Mobyai valley instead of entering at a more northern point, they have merits of their own.

23. The subjoined table, prepared from statistics furnished by the Chief Commissioner's office, shows the proportionate area of cultivated and uncultivated

vated ground in the districts traversed by these routes. It is to be regretted that we cannot state the proportion of hilly to level ground since a consideration of this table would lead to the conclusion that more culturable land is available than is really the case.

TABLE No. 1.

BEELING ROUTE.

Townships.	Area in Square Miles.	Proportion	
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.
From Rangoon to Sittang exclusive of Rangoon Township	787	·263	·737
Sittang	640	·014	·986
Kyketo and Beeling	1,060	·024	·976
Yonzaleen	4,024	·003	·997
TOTAL	6,515	·044	·956

SHOAYGYEEN ROUTE.

Townships.	Area in Square Miles.	Proportion	
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.
From Rangoon to Sittang river exclusive of Rangoon Township	787	·263	·737
Shoaygyeen	1,020	·025	·975
Yonzaleen	4,024	·003	·997
TOTAL	5,831	·043	·957

24. A considerable area of the hill sides both in the Beeling and Yonzaleen valleys would doubtless be favourable for certain varieties of cultivation, but still there remains much which could yield but little return to the agriculturist. This is especially the case between the Yonzaleen watershed and the Pah Choung, where nothing but teak and bamboos appear to thrive.

This part of the country is occupied by Karens, who seclude themselves in the hills far away from the rest of mankind. Extremely peaceable and quiet themselves, they were in former times much oppressed by the more powerful neighbouring tribes, and still adhere to the custom then formed of hiding their villages in dense jungle. The paths to these from the main track are too slight to attract notice, and are so jealousy concealed, that men will say, you cannot go in a certain direction, rather than take you near their houses. It was not unfrequent to spend much labour in cutting a line through jungle, and to find afterwards a path which was perfectly well known, and would have saved all the trouble. As a village is approached there is a general flight of the inhabitants; and on entering it, the only living things are, usually, a few cocks and hens, a pig or two, and perhaps a child who has been forgotten in the hurry of departure. Of the paths which pass near the burial-ground, the inhabitants are even more careful, as, to betray the resting-place of the dead is among these people considered a heinous crime. In passing through their country, indeed, the usual signs of a population are absent, and the only proof of the existence of human beings are the footpaths and the clearings on the hill sides. These last, at first sight, appear so extensive as to give the impression of a large population, and the wonder is where this population may be, for it is an extremely rare thing to come across any one at work in their fields. The area of land under cultivation, however, is not in reality so large as it seems to be. Ground is abandoned as soon as its fertility begins to decrease and new jungle is cleared. In consequence, many of the clearings seen are those which are not under actual cultivation, but have been for some time relinquished.

25. Rice of an inferior quality is the chief produce, and appears to be grown in quantities sufficient only for local consumption. A little tobacco and cotton of a poor quality are also grown in small quantities for the same purpose; what export trade there is being confined to the Betel nut. Betel palm plantations are common in the gorges of the hills, and have no attention paid to them beyond the occasional diversion of a stream for their irrigation. The soil indeed both on the hills and the plains, is extremely fertile up to the Yonzaleen watershed, and might with a sufficient and industrious population be very productive within certain limits.

26. Teak occurs in the valley, and the magnificent Pyingadow, or iron-wood, on the hill sides. It is no uncommon thing to see the first branch of these trees at a height of 80 feet from the ground, the stem being perfectly straight up to that point. It is unfortunate that up to the present time no use has been found for this timber, which from its hardness effectually resists the attacks of white ants and other insects, and might be procured for any scantling. But there is no doubt that in the event of a railway being constructed this timber will be extensively employed.

27. The Yonzaleen watershed having been crossed, the character of the country, after a short distance, entirely changes. Its confined nature, with streams flowing not in valleys, but in steep gorges, has been already mentioned when describing the engineering features, but the change in the vegetation is even more striking. For a few miles the route passes, as before, among hills well clothed with verdure, but this gradually ceases to be the case. Timber trees, and their beautiful creepers, disappear and give place to scant unhealthy looking jungle, consisting almost entirely of bamboo; and this tree, so green and luxuriant a few miles back, was here (in March) dry and withered, the ground being yellow with its fallen leaves, or black with their ashes wherever the continually occurring jungle fires had passed over the ground. The aspect was desolate in the extreme, and we appeared to have passed suddenly from summer to mid-winter, but the height of the thermometer speedily dispelled this illusion, and an explanation of the strange change must be sought in the soil. This is extremely shallow, barely, indeed, covering the rocks of which the hills are composed and which, from the amount of lime contained in them, seem to be very unfavourable to vegetation. The streams are strongly impregnated with lime, and the rocks in their beds are covered with its incrustations. The same cheerless country extends as far as the Pah Choung, where there is some slight improvement, and the eye is again occasionally refreshed by the sight of green foliage.

28. The general character of the Beeling valley is thus described by Mr. d'Avigdor:—

"The Beeling route passes through several important towns or villages, and would, besides forming a step towards direct communication with Maulmain, open up a valuable district. Between Pegu and Sittang, the country is eminently adapted for the cultivation of rice; and though these plains are now among the most productive in British Burmah, they could doubtless be made much more so by a proper system of drainage and communications. There are several villages on this portion of the line; none, however, of any importance until Sittang, which contains 3,800 inhabitants, is reached. Between this and Kyketo the plains crossed are of a similar character to those on the western side of the river, and are partially under rice cultivation. The route passes near the small villages of Shoaylanbo and Kyketha; the large village of Wimbado, on the bank of the Sittang, is left on the right.

"Kyketo is a considerable town, containing 5,300 inhabitants. There is a colony of Bengalees established here, many of whom trade in cloth, and the Shans, who pass through yearly on their way to Maulmain, probably assist this trade. There is also a Karen Bazaar. The Kyketo creek is navigable for large boats, and communicates with the Beeling and Sittang rivers during the rains. The track passes within two miles of the town of Beeling, which contains 5,100 inhabitants, and gives its name to the district, though it is less busy and important than Kyketo. Between the latter and Yéoun there are a ew scattered villages both of Burmese and Karens, none, however, of any ize. The country is almost entirely covered with tree jungle, among which I noticed the wood-oil tree (*Dipterocarpus grandiflora*), the wild fig (*Ficus macrophylla*),

macrophylla), and particularly the peema (*Lagerstræmia Pyenma*), in large quantities.

"Three miles from Yéoun, on the left of the route, is a pagoda, on the ridges forming the Beeling watershed; this is a great centre of attraction for the Burmese, who, on feast days, flock to it in hundreds from all directions. It is surrounded by numerous zayats, or rest houses, for man and beast; for the Burmese in this district possess numerous buffaloes and buffalo carts. This pagoda is surrounded by magnificent Amherstias (*Amherstia nobilis*).

"Yéoun is a populous and busy town of 4,800 inhabitants, who employ many buffaloes at their paddy mills, and cultivate a great deal of the surrounding district; above Yéoun, however, the population is much more sparse; buffaloes and carts cease, and the three villages passed (Natkee, Wingalay, and Lagonbyoo) are very small. On the whole the Beeling valley is rich, and, I believe, almost any cultivation would succeed in it. Rice, tobacco, and Betel palms luxuriate; every village is a mango grove, and every clearing produces, spontaneously, fine pasture. Wider and more open than the Yonzaleen valley, it is better adapted for general cultivation; it is less rocky. The river in its windings affords tracts of alluvial soil at each bend, the hill sides are much less steep, and would probably produce anything, from rice to tea or coffee; water is plentiful, and the climate seems healthy. The highest temperature I observed in the hottest month (April) was only 96°, and the mornings were always comparatively cool, 75° being the highest observed at sunrise. Any amount of produce could be floated down on bamboo rafts from above Pahwatta, and a good road parallel to the river would cost a mere trifle. Peema, iron-wood, (Eng.), and wood-oil trees abound, and in the upper portions of the valley there is said to be teak."

29. From this description, the statistics we have given, and an examination of the sections of the Shoaygyeen and Beeling routes, it will be understood that the latter, on the whole, is the more favourable. The Shoaygyeen route, though 10 miles shorter, has to cross the difficult Sittang watershed, and has no other special advantages which would lead it to be preferred. It is true that it passes for a greater distance through the plains, which are capable of considerable development, but the unfavourable nature of the country both in an engineering and agricultural point of view, as soon as the Sittang is passed, make the balance, in our opinion, in favour of a line by Beeling; which, besides being less difficult to construct, would also by its direction place Maulmain in a favourable position for sharing in the China trade.

30. As regards population the following table shows its very scanty nature in the several districts through which the routes examined by us passed. On these taken together, it is only 20·6 per square mile on the Beeling route, and in the Yonzaleen district but 4·8. It would be useless, therefore, to look for a sufficient supply of local labour even of the most unskilled sort.

TABLE No. 2.

BEELING ROUTE.

TOWNSHIPS.	Area in Square Miles.	Total Population.	Population per Square Mile.
From Rangoon to Sittang River, exclusive of Rangoon Township	787	77,572	98·4
Sittang	640	10,449	16·3
Kyketo to Beeling	1,064	27,181	25·5
Yonzaleen	4,024	19,396	4·8
TOTAL	6,515	134,598	20·6

N.B.—The population of Rangoon is about 60,000 inhabitants, that of Maulmain about the same.

SHOAYGYEEN ROUTE.

TOWNSHIPS.	Area in Square Miles.	Total Population.	Population per Square Mile.
From Rangoon to Sittang River, exclusive of Rangoon Township - - - - - - - - -	787	77,572	98·4
Shoaygyeen - - - - - - - - -	1,020	36,798	36·0
Yonzaleen - - - - - - - - -	4,024	19,396	4·8
TOTAL - - -	5,831	133,766	22·9

31. For the construction of a line, labour both skilled and unskilled would have to be brought from a distance. The indigenous population of British Burma is quite insufficient even for the present supply of the labour market. Earthwork, and nearly all unskilled labour in Pegu, are performed by natives of the Madras Presidency. These men generally come over in ships belonging to native merchants, and on arrival in Rangoon, meet with numerous petty contractors who pay their passages, and thus release them from the shipowners. But in return, the coolies bind themselves to work for the contractors for a term of years at low wages, from 5 rupees to 8 rupees per month. The speculators are thus enabled to take up contracts at rates which would be quite unremunerative if they had to seek their labour in the open market, where the ordinary wages of a cooly are from 10 to 12 rupees a month. The importation of labourers into Burma would therefore be no novelty; and if systematised and conducted on liberal and humane principles, labour a hundred miles from the seaboard would probably be provided for large works at the same cost that now obtains for petty contracts in Rangoon.

32. Skilled labour is principally in the hands of Chinamen and Bengalees, who immigrate to Burma, paying their own way, and find their advantage in the comparatively high rates they obtain. On any great work being undertaken, there is little doubt that a contractor by exercising moderate foresight would find no difficulty in procuring any amount of skilled labour from the same sources, and at the same rates.

33. To show the amount of indigenous labour it may be stated that the greatest number of labourers that have at any time been simultaneously employed on Public Works in the Rangoon and Pegu townships, was in 1863, when nearly 6,000, of whom 5,000 were Burmans, were employed on the Pyne Kyun Creek and Hmaubee-road, without causing any drain on the labour market of Rangoon.

34. Beyond the British frontier in the Shan States, there is no reason to anticipate any paucity of unskilled labour; it is probable therefore that in the event of a railway being constructed, this portion of it might depend in this respect upon local resources.

35. It would be of no practical value to make an approximate estimate of the cost of a railway through the country we examined, for our description of it will have shown, that to construct a railway, or even a tramway, within British territory, in the direction in which we travelled, would be at present absurd; and that to be remunerative, it would have to be carried into foreign States, where there is said to be a large trade. With no knowledge of the extent of that trade, nor of the engineering difficulties to be overcome in reaching its centre, it would be impossible to say what class of railway would be required, and whether the average cost of construction per mile of the whole line, would be large or small; nor is it at all certain, if a railway should at any time be made, that either of the routes we have surveyed would be selected.

36. But to facilitate a future approximation, we subjoin Table No. 3, showing the character of construction rendered necessary by the country traversed between Rangoon and the Pah Choung, giving a list of the rivers which would have to be crossed, with their breadth in feet; and Table 4, showing the cost of

of labour in British Burma, according to contract rates at the present time, and its cost on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, as stated in Mr. Berkeley's paper, read at the Institution of Civil Engineers on 8th May 1860. This line has been chosen for comparison, as it has difficulties somewhat similar to those which are met with on the routes we have described, and also because it is the Indian line on which there has been, so far as we know, the largest experience in tunnelling.

TABLE No. 3.

Route.	Nature of Construction.				
	Easy.	Moderate.	Difficult.	Tunnelling in Miles.	Total Mileage.
Shoaygyeen - -	144	31	58	2	235
Beeling - - -	169	35	40	1	245

The Section slightly differs from this, as the above measurements are taken on the green lines where they occur.

Route.	Rivers to be Crossed, showing their Breadth in Feet.							
	Pegu.	Sittang.	Thaybyoo.	Beeling.			Yonzaleen.	Padee.
Shoaygyeen -	300	1,020	- -	-	-	240	250	450
Beeling - -	300	1,540	200	280	390	240	250	450

TABLE No. 4.

Descriptions.	Rate.	Bombay.	British Burma.
		£. s. d. £. s. d.	£. s. d. £. s. d.
Earthwork in Embankment under ½ mile lead - -	Cubic yard	- - 6 to - - 7½	- - 6 to - - 9
Cutting in earth or moorum -	- -	- - 7½ „ - - 9	- - 7
Ditto - - rock - -	-	- 1 1 „ - 2 6	No experience.
Tunnel - - - - -	-	21 10 - „ 33 - -	„ „
Brickwork in arches - -	- -	- 15 - „ 1 10 -	- 15 - to - 16 -
Crossed rubble masonry in arches - - - -	- -	6 7 - „ 1 16 -	No experience.
Ashlar - - - - -	Cubic foot	- 1 7½ „ - 3 -	„ „
Block in course - - -	Cubic yard	- 16 - „ 1 15 -	„ „
Coursed rubble - - -	- -	- 14 - „ 1 4 -	„ „
Rubble - - - - -	- -	- 9 - „ - 14 -	- 10 -
Woodwork, teak - - -	Cubic foot	- 4 - „ - 6 -	- 3 - to - 3 6
Ballast - - - - -	Cubic yard	- 1 1½ „ - 1 4½	- 1 4
Laying permanent roads -	yard	- 2 - „ - 2 10½	No experience.
Post and rail frames - -	- -	- 1 6 „ - 2 -	- 1 6
Dry rubble wall - - -	- -	- 2 6 „ - 4 -	No experience.

37. From Table 4 it will be seen that, while earthwork, brickwork, and masonry differ little in cost, timber is cheaper in Burma; and it may be added that the rates paid for importing ironwork and machinery from England are about the same as those which obtain in the Bombay Presidency, the freight from England to the two ports of Bombay and Rangoon being generally nearly equal.

38. From Table No. 3 it will be seen that of the 245 miles to the British frontier, about 200, or five-sixths, would be through a country presenting no great difficulties; that for the remaining 45 miles there would be considerable difficulties, and that for a portion of that distance they would be very severe. They are, however, such as are not unknown in railway undertakings, and might therefore be overcome, but not without considerable cost, which only a large trade beyond the British frontier would warrant.

39. We have stated that, in our opinion, to construct a railway or tramway between Rangoon and the Pah Choung would, without reference to that trade, at the present time be absurd, but the expenditure of a small sum of money on the improvement of communications in that direction is certainly worthy of consideration; that part of the country to which attention should first be turned being the Beeling and Yonzaleen watersheds and their neighbourhoods. The passage of the last could be reduced from 3,395 to 2,686 feet, or a height of 700 feet, without any cutting or without lengthening the road. In spite of the difficulties encountered, Shans at present drive down to Maulmain and Rangoon caravans of pack bullocks, but these, from the nature of the journey, are lightly laden. By improving the road, there is no doubt that this traffic would be increased, and eventually it might be found advisable to make a cart road. Wheel carriage, which at present is confined to the lower portion of the Beeling valley, would then find its way into the Shan States.

40. Having concluded our report on the last season's operations, it only remains for us to suggest, in accordance with instructions received from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, the course to be followed during the season of 1867-68, should the continuation of the survey be ordered.

41. It has generally been proposed that the route on arrival at our north-east frontier on the Salween should be continued to the Kaimapyoo Choung, and thence follow the valley of the Salween or Mobyai river, as might be found preferable. By the former, the entire country of Eastern Karennee would be traversed, and the unfriendly disposition of the inhabitants towards the British, as reported by the late Deputy Commissioner, Mr. O'Riley, who visited their country in 1864, would in any case render it advisable to adopt some other line.

42. The advantages to be gained by following the Salween valley are, avoidance of crossing the watershed between the Mobyai and Salween rivers, and also the saving in distance. Against these advantages are to be opposed the hostility of the Eastern Karennees and the character of the valley, which, as far as we followed it through British territory, is barren and too narrow to admit of improvement by cultivation. From Captain Watson's and Mr. Fedden's report of the same valley in higher latitude no improvement in this respect may be expected beyond British territory.

43. We therefore propose that the route should, on reaching the Kaimapyoo Choung, bear westward to the Mobyai valley, ascend it, and thence cross the Salween at the Takaw Ferry, Theinee, or such other point north of Karennee as may be found to be best. This is the route which we should have followed last season had the Chief Commissioner's order for us to proceed beyond the frontier reached us earlier. But, as mentioned in para. 17, we unfortunately did not receive it in time to be of any use.

44. Our chief reason in recommending this route is, that it is the shortest to China by at least 50 miles; and, as there would be very great difficulty in reaching and returning from the Chinese frontier in one season, it is of the greatest importance to proceed by the most direct route, in order that as much time as possible may be spent in examining the most distant portion of the line. The routes west of the Salween can be examined at any time, and can be made dependent on the best route east of that river. If the country there be

be impracticable, it will be useless, so far as the China trade is concerned, to continue the survey west of the Salween.

45. Without attempting any close comparison between different proposed routes, which would be both premature and unfair when a portion of one only has been examined, we still think that there are advantages in the line *vid* Kaimapyoo worthy of consideration, which may be thus enumerated :—

1st. That Maulmain may be easily connected with Beeling, and thus brought into land communication with Rangoon, and enabled to share in the trade with China.

2nd. That all difficulties which exist between Rangoon and the Shan States are condensed into one locality, and that within, or immediately bordering on, British territory ; while by any other route, though the line would pass through more favourable country within British territory, the whole of the difficulties, whatever they may be, would occur in foreign States.

3rd. That the line would enter by the shortest route the Shan States, the first country which will prove remunerative, and that thus the unprofitable portion of the line will be as short as possible.

4th. That the line will traverse from its southermost point the fertile and populous Mobyai valley, where no difficulties are anticipated. Captain Watson, Deputy Commissioner, who, in company with Lieutenant Sconce, of the Indian Navy, explored this part of the country in 1863–64, and again, with Mr. Fedden, Geological Surveyor, in 1864–65, writes, on the 7th May 1867, as follows :—

> " From Kaimapyoo, I think that the Salween must be left, and a N.W. direction to the Mobyai river be taken. If we attempt to penetrate Eastern Karennee, the Chief, Tsaulopo, who has never been on friendly terms with the British, would throw every obstacle in our way. Moreover, by going up the valley of the Mobyai, the very centre of the Shan States, or rather, their most thickly-populated part, would be penetrated. I anticipate that between Kaimapyoo and Theinee, latitude 23° N., you will experience no great difficulties.

In another letter, dated 24th May 1867, Captain Watson writes :—

> " From the Kaimapyoo, I feel certain that it would be necessary for us to proceed through Western Karennee to Nguay-doung ; thence to Mobyai, and along the valley of that river right up to Theinee, not more than two days' journey from the Chinese frontier. By this route, the very centre of the thickly-populated portion of the Shan States would be penetrated."

In the same letter he also writes :—

> " My advice is to steer clear of Eastern Karennee altogether. The Shans of the Mobyai valley are a totally distinct class from those living near the Salween and at Monai. The former are most friendly, and would assist us in every possible way. In the hills on either side reside Toungthoos and Yins, the most peaceable race of people in the States."

46. Kyekphogyee, the chief of Western Karennee, is, we understand, on very friendly terms with the British, and if communicated with, would, we imagine, be most willing to give assistance through his territory.

47. In conclusion, we beg to record our thanks to Mr. d'Avigdor, who undertook so large a share of the work. But for his exertions in conducting detached portions of the survey, it would have been prolonged into the unhealthy season of the year. As it was, the camp followers were beginning to suffer from the effects of hard work, exposure, and bad food ; and had these been accompanied by bad weather, there is no doubt that the majority would have been "*hors de combat*," and the investigation of the country would have been incomplete.

J. M. Williams, Captain.
C. H. Luard, Captain, R.E.

Rangoon, 15 June 1867.

REPORT on the SOUTHERN or BEELING ROUTE, by *E. H. d'Avigdor*, B.A., C.E.

ENGINEERING FEATURES OF THE BEELING ROUTE.

FROM Sittang to Kyketo the road would present no engineering difficulties whatever. From the hills the ground gradually falls to the river, so that a road could be laid down skirting them, either over gently undulating laterite, or over alluvial plains partially flooded during the rainy season. The latter course would involve low embanking. Spurs from the main ridge of the Sittang watershed extend to Kyketo itself, and the whole line from here to the Beeling river skirts them.

2. The route first examined and marked on the map by a dotted red line has been rejected, as instead of winding round the base of these hills it crosses many of them, and though not one presenting any serious difficulty, the many short but deep cuttings and high embankments would render such a line very expensive.

3. The track marked by a firm red line, though practically level all the way to the Beeling river, is exceedingly crooked. It is a Burman cart track, and winds among the trees with which the country is covered. If a tree falls across the road the Burmese do not remove it, but bend out of the way to avoid it; the track therefore changes after every monsoon, and the numerous bends are oftener caused by fallen trees than by difficult ground. There can, therefore, be no doubt that by cutting a few traces through the jungle, a level line could be laid down from Kyketo to the Beeling river, which would be several miles shorter than the one surveyed.

4. Nine miles from Kyketo the line crosses the Thay-byoo-choung, of which the bed is here 200 feet wide. In the dry weather a little fœtid water only flows down it. Between this and the village of Yéoun the route skirts a succession of spurs, and crosses a neck which in fact is the real Sittang watershed; it is, however, so low that the aneroid showed no variation. These spurs and the watershed itself are here laterite, while the hills further to the north on the right bank of the Thay-byoo-choung, on the dotted red line first surveyed and afterwards rejected, are granite.

5. From Yéoun, to about two miles south of Lagonbyoo, the line ascends the Beeling river, first on the right, then on the left, and lastly on the right bank again. Sections of it, taken at the various points of crossing, are given. Between these two points there is not the slightest engineering difficulty; as far as I could judge, no side cutting whatever, and no embankment higher than three or four feet, would be required.

6. Below Lagonbyoo, the line surveyed crosses to the left bank, and soon after leaves the Beeling river. A section of this portion is shown, but the route marked by the green line on the right bank of the Beeling is recommended, although it has not been surveyed. But the result of inquiries, the general appearance of the country, and careful consideration of the maps, led us to believe that there were probably no engineering difficulties on this portion of the route, and certainly no serious ones. The line surveyed from Lagonbyoo to Kyumbin Sakan crosses several spurs from the Beeling watershed; it does not descend any one valley to its head, and must, therefore, evidently present more difficulties than the one up the Beeling river, and its tributary the Man-an-noay-choung.

7. The formations examined consisted of fine close-grained limestone, and the alluvial plains extending from spur to spur are occasionally broken by isolated limestone rocks.

General Remarks.

8. The Beeling route passes through several important towns or villages, and would, besides forming a step towards direct communication with Maulmain, open up a valuable district. Between Pegu and Sittang the country is eminently adapted for the cultivation of rice; and though these plains are now among the most productive in British Burmah, they could doubtless be made much more so by a proper system of drainage and communications. There are several villages on this portion of the line, none, however, of any importance, until Sittang, which contains 3,800 inhabitants, is reached. Between this and Kyketo the plains crossed are of a similar character to those on the western side of the river, and are partially under rice cultivation. The route passes near the small villages of Shoaylanbo and Kyketha; the large village of Wimbado, on the bank of the Sittang, is left on the right.

9. Kyketo is a considerable town containing 5,300 inhabitants. There is a colony of Bengalees established here, many of whom trade in cloth, and the Shans, who pass through yearly on their way to Maulmain, probably assist this trade. There is also a Karen bazaar. The Kyketo creek is navigable for large boats, and communicates with the Beeling and Sittang rivers during the rains. The track passes within two miles of the town of Beeling, which contains 5,100 inhabitants, and gives its name to the district, though it is less busy and important than Kyketo. Between the latter and Yéoun there are a few scattered villages, both of Burmese and Karens, none however of any size. The country is almost entirely covered with tree jungle, among which I noticed the wood-oil tree (*Dipterocarpus grandiflora*), the wild fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), and particularly the peema (*Lagerstræmia Pyenma*), in large quantities.

10. Three miles from Yéoun, on the left of the route, is a pagoda on the ridges forming the Beeling watershed: this is a great centre of attraction for the Burmese, who on feast days flock to it in hundreds from all directions. It is surrounded by numerous *zayats*, or rest houses for man and beast, for the Burmese in this district possess numerous buffaloes and buffalo carts. This pagoda is surrounded by magnificent Amherstias (*Amherstia nobilis*).

11. Yéoun is a populous and busy town of 4,800 inhabitants, who employ many buffaloes at their paddy mills, and cultivate a great deal of the surrounding district: above Yéoun, however, the population is much more sparse; buffaloes and carts cease, and the three villages passed (Natkee, Wingalay, and Lagonbyoo) are very small. On the whole the Beeling valley is rich, and I believe almost any cultivation would succeed in it. Rice, tobacco, and betel palms luxuriate, every village is a mango grove, and every clearing produces, spontaneously, fine pasture. Wider and more open than the Yonzaleen valley, it is better adapted for general cultivation. It is less rocky, the river in its windings affords tracts of alluvial soil at each bend, the hill sides are much less steep, and would probably produce anything, from rice to tea or coffee; water is plentiful, and the climate seems healthy. The highest temperature I observed in the hottest month (April) was only 96°, and the mornings were always comparatively cool, 75° being the highest observed at sunrise. Any amount of produce could be floated down on bamboo rafts from above Pahwatta, and a good road parallel to the river would cost a mere trifle. Peema, iron-wood (*Inga Kylocaria*), and wood-oil trees abound, and in the upper portions of the valley there is said to be teak.

Elim. H. d'Avigdor, B.A.

JOURNAL of the CHINA ROUTE SURVEY EXPEDITION during the Season of 1867.

Rangoon to Sittang; distance, 92 miles.

THE expedition left Rangoon for Sittang by water, on the evening of 31st January. The country between Rangoon and Sittang having been previously surveyed, and being known to be peculiarly well adapted for railway construction, it was not considered desirable to devote any portion of the somewhat limited time within which, from the lateness of the season, our operations must be confined to an examination of this part of the proposed route.

Ascending the Pegu river from Rangoon, we entered the Pyne Kyun creek, which connects the Pegu and Sittang rivers, on the morning of the 2nd February; but to our great disappointment we were detained in the creek by insufficiency of water until the evening of the 6th idem, and only arrived at Sittang on the 7th. Here we ascertained that only 12 elephants had been engaged for our party instead of 18, the number we required.

The difficulty in obtaining elephants appears to have been occasioned by the Bengal Commissariat having just effected the purchase of 120 elephants in Maulmain, which have been sent to Calcutta. The 12 elephants which the Commissioner of the Tenasserim division had with difficulty engaged for us, were hired at five rupees per diem, instead of the usual rate of two rupees. Finding it impossible to procure more elephants, I requested Moung Hmat, the Myo Oke, to engage carts to assist in carrying our baggage at least as far as Kyketo.

February 9. Sittang to Kyketha; distance seven miles.

Left Sittang at 7.30 a.m., and marched to Kyketha, distance seven miles south east. The first three miles of the road passes over undulating laterite soil, covered with bamboo and tree forests, occasionally alternating with alluvial plains, the last three miles being entirely through the plains, which are only partially cultivated.

At Shway-lan-boh, distance about five miles and a half from Sittang, there is a substantial timber bridge across the creek leading from Wimpadow, on the Sittang river to Kyketo; by this creek, during six months in the year, boats of six tons burthen are able to pass from Maulmain into the Sittang river, and thus avoid the dangerous navigation of the mouth of the Sittang.

February 10. Kyketha to Kyketo; distance, eight miles.

Left Kyketha at 6.40 a.m., and arrived at Kyketo, distance eight miles, at 9 a.m. The road passes chiefly across rich alluvial plains, skirted by tree and bamboo forests on laterite soil. Amongst these forests the *Thitsee-ben* or wood-oil tree abounds. The oil from this tree makes an excellent black varnish, much used by the Burmese in rendering waterproof their bamboo baskets, used for drawing water, also their hats and other articles.

The road throughout from Sittang to Kyketo is very good and level. By avoiding the village of Kyketha the distance would be shortened about one mile, and a superior line be obtained.

February 11. Kyketo to Kuwai-thay-choung; distance, eight miles.

Left Kyketo at seven a.m., and reached Kuwai-thay-choung, distance eight miles, at 10 a.m.; the road very good throughout, over laterite soil, and through tree forests; amongst the trees I observed mango, ananbo and pyen-gadow.

Four of the classies missed the road; unfortunately they were carrying the chronometer and mountain barometer; the former, however, is an eight-day chronometer, and was wound up on Saturday.

There is no cart road beyond this point, carts not being used in the Beeling and Yonzaleen valleys; as we can get no more elephants, nor a sufficient number of coolies to carry our baggage, we can only take on 12 days' supplies and three tents. The loads these elephants carry are ridiculously small; they are not provided with pads, but small basket howdahs; all our stores and baggage were packed for convenience of carriage in one dozen cases, and yet six of these form a load for one elephant; two sepoys' tents without the poles or pegs form a heavy load for another elephant.

February 12. Halted.

Halted, as the missing classies have not made their appearance; sent a letter to the Myo Oke, of Kyketo, desiring him to have search made for the men, and send them to our camp. Despatched Ahfoke with stores, baggage and one tent to Beeling, with directions to take them by water to meet us at Pahwatta. I also sent back one tent to Sittang, as it is impossible to take it on with our few elephants.

elephants. Engaged 30 Karens to cut a trace to our next halting place, and visited several Karen villages in the vicinity of our camp.

February 13. Kuwai-thay-choung to Kadeebaulay; distance, three miles.

The elephants being unable to carry even our reduced baggage and stores, we were obliged to leave a portion on the ground. We left the camp at 6.40 a. m.; the road had been well cleared by the Karens for about seven miles, but beyond this distance the jungle was too dense for the elephants to proceed; we were therefore compelled to return to Kadeebaulay on the Thai-byoo-choung, distant from Kuwai-thay-choung, about three miles. We sent back six elephants to bring up the baggage from our last camp; road good.

February 14. Kadeebaulay to Thekay-gyen; distance, four-and-a-half miles.

From inquiries made, I ascertained that by following the course of the Thai-byoo-choung for some distance, and then striking off eastward we should avoid two miles over which the trace of yesterday passes; we therefore decided to follow the former route, and proceeded along the Thai-byoo-choung, about two miles to the village of Choung-gwai; we then struck into a path leading in a north-easterly direction for two and a half miles, when we again emerged on the Thai-byoo-choung, at the village of Thekay-gyen. The latter portion of the road crossed some undulating ground not so favourable as that we have hitherto seen, but presenting no great difficulties, though requiring judgment in selecting the best line for a road or railway.

We halted at Thekay-gyen, as the tsaukay informed us that more coolies would be required to clear the line in front of us. The classies, with the chronometer and barometer, arrived in camp, the instruments being quite uninjured.

February 15. Thekay-gyen to Pyen-cha-choung; distance, six miles.

Before leaving this morning, the first packet of letters that we have yet received since leaving Rangoon was brought into camp. We were unable to make a start until 7.45 a. m., as the tsaukay did not bring a sufficient number of coolies to assist in carrying our baggage in addition to clearing the trace. On leaving Thekay-gyen, the path bore off eastward from the Thai-byoo-choung; we shortly ascended the side of a hill, to a height of about 80 feet above our last camp, and continued over undulating ground for about three miles, the road generally very fair, but much closed in by bamboo jungle; the few slight ascents and descents on this portion of the march were unimportant; nearly all might be modified, if not entirely avoided.

We now approached the watershed of the Thai-byoo and Beeling rivers; the ascent, gradual at first, soon became rapid up the ridge of a spur; we ascended this spur to a height of 300 feet above our last camp, or 560 feet above sea level, the ascent being made in about a quarter of a mile; this height may be taken as that of the watershed at the point we crossed, for though we ascended shortly afterwards a further height of 50 feet, it was clearly an unnecessary ascent; but the jungle was too thick for us to deviate from the path without cutting a trace for which we had not a sufficient number of coolies.

On arriving at the height of 300 feet above mentioned, the track continued on very fairly level ground for some hundred yards; to our right, or south, the ridge was much narrower, and the descent to the Beeling valley from the highest point of the road, about 600 feet above sea level, to our camp on the Pyen-cha-choung, 174 feet above sea level, was made in a distance of three miles; but in many parts it was steep and difficult from the number of course granite boulders on the side of the hill; the descent was further rendered unnecessarily tedious from the several steep rises and falls over small spurs or shoulders extending to the Pyen-cha-choung, all of which might probably be avoided by keeping near to the course of that stream. We also observed that the descent might have been rendered more gradual by taking the road northwards along the side of the watershed, instead of at right angles from it.

The introduction of a tunnel of 300 yards through this watershed would resolve all the difficulties, and be probably the simplest way of overcoming them.

February 16. Pyen-cha-choung to Wimpadeik; distance, four-and-a-half miles.

We were unable to leave camp so early as we desired this morning, only nine coolies having arrived, others followed later, and at 7.40 a. m. we moved off the ground, crossed the Beeling river at Nat-kyee, four miles distant from our last camp, and proceeded thence about one and a half miles to Wimpadeik, on the left bank of the Beeling river, where we halted. Near Nat-kyee we passed a small cotton plantation, the plants appeared very healthy.

The road throughout to-day's journey was very good and level. On the right bank of the river, a little below Wimpadeik, the hills rise rather abruptly from

the river's bank; we had been informed when at Sittang that we must cross these hills between Nat-kyee and Win-ga-lay; it had never occurred to our informants that we might avoid the difficulty by simply crossing the river.

The Beeling river at our camp is about 550 feet broad, water very clear, mean depth about two and a half feet, with smooth sandy bottom; boats of about two tons burthen ascend from Beeling to Win-ga-lay throughout the dry season.

On arriving in camp we found Ahfoke, who had just arrived with our baggage from Beeling. He had been rather afraid of being attacked by dacoits, as he had heard that there was a party of eight or nine in the vicinity; I directed him to proceed to Win-ga-lay, and there await our arrival.

In the evening the tsaukay reported that the coolies would not leave their villages and come into camp to-night, as they did not like to be absent from their families while the dacoits were in the district, but that they would arrive in the morning.

February 17. Wimpadeik to Wingalay; distance about seven-and-a-half miles.

Only two coolies came into camp this morning with the tsaukay, who stated that two villages had been attacked in the night and robbed. We placed as much baggage as possible in a boat, which we hired for the purpose, and then started from camp at 7.40 a.m. At the outset we had to cross a nullah, about 50 feet in breadth, with excessively steep banks and muddy bottom; we rode our ponies down one side, but found it impossible to ride or even lead them up the other; my pony nearly fell backwards in attempting it. We then set to work to cut away the bank to some extent, and after great exertions succeeded in getting the ponies over. The elephants were obliged to ascend the bed of the river in search of a better place of ascent. The road continued on the right bank of the river, and was throughout very good and level; we ascended one small hill about 100 feet above the plain, but it might easily have been avoided. At about six miles from Wimpadeik we crossed the Beeling river, and proceeded about one mile along the right bank to Win-ga-lay, passing a caravan of Shans, with pack bullocks *en route* to Maulmain. We observed on our march both cotton and tobacco flourishing.

The inhabitants in all the villages are very much in fear of the dacoits, who appear to be making a raid throughout the Beeling valley.

Halted in order to bring up arrears of plotting, and to rest the camp.

February 18. Halted.

During the day a policeman, one of a party of four who had been sent after the dacoits, came into camp wounded by a bullet through his thigh; he was shot this morning about five miles from our camp. We wrote letters to Rangoon, but had great difficulty in getting them despatched, as the villagers are all frightened, and do not like to move from their houses, leaving their families without the little protection their presence might afford them; but when I promised to write to the police inspector at Beeling, and acquaint him with the unprotected state of the place, the villagers became so much interested in the despatch of the letters that they subscribed amongst themselves three rupees to induce a messenger to go; of course I did not allow this, but paid the man myself.

We shall be unable to proceed to-morrow, as we can get neither coolies nor boats in consequence of the people being afraid to leave their villages.

A party of Shan traders arrived this evening on their way to Maulmain.

February 19. Wingalay, halted.

Halted and sent to the tsaukay of the adjoining district for coolies; only five, however, arrived. Sent Ahfoke on with the boats to Lagonbyoo.

February 20. Wingalay to Lagonbyoo; distance, 11¾ miles.

During last night four of our elephants ran away. We loaded all we could on the remaining elephants, leaving a guard of three policemen in charge to bring on what we left, with the elephants, whenever they might arrive. We then started at seven a.m., and marched northwards on the right bank of the river, about nine miles, the road excellent, through bamboo and tree forests. Met a large caravan of Shans with pack and slaughter bullocks for sale, also three elephants; the latter I endeavoured to engage, but we were unable to arrange matters on the spot, the owners wishing to consult together, so I continued my march, telling them that if they decided to accept my offer they might bring the elephants into camp.

After crossing the Beeling river at nine miles from Wingalay, we proceeded along the left bank about two and three-quarter miles to Lagonbyoo. The road for the first portion of this latter distance was excellent; it then passed two low but steep hills, the last especially so in its descent to Lagonbyoo; both might, however,

however, be avoided by keeping the line near the river bank, or, better still, by crossing the river.

We arrived at Lagonbyoo, where there is a *zeiyat* or rest-house at noon; the elephants did not come into camp till three p.m., the distance from Wingalay being 11 miles and three-quarters.

February 21. Lagonbyoo to Pahwatta; distance, five miles.

Left Lagonbyoo at 7 a.m. Marched over an excellent and well-defined road through tree and bamboo forests, about three miles, where the road to Pahwatta diverged to the left of the main road.

Pahwatta being a police station, and hence important in keeping up our communication, we left the main road for future examination, and following the path to the left, shortly commenced the ascent of a long and occasionally very steep hill; the total height attained was about 420 feet above sea level, or 290 feet above the valley. This ascent might be avoided by taking the trace along the river bank by a side cutting, or better still, by crossing the river, as suggested in my journal yesterday, south of Lagonbyoo, and continuing the line on the right bank of the river to Pahwatta.

The principal height being once attained, the ridge line was very good indeed for a distance of upwards of one mile; the descent, however, to Pahwatta was very steep.

I understand that the main road from which we diverted is a valley line, and as it must be shorter than the route *viâ* Pahwatta, it is desirable that it should be examined.

Ahfoke arrived here to-day with the boat of stores; from this point we strike eastward from the Beeling river, and can therefore receive no further assistance from boats, and as there is a difficulty in hiring elephants, we must halt here to-morrow to make arrangements for carriage.

February 22. Pahwatta; halt.

This morning one elephant came into camp, and about 20 coolies; however, we must still halt till to-morrow. Mr. Simon, the surveyor, who has been of most invaluable assistance to our party, and never appears to consider any work too hard for him, proceeded to survey the road towards Pahpoon to its junction with the main road. The distance proved to be about four miles; the road good.

We despatched letters to Rangoon by the baggage boat returning to Beeling, and sent back another tent.

I made inquiries regarding the possibility of finding a route from this towards Thayet-thamine, on the Sittang, which, if practicable, would effect a considerable saving in distance on even our present route, probably not less than 20 miles. Some years ago I marched from Shoay-gyeen to the May-wine-choung, which falls into the Beeling river a little north of Pahwatta, and, by skirting the Thekay-doung, met with, as far as I can remember, little difficulty. This route would not, however, be so direct as the one *viâ* Thayet-thamine.

I have offered a bonus of 20 rupees to any man who will cut a trace along the May-pan-choung to the Moo-tama-choung, in addition to the cost of labour, provided it avoids every ascent it is possible to get round, and that the trace be cut broad enough for loaded elephants to pass along by the time we return from the Pah-choung.

The Moo-tama once reached, I anticipate little difficulty in getting a line to Thayet-thamine, and this would prove by far the shortest route from Rangoon to Pahpoon.

February 23. Pahwatta to Kanay-kaw; distance, six miles.

Captain Luard not being very well, accompanied Mr. D'Avigdor by the direct road towards Pahpoon. I returned with Mr. Simon to the point of divergence of the main road south of Pahwatta, and proceeding along it found it to be certainly superior to the line to Pahwatta. In the first half mile there were two slight ascents about 90 feet each, which seemingly might have been avoided. At the second mile an ascent of 200 feet was made, and for about one mile the road continued at this level on the side of a hill, with a valley line on the left; thus the ascent might have been made very gradually.

As far as I could judge, a narrow neck extends from the hill near Pahwatta, across this road, to the main watershed of the Beeling and Yonzaleen valleys; in which case the ascent thus made cannot be avoided, though, as remarked, it might be modified: the neck itself was very narrow. Altogether I am inclined

to think that the best line will be from south of Lagonbyoo, on the right bank of the Beeling river, to Pahwatta.

Our present camp, Kanay-kaw, is distant from Pahwatta six miles, and the direct road very good.

Five laden elephants and a caravan of Shan bullocks passed us to-day; two more elephants also joined our camp, so that we have now nearly as many as we require.

February 24. Kanay-kaw to Wimpa-oudo-oudo; distance, 10½ miles.

Started at 7 a.m. First mile and a half very good and level, the road well defined; it then passed over undulating ground for about six miles formed by the projecting shoulders or spurs from the range of hills on our right; to our left extended a broad valley, which might with advantage be made use of in laying out a road. The path, towards the end of our march, gradually descended to this valley, and the last mile and a half into camp at Wimpa-oudo-oudo on the Mana-noay-choung were very good and level.

The distance of this camp from Kanay-kaw is 10½ miles.

February 25. Wimpa-oudo-oudo to Pahpoon; distance, 10 miles.

Left Wimpa-oudo-oudo at 7.30 a.m.; the road very good for about two miles; beyond this, though still continuing fairly level, it was broken up by watercourses, which, in the absence of bridges, were troublesome to cross. These streams flow from the watershed on our right down to the Mana-noay-choung, which discharges into the Beeling river about 18 miles north of Pahwatta. At about six miles from our last camp our route bore eastwards towards the watershed, which we commenced ascending by a spur to a height of about 700 feet above sea level; we then descended about 50 feet, and crossed the head of a valley, and again ascended to a height of about 900 feet above sea level, the hill on our immediate left being a few feet higher; while on our right extended a deep valley, the ridge line at the head of which was a few feet lower than the ground on which we stood, with very narrow steep, almost precipitous descents on both sides; it might consequently be cut through without much difficulty, and thus the height necessary to be attained reduced considerably.

The descent, however, into the Yonzaleen valley is abrupt and difficult, and does not offer any apparent facility for improvement.

We crossed the Yonzaleen river, at the foot of the watershed, about one mile south of Pahpoon, the path leading over level ground through a teak plantation.

On our arrival at Pahpoon we were enabled at a glance to perceive that we had crossed the watershed at the very highest point within view; while opposite the town there was evidently a more convenient point of considerably less altitude; and, on making inquiries, I was informed that there was a still lower point about two miles north of Pahpoon.

This watershed is the first serious difficulty we have met; and though it could of course be overcome by a tunnel, yet it is of quite sufficient importance to render a halt at Pahpoon necessary, in order that we may thoroughly examine the country and ascertain whether a better line may not be adopted.

February 26. Halt.

Halted to bring up arrears of work, and make inquiries from the natives regarding different routes.

February 27. Halt; examined the watershed of Yonzaleen.

Started this morning to examine the route over the Yonzaleen watershed, referred to in my journal of 25th instant. We proceeded rather more than two miles up the left bank of the Yonzaleen river, over generally a fair and level road, occasionally broken up by watercourses; then, fording the river, we struck into a path on the right bank, leading at first in a southerly direction for a few hundred yards, and then bearing westward. In about a mile and a quarter we gradually, and by a fair road ascended to the watershed, which we found to be 500 feet above sea level, or 280 feet above the level of the valley at the ford. The point which was ascertained to be 500 feet high was on a narrow neck or saddle of the ridge line, separating two gorges which sloped steeply down towards the valley on either side of the ridge; this saddle is not above 30 feet in breadth, and by a very moderate cutting the summit of a road might certainly be reduced 100 feet, or to 180 feet above the valley; this might then be reached by a gradient not exceeding 1 in 50, and probably not more than 1 in 100, as it would be quite unnecessary and unadvisable to cross the Yonzaleen

Yonzaleen at the ford; the most convenient point being probably two miles at least to the north; the broad flat shoulders from the hills would enable the base of descent to be extended to a reasonable length.

On reaching the watershed we pushed northward along the ridge and discovered two other convenient points for crossing the range, within a distance of 300 yards; the more northerly being 20 feet lower than the one we first examined.

The difficulty of the Yonzaleen watershed may now fairly be considered as solved; it presents certainly much less difficulty than that of the Beeling river.

February 28. Halt.

Halt. I sent out Mr. Simon to survey the road we examined yesterday. Wrote to Rangoon requesting that an additional surveyor be despatched to arrive at Pahpoon by end of March, bringing with him another perambulator. We shall probably arrive at the Salween watershed on our return journey at the beginning of April; and if we should have any difficulty in getting a good line, the services of a second surveyor will be invaluable in order to ensure a thorough examination of the country.

March 1. Pahpoon to Takautha; distance, eight and three-quarter miles.

Left Pahpoon at 7.30 a.m., and proceeded to Takautha, on the left bank of the Yonzaleen river, distance eight and three-quarter miles; road excellent and well cleared, evidently much used.

March 2. Takautha to camp in Yonzaleen; distance, five three-quarter miles.

Started at 7 a.m. by an excellent road for about four and a half miles; it then passed up a valley laid out in a succession of terraces prepared for rice cultivation. This is the first instance I have observed in Burma of the ground being thus artificially prepared for rice crops.

At a distance of about five and a half miles the path, to avoid a steep projecting shoulder of limestone rock, skirted the bank of the river, and for about 300 yards was very rough; we then passed through extensive *toungya** cultivation, and again descended to the river, where the end of a spur from the main Salween watershed rises so abruptly from the Yonzaleen river, that here it is only possible to proceed along the bank on foot; elephants and ponies having to cross over the spur.

We ascended the spur and found it to be 450 feet above the plain; the ascent and descent were both exceedingly steep and difficult. It appears probable that the best direction for the road would be the right bank of the river instead of the left, or at least that it should cross to the right bank four and a half miles north of Takautha, and so continue beyond the spur last crossed.

We encamped at the foot of the spur, on the bank of the Yonzaleen; distance, five and three-quarter miles from Takautha.

March 3. Camp on Yonzaleen to Menga Sakan; distance, five miles.

Left at 7.15 a.m., and arrived at Menga Sakan at 9 a.m.; distance, five miles. For the first three and a half miles the road proved to be very good indeed; it then passed near to the river bank, on ground that must during the rains be flooded; this was quite unnecessary, as there was very good level ground immediately on our right. Beyond this a shoulder of the hill projecting to the bank of the river rendered it necessary either to ascend or walk along the very narrow berm on the river bank over boulders; we accepted the former alternative, and though we attained probably no greater height than 60 feet above the valley, yet the ground was much broken, the rises and falls being steep and difficult; this continued over a distance of about half a mile, though the direct distance would be less as the road was tortuous.

We passed through a larger area of *toungya* clearing than we have yet observed; much of it appears to have been out of cultivation for some time, but its extent bears evidence to the population having been larger a few years ago than at present. We noticed several new clearings, but not on the same extensive scale. The disturbances during the Meng Loung rebellion in 1866–67 must have tended greatly to depopulate this district.

Near Menga Sakan we noticed on the right bank of the river some magnificent specimens of *pyengadow* (ironwood); I estimated one tree to be fully 80 feet high up to the first branch.

Halted

* Rice cultivation on hill sides.

March 4. Halt. Halted the camp; proceeded to cut a trace up the Kolothau valley to the eastward of the spur by which the bullock road leads to the summit of the watershed. The valley rises very gradually; but the jungle being dense, we had only cut about three quarters of a mile by 9.30 a.m. We then returned to camp, leaving instructions with the tsaukay to complete the trace as far as possible, that we may examine it to-morrow. An hour after our return to camp, the tsaukay and coolies made their appearance, declaring that they had completed the trace as far as it was at all possible for either men or elephants to proceed.

March 5. Halt. March 5*th*. Captain Luard and I proceeded up the Kolothau valley to examine the trace; we found that the coolies had only cut about a quarter of a mile after we left them yesterday. The difficulty which they had stated to be insurpassable for elephants was merely a boulder of rock in the middle of the stream; we passed round it and continued the trace another mile, a very gradual ascent the whole way; in two miles we ascended only 250 feet. At this point we came upon a recently made *toungya*, so that the Karens must have known the ascent of the valley to be possible; yet for some reason they have opposed it by every means in their power, assuring us that there were insurmountable difficulties.

We cannot afford to halt here another day, so have directed the tsaukay to cut the trace up the stream to its source, and thence to the ridge of the watershed, so that on our return from the Pah-choung we may be able to come down it, if practicable, I promised the tsaukay a present in addition to the cost of the labour, provided he does the work well.

March 6. Menga Sakan to Pinlayben; distance, nine miles. Left camp at 6.30 a.m. Found the road, which for the first five miles leads along the ridge of a spur forming the western watershed of the Kolothau valley, to be better than I had anticipated. Steep ascents followed by stretches of comparatively level ground, repeated in regular series, formed the character of the ascent. At the distance of four miles, which our guide assured us was the highest point, although not on the watershed of the main range, we stopped to check by boiling point of thermometer the altitude taken with the barometer. The result by the boiling-point process showed an altitude of 2,900 feet. The mean of the readings of the barometer, after correction for atmospheric wave and temperature, gave an elevation of 2,888 feet. We had not proceeded half a mile when we perceived that our guide had been mistaken regarding the highest point, as we had now reached an altitude of 3,032 feet.

The spur by which we had ascended to this point appears to offer facilities for the construction of zigzags, should they be found indispensable in order to obtain a sufficiently easy gradient. About a quarter of a mile further on, pushing through the jungle to our right, we were glad to see, at a considerably lower elevation, what is evidently the watershed of the range.

This is most satisfactory, as all the maps and reports we have seen show the watershed of the Salween, by this route, to be 3,393 feet above the sea.

I always anticipated being able to discover a point somewhat lower, but hardly 700 feet lower, as I estimate this to be. We were unable to decide this by actual observations, as we were assured that there was no road leading to the spot, and without coolies we could not cut a trace. We have therefore resolved to return to-morrow.

On continuing our march, we commenced at once a steep and long ascent for about one and a half miles, the summit of which was found to be 3,395 feet above sea level. This is the highest point of the road, and is probably that which has hitherto been considered as the watershed; a mistake, for the path has already crossed the watershed at a lower elevation, while this point is on the slope of the hill, the actual watershed being several feet higher.

From the extreme height thus attained, the descent to Pinlayben is exceedingly rapid, and so steep that it was difficult to avoid running. This is the most abrupt descent we have yet met with.

At first it appears singularly absurd that when a watershed can actually be crossed at an elevation of about 2,700 feet, the principal path in the country should ascend not merely to 3,400 feet, but pass over several subsidiary heights, involving useless ascents and descents of 300 or 400 feet each; but this may perhaps be accounted for from the fact of the roads being originated by one or more

more Karens, who, passing from village to village through primeval forests, naturally find it easier to wend their way through the lighter undergrowth which exists on the hills than through the dense jungle with which the valleys are generally choked. That they ascend by the shorter line to the summit is also easily explained, as there is no labour expended in forming the road beyond that of cutting the jungle; whereas a path on the steep side of a hill, to be convenient for men and possible for elephants, would be constructed with considerable labour; the summit of the spurs or ranges being once attained, the ridge line is generally found to be a comparatively level road.

March 7. Pinlayben; halt.

Halted camp. Started with Captain Luard to examine the valley line to the watershed. There was no evidence of any path leading up the valley, and the brushwood was so dense that we could not get through without cutting a trace; we were therefore compelled to ascend by walking up the bed of the stream.

The ascent was gradual for two miles. At the end of the first mile we had ascended, approximately, 200 feet; in the next three quarters of a mile, 200 feet more; in about the next quarter of a mile we ascended 300 feet, though of this last distance I am by no means certain, as the perambulator was behind, and we were so troubled with heat and flies, that we pushed on the remaining quarter of a mile to the water-shed. This we found to be 2,800 feet above sea level. The height may probably be reduced 400 or 500 feet by a tunnel of moderate length.

Menga Sakan is 540 feet above sea level; the distance, roughly estimated to the head of the valley is six miles; and the height to be ascended after allowing for a reduction by tunnelling of 500 feet, is 1,600 feet, or 1 in 20. It appears, however, that there would be little difficulty in increasing the base of the ascent.

Altogether this line promises so well, that Mr. D'Avigdor remains at Pinlayben to make a careful survey of the ground, while Captain Luard and I proceed to the Pah choung.

It is worthy of remark, that so far from there being no road leading to the watershed, as we were yesterday informed, there is a well-defined path leading directly along it, into which we struck immediately we reached the summit. It joins the main road to Pinlayben, and by it we returned to camp.

March 8. Pinlayben to Saudoolau; distance, five miles.

Leaving Mr. D'Avigdor at Pinlayben, Captain Luard and I started at 6.30 a.m., and arrived at Saudoolau at 8.30 a.m. The road was a gradual ascent the whole way; crossing and re-crossing the stream too frequently to be pleasant travelling, but otherwise good.

Saudoolau is approximately 881 feet below Pinlayben; the natural gradient of the valley is about 1 in 33; this might, if desired, be reduced.

Our encampment is situated on the right bank of the Saudoolau choung immediately above its junction with the Myinta-byce choung.

March 9. Saudoolau to Kolodo; distance, four and three-quarter miles.

We left camp at 6.30 a.m., and proceeded up the valley of the Saudoolau choung for three and a half miles; in this distance we only ascended 133 feet. The valley is, comparatively speaking, broad, and the road good. We then left the stream and ascended a steep hill 860 feet to the highest point of the road, and then descended slightly for a quarter of a mile to Kolodo, which is situated on a watershed 1,927 feet above sea level, and is distant from our last camp four and three-quarter miles.

The last one and a quarter miles have proved to be about the most difficult we have yet encountered, and at first sight it does not appear easy to obtain a better line.

We might ascend the Saudoolau stream further, then endeavour to cross the hill at a lower point to the Padee choung, and descend its valley to the Salween; or we might follow the valley of the Saukrie, a tributary of the Saudoolau east of Kolodo, and thence into the valley of Padee choung. Failing these routes, which we intend to examine to-morrow and next day, we must proceed to the Pah choung and descend the Salween to Myinta-byee, when, if we find that route possessing greater difficulties, we must again return to the vicinity of Kolodo and continue our investigations in its locality.

March 10. Halt. Examined the Saudoolau choung or "west trace."

Halted camp, and returned by our route of yesterday to the Saudoolau choung, one and a quarter miles south of Kolodo. We then proceeded up the stream, surveying

surveying and taking sections for two and a quarter miles; in this distance we ascended 192 feet. We then struck off from the stream into a gorge which I observed last evening to ascend to a neck in the watershed 1,876 feet above sea level, and about 50 yards south of the Kolodo stockade. The distance up this valley or gorge is nearly one mile, and in this distance we ascended 675 feet. In the first 300 yards the gradient was only 1 in 250, and in the first 800 yards it only amounted to 1 in 19. A road or railway, however, would not enter the gorge at a lower elevation than 50 feet at least above the stream; a gradient of 1 in 34 would reach 820 yards; and then after a cutting of 50 yards, a tunnel of 300 yards would reach the centre of the hill below the watershed. Whether double this length of tunnel would prove sufficient to pierce the hill must remain to be proved by our examination of the descent to the north.

In the evening I went along the ridge north of Kolodo in order to ascertain whether there might be any lower point than that we have examined, but found none as low or as promising. I then went some distance down the valley we proposed to examine to-morrow, and found it to be the same that we must follow *en route* to the Pah choung, so we have decided to survey it when we advance, and to examine the valley of the Saukrie to-morrow.

For sake of distinction I call the trace surveyed to-day the "west trace."

March 11. Halt. Examined the Saukrie valley or "east trace."

Camp halted. We returned to the Saudoolau choung and descended its valley nearly a mile to the junction of the Saukrie with the Saudoolau choung. We then ascended the valley of the former for four miles to the watershed; this is favourable and the ascent gradual till within a short distance of the watershed, where it suddenly becomes very steep.

The valley presents every facility for obtaining an easy gradient throughout, the only doubt is whether we can obtain a sufficient length of base for the descent to the Salween; this I fear is doubtful, and must be left for the future to decide, as we must leave the survey of the descent till we have moved our camp from Kolodo to the Salween.

We returned to Kolodo along the ridge line, and observed several points where it might be possible to get a line through, but we shall not have time to survey all.

We selected one narrow neck within a quarter of a mile of Kolodo which appears favourable, and which would ensure a longer base of descent, though the ascent will probably not be so good; this I call the "centre trace," while that we examined to-day is named the "west trace."

March 12. Halt.

Halted to plot up field work and take observations. In the morning I examined the ridge we propose to cross to-morrow, and walked along the watershed, examining the direction of the several valleys. Despatched letters to Rangoon.

In the evening read Mr. O'Riley's report of his mission to Karennee, *vide* selections from the records of Government of India, Foreign Department, No. XLVIII.; I cannot altogether endorse the opinions he expresses.

He observes that 16 marches were occupied "in ascending and descending the series of mountain ranges which separate the Pah "Nga" and Kyaymapyoo choungs," &c.—"these hill systems in confused and broken masses cover the space between the Sittang and Salween rivers, in some instances rising to the altitude of 5,000 feet." He then remarks on his return journey *vid* Kolodo to Pahpoon as follows: "When passing the steep acclivities on the outward route, I concluded that no more inaccessible paths could possibly exist by which loaded cattle could travel than those encountered, but I can safely aver that the line from Pahpoon to this (Shoaygheen probably) is considerably more difficult than the former, and that, for any practicable purpose of wheel carriage, the proposed scheme of Captain Sprye must be dismissed as impossible." The section of the line which we intend to submit will show how great the difficulties were. On other matters his report appears to be a valuable paper, and contains an amount of important information that we, unaccompanied by a civil officer, would have found it impossible to obtain.

March 13. Halt and examined "centre trace."

Proceeded to take the section of the "centre trace," which at first promised well, but after completing one mile, gave it up as too difficult for our purpose. The examination of these valleys has been downright hard work, and though to-day

to-day we were back in camp by 11 a.m., which is earlier than usual, the day's work seemed harder than any we have yet undergone; at all events we felt it more, probably owing to the unsatisfactory result of our day's labour.

March 14. Kolodo and Nameloo-choung; distance, seven miles.

Resuming our march we left Kolodo by the ordinary path to the Pah choung, and which forms the continuation of our "west trace."

The first two miles led through a narrow gorge, unworthy the name of a valley, and passed over rather rough ground; we then entered the valley of the Padee choung, or river, and for the next five miles the road was good, the valley being of greater breadth.

At the junction of the Nameloo stream with the Padee, distant about six and three-quarter miles from Kolodo, we ascended the valley of the former northward, and encamped on the left bank of the stream, about one mile from its junction with the Padee.

Our march to-day has been a most unpleasant one—no shade could be obtained; not a green leaf was to be seen on the trees, while all the undergrowth and brushwood has been burnt up, and the surface of the ground is perfectly black from the debris of the fires. Since crossing the watershed of the Salween, near Pinlayben, we have observed the absence of the luxuriant foliage we had previously been accustomed to. The only trees appear to be teak and bamboo, and of these there were no lack, though the former are very small, and all at present utterly devoid of foliage, making the appearance of the country desolate in the extreme. Surveying in it with the thermometer at 125° is certainly trying.

March 15. Nameloo-choung, the Salween river at the mouth of the Padee; distance, four miles.

Returned to the Padee river, and descended its valley to the Salween, by a good road, fairly level, over flat spurs.

We encamped on the south side of the Padee-choung; here the current of the Salween is very rapid; the difference of level between its present surface and flood level appears to be 62 feet.

Here is plenty of space on the right bank of the Salween for the construction of any road, but how far this may continue to be the case has yet to be seen.

March 16. Salween to Nameloo; distance, three miles.

Returned up the valley of the Padee to its junction with the Nameloo, in order to take the section from this side of our "east trace." We encamped at Nameloo and started off to examine the trace, but found that the Karens had taken the line up a spur, and that the stream from the watershed does not enter the Padee valley, but falls into the Salween. Having marched a distance of four miles we returned to camp, feeling that it would be useless to proceed further, and that we must leave the exploration of the valley line until our return to the Salween from the Pah choung.

The path we followed up the spur was most difficult, both on account of its steepness and its being so narrow, that walking on the hill side became a difficult operation.

March 17. Padee to Choung-gwai Sakan; distance, five miles.

Proceeded up the Nameloo-choung five miles to Choung Gwai Sakan; during the first three miles the road was good, and for the whole distance very fair.

March 18. Choung-gwai Sakan to Pah choung; distance, five miles.

Choung Gwai is the junction of two valleys or gorges; the principal stream is on the one from the north-west; the other, which we have to follow to-morrow, takes a direction nearly due north, and is at present dry.

Ascended the gorge by the dry bed of the stream for a little more than a mile. At this point the gorge divided east and west, while the path led up the intervening spur by a very steep ascent to almost the highest point of the watershed. The ascent was extremely steep, but we observed that the gorge to the eastward had a very gradual incline, and that the watershed at its head appeared to be very considerably lower than the point to which we ascended. I therefore walked along the ridge line till I arrived at the head of the gorge, and found the elevation to be only 1,605 feet above sea level, or 287 feet below the spot where the road crossed, while on either side of the narrow saddle forming the watershed at this point the ground fell away very steeply. I went down the south side to take the section, and had the greatest difficulty in doing so on account of the steepness of the hill. I then endeavoured to descend the north side, but found it impossible to do so. I therefore returned by the path and descended the spur to the valley on the north. Captain Luard, who was not feeling well, went on to

to select an encamping ground, while I went up the valley to complete my section of the watershed.

For 300 yards the ascent was gradual; it then increased and finally became so steep that it was with much difficulty that I could proceed. I had nearly reached the desired point, when on climbing the side of the gorge to avoid some difficult boulders I fell on them and was severely bruised, but succeeded in completing the section. My return journey was more difficult, as I was becoming stiff from the effects of my fall. I narrowly escaped a more severe accident, but fortunately, as I was falling, a creeper caught my watch-chain which broke, but in doing so checked my fall sufficiently to enable me to recover myself.

There would not be much difficulty in overcoming the watershed, it is so steep and narrow that it could readily be cut through, but the after descent to the Pah choung, though not difficult as to its gradient, is very bad. The valley is not only narrow but very tortuous; the line might be improved, but it would be troublesome and expensive.

We are encamped on the Pah choung, the most northerly point which we shall reach this season.

March 19. Marched down to Pah choung; distance, six and a quarter miles.

The path was very fair through to-day's journey as to gradient, but it was inconvenient as it crossed and re-crossed the Pah choung upwards of 20 times, generally to avoid a spur on one side and take advantage of low level ground on the other of the river. Eight crossings, however, and probably more, might well have been avoided. We passed through a considerable extent of old and new *toungya* cultivation; some were being prepared to receive the approaching season's sowings. We observed much more cultivation on the Karennee than on the British side of the river.

March 20. The valley of the Pah choung of Salween; distance, four and a half miles.

Marched to the Salween. Character of the valley much the same as on yesterday's journey, occasionally narrow and tortuous, but in general very tolerably wide and the road level; we crossed the stream 16 times, most of these crossings being obviously unnecessary.

We have now an approximate section of every route and trace that we have examined from Pinlayben to this point. As such a section of the entire line will be very valuable in affording a general idea of the extent of the difficulties and the gradient that can be obtained to overcome them, we have decided to continue the plan on our return journey, and as Captain Luard and I propose to return from Pahpoon by another route, it will be necessary for Mr. D'Avigdor to return by the route we came, taking with him the surveyor, who will have arrived from Rangoon by the time we reach Pahpoon. He will also then be able, while engaged himself on taking the section of the Beeling watershed, to send the surveyor round by Beeling, which route entirely avoids the watershed.

March 21. Halt. Halted to take observations for latitude and longitude. Took observations of stars north and south for latitude, and six sets of east and west lunars for longitude.

March 22. Halt. Halted to work out last night's observations.

March 23. Valley of the Salween. Left the Pah choung and descended the valley of the Salween by the right bank of the river. For the first two and a quarter miles there was a good path generally at an elevation of about 30 feet above the bank, and leading over slight undulations formed by the shoulders of spurs extending from the watershed; these spurs are very flat, and their sections at right angles to the path have a very gentle slope.

We then turned the south-east end of the range from which the spurs we had previously crossed descended. Here the hill rises directly from the edge of the river bank, but a road could without much difficulty be carried round it in side cutting. On passing this point, we came upon our encampment of the 15th instant at the mouth of the Padee choung—the distance from Pah choung to this being two and a half miles. We then continued our march down the Salween, hoping to meet the valley leading to our "east trace," but the Karens will give us no information regarding it. The guide we have with us is the same who led us on the 16th instant along the spur to the "east trace;" he insists that he knows of no valley leading up to the point we wish to reach.

There

There is no doubt he must know, and the police constable who has accompanied us from Kolodo insists that the man is lying. I can only suppose there is a burial ground somewhere in the valley, to discover which to strangers is considered a heinous crime by Karens.

We now proceeded independently of a guide. We could no longer find a path along the river bank, and though the ground continued good and even, yet as no trace had been cut, we were soon compelled to descend the bank of the river and walk along the sand bank below—we finally halted five miles from the Pah choung. The latter part of the journey was not quite so favourable as the first—occasionally a spur projects somewhat bluffly to the river bank, but only for a short distance, and never so steep as to render side cutting a very serious matter. There is no doubt that if a line should be brought *viâ* Kolodo, that it would descend to the Salween at the mouth of the Padee choung, and thence proceed northwards by the right bank of the Salween, to the Pah choung. It might, perhaps, then be necessary to ascend the Pah choung to the old track, but I do not think this probable. From the little information I could gather on the subject, I believe the bank of the Salween may be followed as far as the Kaimapyoo choung, and the fact of the bullock road tending towards the Salween as it approaches the Kaimapyoo favours such an opinion. We heartily wish we had permission to proceed to the Kaimapyoo this year. Beyond this stream, according to Captain Watson, all supposed difficulties vanish, and a good road exists right up the Mobyai valley through the Shan States.

The Karens report that it is impossible for elephants to descend to the Myintabyee by the bank of the Salween, so we have directed a raft to be made on which we may place one tent and a few days' stores, while the elephants return *viâ* Kolodo, and meet us at Myintabyee.

The raft was soon completed, but then a new difficulty arose, no one would undertake to navigate it. I urged that rafts had previously been taken down safely, but was informed that they were then in charge of skilled raftsmen. Hoping immediately to solve the difficulty, I offered 10 rupees to any man who would steer the raft to Myintabyee, supposed to be distant eight miles, but so far from my liberal offer being responded to, I was informed that one of the mahouts, who knew the river, would not take charge of the raft if I offered him 1,000 rupees.

During the day, the head constable, who has proved a most useful member of our party, started off with a few Karens to the watershed at the head of our "east trace," and followed the valley down. It proves to be the valley at the entrance of which our camp is pitched.

We intend to-morrow to explore it, while the head constable will proceed down the river bank and ascertain definitely whether or not elephants can go by the back of the Salween to Myintabyee.

March 24. Halted camp. Examined the valley in continuation of the "east trace."

Examined the valley leading to our "east trace," found it very unpromising at starting, being both tortuous and narrow. It soon became steep. In half a mile we ascended 170 feet, in the next quarter of a mile 180 feet, and at this point the ground became so broken and rough that, fearing the perambulator might be injured, as it is already much shaken, we stopped the survey, it being quite hopeless to make any use of the valley for our purposes. We walked one-third mile or so further, ascending in that distance about 280 feet. The watershed being then still distant about one mile, and as we should have had to ascend 900 feet more to reach it, we concluded that we should wisely save ourselves the exertion, and we returned to camp.

Our "east trace" must thus be deemed impracticable; this is disappointing, as the valley to the south was so favourable.

It only remains to examine the Myintabyee route, and ascertain whether that or the "west trace" presents fewer difficulties.

The head constable, on his return, reported the road to Myintabyee impassable for elephants and ponies for a distance of about half a mile, where the hill rises abruptly from the river bank. I therefore again urged on the Burmese and Karens the possibility of navigating the raft, and at last one of the Burman mahouts undertook its charge, and then two policemen and a Karen volunteered to accompany him; so to-morrow we send some of our baggage by the raft,

leaving the elephants to go round with the remainder, *vid* Kolodo, and meet us at the mouth of the Myintabyee river.

March 25. Valley of Salween; marched distance, five miles.

We had some difficulty in starting, on account of back water. A start was at last made by getting coolies to tow the raft into the stream. We then continued our march along the bank.

The difficulties of the route proved to have been much exaggerated; certainly it would have been impossible for elephants to follow the path we took, which was generally half way down the bank; we attempted occasionally to get along above the bank, but were always driven back to the river, as there was no path of any kind, and the bambo jungle was difficult to get through. Had a trace been previously cut, the elephants might certainly have accompanied us.

We halted on the bank of the Salween, five miles from our last camp. Throughout to-day's journey the hills rise more directly from the river bank than we have observed before, thus rendering more extensive side cuttings necessary in this portion of the route.

The hills on the opposite bank of the river, which have hitherto appeared very steep and formidable, here dip down and almost disappear. Immediately opposite our camp are three small conical hills, about 300 feet in height, connected to each other by very low ridges, behind which appears a broad valley.

March 26. Valley of the Salween to Myintabyee river; distance, three and a half miles.

We tried the experiment this morning of descending to the Myintabyee on the raft it proved to be a great mistake; though the distance was only three miles and a quarter, we were four hours and a half on the raft, in consequence of the crew being so frightened of the Myintabyee rapids, that directly we were within sound of it they pulled to shore and warped the raft along through the back water.

There is nothing formidable in the rapid, and we would readily have shot it if our crew could have been persuaded to do so. It was well, however, we did not make the attempt, as we would have overshot the mouths of the Myintabyee river, which is immediately opposite the rapid.

The rapids which we have seen in descending the Salween from the Pah choung, and of which the Myintabyee is the principal, are mainly caused not by falls in the bed of the river, but by the sudden narrowing of the channel. At our last halting-place, the river is 300 yards in breadth from bank to bank, and the surface of the water at the present time 200 yards. There the river flows at about three miles an hour. Here, where the channel at the present water level is only about 60 yards broad, the river becomes a rapid.

The hills on both sides of the river, throughout to-day's march, are very low, but rise close to the river bank.

Our camp is most unpleasantly situated on a sandbank, the only level spot, about 50 feet above the river. The heat is excessive, and the wind brings no relief, it only blinds us with hot sand.

March 27. Halt.

We were compelled to halt to-day as our elephants have not yet made their appearance. They, however, arrived about noon.

There appears to be a broad valley bearing northwards between the hills immediately east of the Salween and the watershed of the Myneloongye river: this valley commences immediately opposite the Myintabyee; we have observed it at several points on our march down the Salween, through breaks or dips in the Salween watershed.

If this valley reaches to the bend of the Salween, at the mouth of the Kaimapyoo choung, it might prove a good line; the Salween could be easily bridged at this point.

The line, however, would be within the Siamese Shan States, and thus complicate the preliminary arrangements for the construction of a railway.

March 28. Valley of the Myintabyee to Saudoolau; distance, six and a-half miles.

Left the Salween at 6.30 a.m., and ascended the valley of the Saudoolau to our old camp of 8th instant, distant a little over six miles and a half, and then continued half mile on the road towards Pinlayben, halting on the left bank of the Myintabyee, intending to-morrow to extend our survey further up the valley.

With the exception of about one mile and a half, where the valley was rather contracted, the route examined to-day was favourable for the construction of a railway,

railway, the general gradient of the valley being easy, and the valley itself, comparatively speaking, broad and open.

The first two miles were the best in this respect. We then left the bank of the river, and passed over a low flat spur of easy gradient, which would prove very convenient in assisting to regulate the elevation at which it might be desired a railway should approach the Salween, and which would probably be about 50 feet above the bank.

On descending to the river from this spur, the valley became more contracted; for about one mile and a half the river appeared to cut through the *axis* of the main ridge which rose up on either side directly from the bank of the river. Here the river was tortuous, and though at a higher elevation above its bank the ground was certainly better, still there would be a good deal of side cutting in this portion of the line; beyond this, the valley again opened out broad and level.

At five miles and three-quarters from Myintabyee, we came upon the junction of the Klaukloe choung leading to Pinlayben.

Explored up the Myintabyee one mile and a half, when we observed the junction of another stream from the south; this probably flows down the valley which we wish to examine. The guide led us on by the Myintabyee for another half mile, the direction of the valley tending north-west, which is so contrary a direction to that in which we wish to proceed, that I called him, and, after some conversation, discovered that the valley of the Myintabyee leads north-west until it reaches the Kolodo to Kyoukyee road. We therefore returned to camp, as we felt it would be useless surveying up the branch stream; probably it would be again joined by others in its course from the watershed, and we should be in doubt which line to follow. The best plan will be to encamp on the watershed and descend thence the valley we wish to examine. **March 29. Halt.**

Started at 6.15 a.m. Went down the Myintabyee to its junction with the Klaukloe stream, and returned by the latter to the main road between Kolodo and Pinlayben, which we followed to Pinlayben; the road in this portion of the march being the same by which we proceeded to Kolodo on the 8th instant. **March 30. Saudoolau to Pinlayben; distance, four and three-quarters miles.**

The portion of the Klaukloe valley which we examined this morning was favourable; the greater part of it is cultivated. It is probable, however, that the valley, though so good and the shortest to the Salween, would not be the best route to adopt, as it can hardly afford sufficient length of base for the descent from the watershed. To obtain an easy gradient, it will most likely be necessary to continue the line some distance up the Saudoolau river towards Kolodo, and then return down it and the Myintabyee to the Salween.

Mr. d'Avigdor came into camp this afternoon, he had just completed his sections of the Kolothau valley to the watershed, where he received a letter from me acquainting him of our arrival at Pinlayben.

Thunderstorm at 2 a.m., which has pleasantly reduced temperature. **March 31. Pinlayben to watershed; distance, two and three-quarters miles.**

Started at 6.15 a.m. up the Klaukloe valley to the watershed, by the trace cut by Mr. d'Avigdor, and of which he has taken the section. Until this is plotted, it is impossible to form an opinion as to the gradient that will be required to ascend the last portion of the valley.

The difference of level between the watershed and Pinlayben is 1,028 feet, the distance being two miles and three-quarters. The valley offers opportunities for increasing the length of the ascent.

The appearance of the country presents a remarkable contrast to that we have been lately travelling through. The hills are covered with a thick stratum of rich mould; the vegetation is consequently exuberant, and the trees clothed with dense foliage, affording a deep shade even under a vertical sun.

We are encamped on the summit of the watershed, the lowest point we have yet discovered. We halt here to-morrow, in order to survey the ridge in search of another valley to the west.

Left camp at 6.45 a.m., to follow the ridge line of the watershed westward. It was hard work getting through the jungle, which was so dense that it was impossible to get any view, and we found it difficult to keep to the ridge line as we advanced. By 9.30 a.m., we reached the desired point, but found it to be 616 feet higher than our camp, and the valley to the northward not at all promising; **April 1. Halt.**

promising; instead of stretching away parallel to the Klaukloe as far as the Myintabyee stream, as shown in Dr. Brandis' map, it joins the Klaukloe valley south of Pinlaybon.

The Myintabyee river west of the road to the Kolodo is incorrectly entered on that map. Its course is from the north west, and not from the south-west, as therein shown.

The highest point of the watershed which we passed over to-day is 3,490 feet above sea-level.

On returning to camp, found an unfortunate Karen mahout who had met with a severe accident; he was ascending the hill when his elephant slipped, fell down and threw him violently to the ground. His temple was deeply gashed, and he had other wounds. Captain Luard acted as surgeon, and with strips of sticking plaster, the only kind of plaster we have, drew together the edges of the wound, and bandaged the man's head in a most skilful manner. The elephant appeared to be much injured, and could not be induced to move from the place where he fell.

April 2. Watershed down the valley of the Klaukloe; distance, five and three quarters miles.

Left the watershed at 6.30 a.m., and descended the valley of the Kolothau choung. The actual valley line does not appear to be quite as good as that of the Klaukloe, but the valley is broader, and possesses greater facilities for improvement. The descent to the Yonzaleen is made in about six miles and a half. Allowing for a tunnel of one mile through the watershed, the ruling gradient for about six miles appears to be about 1 in 18. There is little doubt, however, that the base may be increased by making use of subsidiary valleys and pass here in the Yonzaleen valley.

Our camp is situated in the valley of the Klaukloe, about three-quarters of a mile above Menga Sakan.

This evening a mail arrived from Rangoon, and with it a pass from the King of Burma for our expedition to proceed through the Shan States to the Meikon, or Cambodia river: the Chief Commissioner of British Burma in transmitting the pass, also sent instructions to proceed beyond British territory, should the result of our survey within it encourage us to do so. Unfortunately it is now too late in the season for us to return, though had we received the permission when on the Pah choung, we would certainly have advanced at least as far as the Kaimapyoo, if not beyond the Karennee frontier into the Shan States.

April 3. Halt.

Halted camp, and proceeded down the valley of the Yonzaleen to a point where the spur forming the eastern watershed of the Kolothau valley abuts on the left bank of the Yonzaleen, in order to ascertain to what extent the base of the ascent to the main watershed might be extended. We discovered a valley, that of the Maypoolaw stream, on the other side of this spur, of considerable breadth, and which appeared very favourable.

We ascended the valley first on its west side; for about a mile the ascent very gradual; we then crossed to the east side and continued ascending gradually for about a mile and a half further when the path became steeper, and brought us out eventually on a neck connecting the spur with the main range; this point is between 500 and 600 feet above the Yonzaleen, and the length of the ascent might be extended along the east side of the valley two or three miles or more beyond the point at which we commenced it.

The valley is flat, and the hill sides are favourable for the construction of a road.

On arriving at the highest point above noted, instead of the path into which we then struck descending at once to the valley, it wound round the side of the hill, which had been cleared for cultivation, and exemplified with what comparative facility a road could be carried along the shoulders of these hills; and by so winding with moderate curves, a greatly increased length of base between any two points could be obtained.

There is no doubt that, starting from the main watershed by laying out a line with the theodolite set to the requisite angle, any moderate gradient consistent with economy might be obtained. But this would involve at least six weeks' field work to lay out approximately, and a full cold season to execute thoroughly. It is, therefore, hopeless for us to attempt it.

It is evident that at very moderate cost an excellent bullock road might be carried from the Yonzaleen over the watershed to the Myintabyee river. A sum of 400 rupees per mile would probably be sufficient to construct such a road, with no gradient

gradient in excess of 1 in 33. The same expenditure incurred on the banks of the Salween would give a level road from Myintabyee to the Pah-choung.

Another mail arrived from Rangoon, and with it a letter from the Superintendent of Police at Shwaygyeen communicating instructions from the Inspector General of Police, that our guard is not to be taken beyond British territory without especial sanction from the Chief Commissioner.

Had this letter and the Chief Commissioner's direction for us to extend our survey beyond British territory, which we received yesterday, arrived 10 days earlier when we were on the Pah choung, Captain Luard and I should have had no option but to proceed through Karennee without a guard; this probably would not have mattered, as we should carefully have avoided Eastern Karennee.

April 4. Kolothau to Takantha; distance, 12 miles.

Returned to Takautha by the same route which we followed in our upward journey. Proceeding along the bank of the Yonzaleen we carefully noted the gorge of the valley which we had ascended yesterday.

The road crosses at a considerable inclination to the direction of the valley, making its breadth by the road three miles—the south side being about five miles distant from Menga Sakan. The distance of the watershed from this point is about 12 miles. Allowing for the increased length which would be obtained by winding the road round the shoulder of the hills, the distance to the watershed would practically be not less, I imagine, than 14 miles. This would afford a gradient of about 1 in 50, supposing a tunnel of a mile in length be taken through the ridge reducing the elevation to be obtained by about 260 feet.

The valley of the Maypoolaw has been entirely under cultivation, chiefly rice, but also tobacco and cotton. The hill sides are also being extensively cleared for cultivation, and judging from the rich nature of the soil, not only in the valley but on the hill sides, the crops should yield well.

April 5. Takautha to Pahpoon; distance, eight miles.

Returned to Pahpoon. From the general appearance of the right bank of the river, it is probable that a railway, after crossing the Beeling and Yonzaleen watershed, would follow that bank as far as the spur from which it is proposed above to commence the ascent to the Yonzaleen and Salween watershed. This would enable the gradients of descent from the Beeling and Yonzaleen watershed to be more easy than if the line descended at once to the Yonzaleen river in order to cross it.

We received another mail from Rangoon, and were much disappointed to learn that the Assistant Surveyor, with the additional perambulator that I had applied for before leaving Pahpoon, had not been sent. This will, I fear, hinder us from taking a complete section, as we proposed, between this and the Sittang.

April 6. Halt.

Halted. The Tsaukay, whom I had desired to cut the trace to Thayetthamine, arrived this evening, stating that the line was impracticable, and urged that a better line would be found to Shwaygyeen.

In this opinion he was strongly supported by the police constable, our guide, and other Karens; it was also stated that this route was so superior to all others, that the Deputy Commissioner had lately caused it to be cleared. It is difficult to understand how any line bearing nearly due west can be a good one, unless there is some very convenient gap in the range. However, as there is sufficient time for us to hunt out different routes, and all the natives entirely agree regarding the proper route to be taken, we have decided to follow it.

April 7. Pahpoon up the Yonzaleen; distance, two-and-a-half miles.

Left Pahpoon and encamped on the right bank of the river, at the ford two and a half miles above where we had crossed on the 27th February.

We are very glad to turn our back on Pahpoon; although the principal town in the Yonzaleen, we have experienced greater difficulties in obtaining supplies than at any other place on our journey. We could get literally nothing, not even a chicken, though we saw plenty, and offered to pay whatever the people liked to ask. The Myo-oke either could not or would not assist us in the least. He certainly sent us a present of a piece of pork, an attention on his part which, though doubtless well meant, was not, I fear, properly appreciated, the Karen pig being, if possible, a more filthy feeder than the pig of any other country.

The whole time we have been in the Pahpoon districts, we have met with no

assistance whatever from the native officials; had it not been for the great contrast in this respect afforded by Ko-shway-doh, the police inspector of Kolodo and the head constable, we should have been unable to obtain any supplies or assistance whatever; when difficulty occurred in getting coolies, Ko-shway-doh's men readily volunteered to assist in cutting the trace and otherwise affording us help. But this has only been the case with the policemen under the immediate orders of the inspector. The men who first accompanied us from Sittang had received instructions that they were to do nothing beyond their *bonâ fide* police duties, and they certainly obeyed the order to the letter.

April 8. Yonzaleen to Kyunben Sakan; distance, six-and-three-quarters miles.

No coolies arrived this morning, which is very unfortunate, as we required them to clear a trace over the watershed. We ascended to the same point on the watershed that we examined on the 27th February, taking the section as we went.

The path ascended the hill some feet higher than the lowest point of the watershed, which is 605 feet above sea, and 255 feet above the Yonzaleen, we then descended to the valley of the Mana-noay, 155 feet in a distance of about a quarter of a mile. We then ascended a long isolated hill, with a valley on either side; after continuing along the ridge of the hill for some distance, we again descended to the Mana-noay valley.

There would be no difficulty in overcoming this watershed by a deep cutting through the neck and gradients on either side.

The valley of the Mana-noay is very fairly broad and level, but, after following its course for a short distance, the path ascended the side of the hill to the west, and then crossed over a series of broad flat spurs the whole distance to Kyunben Sakan,

This valley would doubtless be easier for a railway than even the route we followed.

During the afternoon I endeavoured to patch up the perambulator which had been brought into camp in pieces. The brass arm containing the shaft, and consequently the shaft, had fallen off.

April 9. Kyunben to Nullah Sakan; distance, five-and-three quarters miles.

Started at 6.30 a.m., by the road toward Pahwatta. At a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the Sakan the Shoa-gheen road diverges. This we followed, leaving Mr. d'Avigdor to return by our old route to Kyketo.

The path was very well cleared, it led directly across the Mana-noay valley, and was very level for a distance of two miles, when we commenced the ascent of the Mana-noay and Beeling watershed. From this point to our present camp, three miles and three quarters, it crossed over a series of spurs, and is, without exception, the most impracticable and worst road I have ever seen. I cannot conceive the object of such a road since the valley of the Mana-noay offers a more favourable line the whole way to the Beeling river. By our present route we have reached an altitude of upwards of 800 feet above the valley, and we have ascended and descended others varying from 600 to 800 above the plain. I much question whether it has the advantage of being shorter than the valley route on account of the numerous bends and curves which exist throughout the last three miles; but even so, it would not compensate for such a singularly bad road.

We are encamped at a small sakan, five miles and three-quarters from Kyunben Sakan. It is useless following this wretched road any further; when we reach the Beeling river we must descend it to the mouth of the Mana-noay river, in order to place beyond doubt whether, as I imagine, its valley can be made use of. We must then proceed up the Maywine valley towards Shoaygheen, or the Maypan valley, toward Thayet-thamine, as circumstances may lead us to decide.

The only consoling circumstances of to-day's march is, that in spite of the badness of the road, the repairs yesterday made to the perambulator have proved so far successful.

April 10. Nullah Sakah to Beeling valley; distance, five-and-a-quarter miles.

Started at 6.30 a.m. Commenced ascending at once to a maximum height of 1,298 feet above sea level. From this point to the Beeling valley the descent was comparatively regular, but steep.

On arriving at the valley, we at once left the path and descended the river. We walked along the shingle a distance of about one mile, where we secured some small rafts constructed of bamboos. Captain Luard and I got on one,

navigating

navigating it ourselves; it had just sufficient buoyancy to keep us from being more than ancle deep in water.

We met with very good specimens of white marble; it crops out of the bed of the river, the dip of its strata being nearly vertical. Distant thunder and slight rain during the afternoon.

April 11. Descended Beeling valley; six-and-a-half miles.

Slight rain in the early morning. Proceeded down the river four miles and a half to the Mananoay valley, which we ascended about one mile and a half. It is as I expected, broad, and is fairly level.

On returning to the Beeling river we descended a further distance of two miles, and encamped on the left bank of the river.

Slight thunder, accompanied by heavy rain, which lasted from 12.30 p. m. to 9 p. m.

April 12. Beeling valley to Pallo's villages; distance, five-and-a-quarter miles.

Descended the river a further distance of two miles, then struck off eastward ascending a small hill, immediately on the right bank, which at the points we crossed was 100 feet above the valley.

After descending the hill the path led across very even and level ground, through bamboo and teak forest to Pallo's village, on the Maywine stream. This village is distant about four miles and three-quarters from the Beeling river by the route we have come.

April 13. Pallo's village up to Maywine valley; distance, six and three-quarters miles.

Our route to-day passed over a very good line of country.

Our camp is distant from Pallo's village six miles and three-quarters, and is on the left bank of the Maywine.

For the first mile from Pallo's village the path followed the left bank of the stream over slightly undulating laterite; it then crossed the river, and continued over similar ground for another mile, when we crossed over a low spur which projects from the watershed nearly if not quite to the bank of the stream.

The height of the spur was only 165 feet above the valley, and the gradient on either side by no means steep. The spur might, however, be entirely avoided.

The perambulator has again given trouble; it is now wedged, nailed; and tied up at all points.

April 14. Maywine valley to the Mayplay; distance, two and three-quarters miles.

We proceeded this morning by a very good route as far as the May-play stream, distant two miles and three quarters. Here we left the path which leads up the May-play valley, and endeavoured to follow the course of the May-wine.

We ascended the above about one mile, where we found it impossible for the ponies and elephants to proceed further. Captain Luard's pony fell in crossing over a slippery slab of granite, and became so frightened that it was with difficulty he could be induced to move.

The route led up the bed of the Maywine, and was a gradual ascent as far as we went, but the difficulty for animals consisted in the large slabs of rock on which they could get no foothold.

The May-wine at this point passes through a dip of a spur which forms the western watershed of the lower part of the valley. The hill on either side of the gap is not high, probably about 300 feet above the valley.

Where the river crosses through it the hill rises up from the edge of each bank: the Karens assert that this continues for a distance of about one mile and a half, throughout which, of course, side cuttings would be necessary in constructing a road.

The only course for us now to adopt is to ascend the May-play valley by the usual path, and so get into the May-wine valley again, beyond the difficult portion of the course; we shall then be better able to judge whether any practical use can be made of it.

Having given up the attempt to ascend the valley from this side, we returned and encamped near its mouth.

April 15. Mayplay stream to Teebaulau; distance, five and a-half miles.

Ascended the valley of the Mayplay about two miles and a half, where we joined the direct road from Pahpoon to Shoaygheen from which we had diverged on the 10th instant.

We then crossed the stream and commenced the ascent of the watershed, gradually at first, but soon it became very steep, and we finally reached the summit at an elevation of 1,784 feet above the sea, and 1,100 feet above the point where we crossed the Mayplay.

We descended on the west side to Teebaulau stream, where we encamped five miles

miles and a half distant from our last camp, and at an elevation of 1,598 feet above the sea.

April 16. Teebaulau to Nyoungben Sakan: distance five miles.

Moved camp to Nyoungben Sakan, distance five miles. At starting we descended for a short distance the Teebaulau stream, and then crossed over some spurs to the Menoo stream, distant about two miles.

We then crossed the spur between the Menoo and Maywine stream. The valley of the latter here is nearly as broad and as promising in its appearance as below the junction of the May-play.

We are distant from that point by the valley about four miles.

April 17. Halt.

Halted the camp. Proceeded down the Maywine. The first half mile was very good; the path then led down the bed of the stream to avoid a small hill which abutted on the left bank, and for half a mile was very rough and unpleasant, and quite impassable for ponies, though the two elephants we took with us to assist in clearing the trace were able to follow.

At the end of the first mile the Tsaukay informed me that we had passed all the difficult part between the May-wine and Menoo streams.

Provided the watershed which we have to cross to-morrow does not prove more difficult than that *viâ* Kyketo, this will certainly be the preferable line, since the whole difficulty from the Beeling river to this point is contained in a mile and a half of side cutting between the May-play and Menoo streams and the half mile near Nyoungben Sakan.

April 18. Myoungben Sakan to Jaiboo Sakan; distance, seven and three quarters miles.

The first mile and a half from Nyoungben Sakan was very good; the ascent toward the watershed gradual. The path then followed the bed of the Wekchoung stream for some distance still gradually, though the gradient would require to be modified considerably to obtain a preferable line. A short distance from the axis of the range the path became much steeper, and finally the watershed was reached after a sudden and very steep ascent.

The height at this point is 1,756 feet above sea; 951 feet above the May-wine valley.

The descent to the May-play stream is much better, but it would be impossible to obtain easy gradients on either side of the range without introducing a tunnel of probably a mile in length. On reaching the May-play the route down the valley to our camp, Yaiboo Sakan, was very good.

April 19. Jaiboo Sakan to Toungthalay Seik; distance, eight and a-quarter miles.

Followed the May-play valley to Toung-tha-lay Seik, distance eight and a quarter miles.

The road good and the gradient of the valley easy.

At about three miles from Yaiboo Sakan the valley narrowed, and the road crossed over a series of broad low shoulders for about a mile. These did not exceed in height more than 60 to 70 feet.

We then passed through extensive areas of betel plantations and large *toungya* clearings.

In the evening we left Tounk-thay-lay Seik, on rafts, for Shoaygheen, leaving Mr. Simon to follow by the road.

April. 20. Toungthanay Seik to Shoaygheen; distance, 16½ miles.

Arrived at Shoaygheen at noon. We observed some Karens washing for gold in the May-play and Mootama stream.

April 21. Halt.

Halt.

April 22.

Halt. Paid off and discharged seven elephants which I engaged at Pahpoon.

Sent Mr. Simon by boat to Sittang, that he may hasten on to Kyketo to join and assist Mr d'Avigdor.

We left Shoaygheen ourselves at 10 p.m. in small boats, having previously sent our elephants to Sittang to meet us.

April 23. Sittang.

Arrived at Sittang.

April 24.

Halted to take sections of the Sittang river.

April 25.

Halt.

April 26. Kyketo.

Proceeded to Kyketo by the direct road, avoiding Kyketha.

April 27. Beeling.

Arrived at Beeling, having travelled all night in bullock carts. Here we met with

with Mr. d'Avigdor. Paid up and discharged our elephants. Sent our ponies and heavy baggage to Rangoon by Sittang.

We proceeded last night in carts to Kauksareit, arriving there early this morning; after considerable delay and trouble succeeded in getting three small boats, and descended the Kauksareit stream to Dunnoo. April 28. Beeling to Dunnoo.

Pushing on night and day, with relays of boatmen, reached Martaban at 9 p.m. April 29. Dunnoo to Martaban.

Crossed the river at daylight to Maulmain; placed our baggage on board the steamer "Ava," and left for Rangoon at 11 a.m. April 30.

Arrived at Rangoon. May 1.

J. M. Williams, Captain,
Superintendent, China Route Survey.

JOURNAL of the ROUTE between *Kyunben Sakan*, and *Kyketo* (9th to 21st April 1867.) By E. H. d'Avigdor.

Half-a-mile from Kyunben Sakan, I left the main party and marched towards Pahwatta. Crossed a succession of small spurs, but did not take the heights of all, as it was evident that by keeping a little to the west or right, the road could be laid out quite level. I reached a good camping place on the Nateolaw choung, distance 10 miles, and halted there. April 9. Kyunben Sakan to Nateolaw Choung.

Tested the aneroid by the mountain barometer, and found the variations of the two perfectly symmetrical.

Started early this morning, and crossed the neck of a spur which we noticed on the upward journey, and which I then took for the main watershed. It turned out to be the lowest point of a ridge separating the valley of the Nateolaw choung from that of the next stream which runs into the Beeling, and of which I could not ascertain the name. It is 150 feet above the general level of the valley. April 10. Nateolaw Choung to Pannaw Choung.

It is an awkward place, as the spur runs some distance to the north north-west, and rises rapidly in both directions from the road, which evidently crosses it at the most convenient place. I spent some time in examining this spur, and pitched my tent on the Pannaw choung, half a mile beyond the point where the direct road to Lagonbyoo diverges from that to Pahwatta. Another neck is crossed just before reaching this spot; it separates the above-mentioned valley from that of the Pannaw choung, and could not be avoided.

Arrived at Lagonbyoo at 10 a. m. There is no very formidable obstacle to overcome on this portion of the route, but about a mile from the Pannaw choung the path crosses a spur, the same which butts so steeply on the river between Pahwatta and Lagonbyoo, at its very lowest point, and this is 140 feet above the stream. Further on again, just before reaching the point where the road from Wingalay to Pahwatta branches off, it climbs up along the bottom of a gorge, an ascent which could only be avoided by deep cutting. April 11. Pannaw Choung to Lagonbyoo.

To resume the observations of the last three days' march; there is no obstacle of any real magnitude between Lagonbyoo and Kyunben Sakan, but there is an accumulation of minor difficulties which I think suffices to condemn the line if the one up the Beeling, on its right bank, is at all feasible. There are four spurs of some height, which must either be crossed or cut through; there would be a certain amount of side cutting, and in no case could the line be laid out with an easier maximum gradient than 1 in 90. Probably 1 in 66 could be necessary in order to save an immoderate outlay in earthwork.

From inquiries made here, and from the view of the opposite bank obtained from a hill above the camp, there is no doubt that there would be ample room to lay a level line along it northwards with little or no side cutting. I should have crossed the river here and cut a trace if time had allowed; but as my directions from Captain Williams were, to devote most time and attention to

the watershed between the Beeling and Sittang, and as there seemed to be no doubt that the line was perfectly easy, I determined to proceed.

April 12. Lagonbyoo to Wingalay.

Thermometer only 64° this morning. The hills between Lagonbyoo and the ford of the Beeling are not at all high; and they slope so easily into the river that I was able to decide at once that a perfectly level line could be carried round them with but little side cutting. From the ford to Wingalay, the road is a dead level, and there is no difficulty whatever.

Saturday, April 13. Halt.

Halted. The classies, who had all suffered more or less from fever, required rest, and their condition was much improved thereby. I made inquiries as to a good route from here to Kyketo *vid* the Thaybyoo choung, and was informed that a perfectly level one existed, which would be pointed out to me after I had reached Natkyee seik. I doubt the correctness of this information.

April 14. Wingalay to Natkyee, nine miles,

On this day's march, the line is all but a dead level parallel to the Beeling river, and, as I anticipated, the aneroid showed no perceptible difference, except at one point where the path crosses the neck of a spur which can easily be avoided without side cutting, by following the bank of the river instead of leaving it.

At Natkyee found a capital zayat a little off the road which we had not noticed on our upward march; the people informed me unanimously that there is a bullock track from here to Kyketo without any hills at all. I engaged a guide to show me this wonderful route, in which I only half believe.

As to the line by the Thaybyoo choung, it is clear that the easy valley marked on the maps, which has or ought to have its embouchure opposite Mangoe garden, has no existence. There is an uninterrupted line of hills on that side of the Beeling.

April 15. Halt.

I was compelled to halt to-day in consequence of indisposition, probably arising from exposure to the sun and over-doses of quinine.

April 16. Natkyee to Yéoun, 11 miles.

The first portion of to-day's march was on the old Pincha choung route. The new one then led into the left, and to my great disappointment soon returned to the Beeling river again, from which it afterwards never diverged much. My march was slow in consequence of having to survey. If I had known that the road would follow the Beeling river, I think I should not have taken it.

At seven miles from Natkyee passed the village of Sandaw, which is not marked on the maps at all; and at 1 p.m. reached the important and populous village of Yéoun, which is marked on the maps as Yénoon. Hence I did not identify it when the name was mentioned to me by the Burmese guide.

April 17. Yéoun. Halt.

Halted to-day to investigate the road to Kyketo from this side. I found I had under-estimated the size of the village, which is by far the largest and busiest which we have seen on the whole march.

Numbers of cart roads run from it in a southerly and westerly direction. I followed one for three miles over country which is just sufficiently undulating not to be a level plain, but without any eminence high enough to afford any view or to produce any effect on the aneroid. At three miles the road divides. I was told that the left-hand one led to Beeling, and that on the right to Kyketo. The latter seems to turn the watershed without ascending any important eminence. I fear it will be too long for our purpose, yet it is evident from observations and testimony, that there is no good path or track across the hill between this and the Pincha choung.

April 18. Yéoun to Kyketo, 22 miles.

Surveyed back into Yéoun. Having reached the point from which I surveyed yesterday, I pushed on with a Burman guide, and left Ahfoke to bring up the survey. The barometer showed but little variation from this point to the Thaybyoo-choung. I crossed a low neck which seems to connect or prolong the main watershed to the steep hills on the south near Beeling, also several spurs; but all are less than 100 feet high, though some of them are very steep, and it struck me at once that it would be better to skirt than to cut through them. At Thaybyoo-choung, where there is a considerable Burmese village, I awaited several hours for the elephants; as they did not arrive, and the Burman guide assured me there were several tracks close together, any one of which they might have taken, I pushed on to Kyketo, nine miles off, hoping to find them there. I was, however, disappointed; they had not been heard of.

A note reached me from Ahfoke early this morning, by which I concluded that he had taken another route; I accompanied the bearers of it back to meet him, and fell in with him on the Thaybyoo choung, which he had crossed more to the south. April 19. Kyketo.

His route was much better than the one I took, as it was really practically quite level; and though it was very circuitous, the bends are so small, and so unnecessary, that it could certainly be very much straightened if a road were laid down. April 20. Thaybyoo Choung.

To-day I worked in the piece of road between the Thaybyoo-choung and the point five miles from Yéoun, where Ahfoke diverged from the track I had taken, and having no tent or stores with me returned to Thaybyoo-choung in the evening.

Finished the survey of the line to Kyketo. April 21. Thaybyoo Choung back to Kyketo.

Four of my mahouts being laid up with fever, I started with only two elephants to re-examine the northern or Pincha choung, and, if possible, to find a better one; our old Burman guide assured me there was one close to our former track. Encamped on the Thaybyoo choung, about a mile below Kuaythay choung, and filled in the remaining portion of the survey. April 22. Kyketo to Thaybyoo Choung.

The guide led me to-day by a very straight track, across a succession of spurs, to our old camping place of Thekeygyen. I surveyed this route, but, of course, it would never be adopted for a tramway, as the Thaybyoo choung, which is almost parallel to it, offers a level valley line all the way. This track, however, cuts three miles off the distance from Kyketo. April 23. Thaybyoo Choung to Thekeygyen.

Started early this morning with guides and Karens for cutting the jungle, to investigate the very straight and good route to Natkyee, I had heard so much of lately. When I had crossed the spurs between the camp and the Kabaw choung, and came to the point where the old route begins to ascend the real watershed, the guides sat down and said they had made a mistake, and there was no other but the old Pincha choung route. I was much disgusted, but as I had always doubted the existence of another easier path, I determined to try and improve the old route, instead of wasting time in a vain search for a new one. I, therefore, worked down the Kabaw choung, to its junction with the Thaybyoo choung. This route is circuitous, but it would give a level line with little or no side cutting from Kyketo to the foot of the watershed, which would then be overcome by one ascent or tunnel. April 24. Thekeygyen.

I sent the elephants back to Kyketo this morning, and started with the least possible quantity of baggage. I took the section of the watershed with the aneroid, and arrived at the junction of routes, near Natkyee, at about noon; having spent some time in following the bends of the Pincha choung. I discovered that there is no point on the ridge, at least within several miles, lower than the one by which the road crosses; the height would, therefore, have to be reduced by tunnel or cutting, but there is ample room for a base on both sides. April 25 Thekeygyen to Sandaw.

Encamped in a hut in Sandaw village, 11 miles.

Ahfoke and one of my classies being again down with fever, I obtained a boat and floated down the Beeling river. Occasionally I landed to examine the right bank, which is perfectly level all the way, offering every facility for the construction of a road. Near Beeling itself the high hills alluded to above approach the river, but there is still more than sufficient space between their foot and the banks for all works which would be required. April 26. Sandaw to Beeling, 14 miles.

I intended to start to-day for Kyketo, but the arrival of Captains Williams and Luard, who had already examined that route, terminated my work. April 27.

Elim H. d'Avigdor, B.A.,
Civil Engineer.

Captain *C. E. Watson* to Major *H. Nelson Davies*, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, Rangoon; dated Kyouk-Phyoo, 10 June 1867.

Sir,

In reply to your letter (No. 649) dated 30th ultimo, calling upon me to report regarding the difficulties that would probably be met with by Captain Williams' survey party after they have crossed the British frontier, I have the honour to state that if the party attempt to pass through any portion of Eastern Karennee they will most assuredly be stopped. The late Mr. O'Riley failed to obtain permission even to visit the Eastern Chief, though he was provided with letters and presents from our Government. It is therefore highly improbable that officers of less experience, accompanied by a large armed party, will be allowed to set foot in Eastern Karennee. The distance between the Pah and Kaima-phyoo choungs, is 35 miles. The territory is said to belong to the Western Chief, but I believe that the Eastern Chief has an equally good claim to it; however, as far as the Kaima-phyoo, at its junction with the Salween, I do not anticipate that any opposition will be made. From the Kaima-phyoo, a north westerly direction should be taken, so as to reach Kyek-phogee's territory, as soon as possible. A narrow strip of eastern territory will have to be crossed. Near this the Chief Pokai (whose village was destroyed and relatives killed by the Toungoo police) resides. It is possible that an attempt might be made to stop the party at this point, but I do not think that they would dare to use force.

2. The boundaries between Eastern and Western Karennee are so arbitrary that it is impossible clearly to define them. The Chief Pokai has taken his position so as to command the great bullock road leading from the southern Shan States and Karennee to the Yoonzaleen, and it is probable that by this time he lays claim to a portion of the 53 miles of almost uninhabited territory between the Kaima-phyoo and Kyek-phogee's.

3. The Chief of Western Karennee, will, I am certain, render every assistance in his power, but after leaving his village it will be necessary for the party to pass through the large town of Nugay-doung, distance 18 miles and near the borders of the Shan States.

4. There is a semi-independent chief here. Though he is nominally tributary to Eastern Karennee, he appears to be little interfered with and his district is the resort of all the turbulent characters from the Shan States and Karennee. Sixteen miles further on, and the Shan town of Mobyai is reached. Here all difficulties cease. Though the Chief Commissioner has not expressed a wish to receive my opinion on the various practical routes, still as I think that it may be of some future use, I will add something on the subject.

5. 1st.—Route from Shoay-gheen to Toungoo, thence to Nengyan, Yemaithin and Hlinedek. There is an excellent cart road the whole way from Toungoo, distances as follows:—Toungoo to Nengyan 65 miles, Nengyan to Yemaithin 50 miles, Yemaithin to Hlinedek 30 miles, thence about 35 miles to the high lands of the Shan States, including, I should say, about 15 miles of really difficult road. Nine miles further on, and the large town of Pwayhla is reached. From this town a gradual descent might be taken to the village of Mobyai at the Great Lake, otherwise the road might be carried along the gently undulating hills, to Laigyah, formerly a city of great importance. From Laigyah to Theinnee (north latitude 23°), I do not think that any great engineering difficulties would be encountered.

6. The disadvantages of this route are:—

1st. That a great length lies in Burman territory.

2nd. That in several parts of the road, the water lies some feet deep during the rains. (A line might perhaps be taken nearer the range of hills that run nearly north and south of latitude 22°.)

7. The distance from Shoay-gheen to the Great Lake, is by this route, 300 miles. By the Karennee route 275 miles. There are two other roads branching off from Yemaithin to the Shan States, distances by each of these nearly 280 miles

miles to the lake. As both of these roads are greatly inferior to the Hlinedek one, I do not give particulars regarding them.

8. The advantages of the Karennee route are :—

1st. That no portion will lie in Burmah territory.

2nd. That there will be fewer large streams to cross.

9. The disadvantages are :—

1st. That for 173 miles not more than six small villages will be passed, and the whole of the surrounding country is very thinly populated. Between Kyek-phogee village and the lake, 102 miles, the population is dense. On the other road, with the exception of about 50 miles, the surrounding country is very thickly populated along the entire length.

2nd. The stupendous hills between the Yoonzaleen and Kaima-phyoo rivers.

10. I would strongly urge that no attempt be made to proceed up the valley of the Salween, from the Kaima-phyoo, for the following reasons:—

1st. Because Eastern Karennee owns both banks to the Shan frontier.

2nd. That between the Shan frontier and Monai district live a semi-independent race. These people, assisted by the Eastern Karennees, attacked Monai in 1865.

3rd. Between Monai and Theinnee reside wild tribes called Kakhyens and Lawas on the lofty mountains on either side of the Salween. The Shans are much afraid of these savages On the other hand, should the party proceed along the valley of the Mobyai, not only will they penetrate a densely-populated country, but they will receive every civility and assistance from the inhabitants as far as Laigyah. Beyond that ancient city to the Chinese frontier, the people are more independent, so that it is far better to treat with the chiefs direct, than to attempt to claim a right of way by means of a royal pass.

11. I furthermore beg to suggest that the survey party be provided with a pass from the King of Burmah, and that in the pass be entered, as accurately as can be estimated, the number of officers, the number of armed men, and the number of followers, with such carriage, consisting of elephants, bullocks and coolies, as may be required. Without specifying the number, over officious head-men are apt to find fault, and may attempt to delay the party on account of their numbers not tallying with those entered in the pass.

12. Another thing I would strongly advise, is, that no Nahkan, or other official from Mandalay, be allowed to accompany the party. Such a man is certain to be provided with private letters of instructions, as to the route to be pursued by the party, &c., and should they attempt to take their own way, every obstacle will, in an underhand manner, be thrown in their way ; besides, he will effectually prevent the collection of any information regarding the resources of the country, &c., to say nothing of the amount of money that he would take from the chiefs by way of expenses for the party, which said expenses would eventually find their way into his own pocket.

13. Trusting that the information contained in my letter may prove of some use in directing the movements of the survey party,

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. E. Watson,*
Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class,
Ramree District.

(Government of India.—Public Works Department.—No. 599 C.)

From Colonel *C. H. Dickens*, Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

Sir, Simla, 15 August 1867.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 355–4 C/C, dated 25th June last, submitting the joint report of Captains Williams and Luard on the operations of the China route survey during the season of 1867, and to request that the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council may be conveyed to these officers at the manner in which the duties entrusted to them were conducted.

2. I am, moreover, to request that the necessary arrangements may be made, subject to such further instructions as may be received from the Foreign Department, to prosecute the inquiry at the earliest safe period next season. The Governor General in Council hopes with reference to the 44th paragraph of the report, that it will be found possible to complete the investigation in one season without fail. Every precaution should be taken to secure, as far as possible, this result.

3. Lithographed copies of the map and sections will be supplied hereafter.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *C. H. Dickens.*

(Government of India.—Public Works Department.—No. 600 C.)
Simla, 15 August 1867.

ROAD TO CONNECT BURMAH WITH CHINA.

READ the following Papers:

Letter from Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, No. 355–4 C/C, dated 25th June 1867, and Enclosures.
Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 133, dated 15th August 1867.
Public Works Department Letter, No. 599 C, dated 15th August 1867, to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

It is not deemed necessary in this Department to issue any further instructions, as the local officers are fully alive to all the necessities of the matter as an engineering inquiry.

ORDER.

Ordered, that copies of these papers be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information, in continuation of Public Works Department, No. 435 C, of 11th June 1867, with a request that any necessary instructions as to communication with the local native authorities may be issued, copies being sent to this Department.

(signed) *C. H. Dickens*, Colonel, R.A.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

COPY of TELEGRAM from Secretary of State to Governor General, sent on 15th October.

"You are authorised to stop further action in the matter of the Burmo-Chinese survey. An answer will be sent to your Despatch of the 15th August."

(Public Works, No. 111.)

The Secretary of State for India to the Governor General of India in Council.

Sir, India Office, 31 October 1867.

1. To your Excellency's telegram, requesting that instructions might be telegraphed to you "as to continuing the survey from British Burmah to the Chinese frontier," I replied by telegram, on the 15th instant, that you were "authorised to stop further action in the matter." I now proceed to reply to the despatch on the same subject, No. 133, of 15th August last, previously received from you.

2. In his despatch of the 7th of February in the present year, my predecessor, while expressing his wish that the survey should be proceeded with, added, that he must most carefully guard himself against even appearing to undertake that, if a decision should ultimately be arrived at in favour of the construction of such a road or railway, the necessary capital will be either furnished or guaranteed by the revenues of India. Lord Cranborne further stated that it was not his wish that your Excellency should take any step which should, in your judgment, incur any grave risk of political embarrassment.

3. Looking to the pressing and urgent demands which are now made upon the revenues of India for the development of the resources of the country, and to the inexpediency of straining Indian credit by any excessive extension of the system of guarantees, I am decidedly of opinion that it would at present be out of the question to render pecuniary aid for the promotion of this enterprise, however favourably it might be reported on; while I see no reason to suppose that the public, which is unwilling to undertake the construction of railways in Hindostan itself without the security of a Government guarantee, would be disposed to do so in Burmah. On the other hand, you express some anxiety lest the prosecution of the enterprise should lead to a collision with Burmah, a contingency obviously contemplated by Lord Cranborne when he adverted to the possible risk of political embarrassment, and you therefore deprecate any further expenditure of money or labour upon the survey. I attach great weight to your opinion on this point, and I am fully alive to the inconvenience which might arise from any complications with Burmah, especially in the present state of the affairs of that kingdom.

4. I am therefore brought, though not without reluctance, to the conclusion that it will be the most prudent course to suspend the operations of the survey for the present. Should a more favourable juncture present itself hereafter, they may be renewed; and what has already been done will be found to be of value in any future operations.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stafford H. Northcote.*

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 138.)

The Governor General of India in Council to the Secretary of State for India; dated Simla, the 26th August 1867.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence forwarded under cover of the Despatch from the Government of India, No. 4, dated 19th January 1863, forming Nos. 3 and 4 of the Abstract of Contents, we have the honour to transmit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, the enclosed copy of a communication from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, proposing the dispatch of an expedition to explore the caravan route between Ava and the Western frontier of China, *vid* Bhamo.

2. We have negatived Colonel Fytche's proposal for the reasons stated in our reply, a copy of which also accompanies this Despatch.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Lawrence.*
W. N. Mansfield.
H. S. Maine.
G. N. Taylor.
W. N. Massey.
H. M. Durand.
G. U. Yule.

Bhamo Route.

From Colonel *Albert Fytche*, Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, and Agent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General (No. 127 P.—54 P.S.); dated Rangoon, the 21st June 1867.

Referring to letter, No. 462, of the 12th May 1862, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the address of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, I have the honour to state that I find in the fourth paragraph the points to which the attention of the Chief Commissioner was directed on the occasion of his projected visit in that year to Mandalay for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with the King of Burmah; and to observe that the second, third, and fourth points therein enumerated have reference to the re-opening of the caravan route from Western China by the town of Bhamo, and the obtaining facilities for the residence of British merchants at that town, as well as their free passage by that route to Yunan, and to the free passage of Chinese from Yunan to British territory, including Assam.

2. Certain of these objects were attained by the treaty of November 1862. Thus by Article 7, British merchants were allowed to settle, and have lands for the erection of houses of business in any part of the Burmese territory; and by Article 9 people, from whatever country or nation, who may wish to proceed to the British territory, the Burmese Ruler shall allow to pass without hindrance.

3. But the re-opening of the caravan route from Ava, *vid* Bhamo, to Yunan by a joint British and Burmese mission to the frontier, which was indicated in the second point of the fourth paragraph of the above letter, has not yet been accomplished; neither has it been possible for merchants or their agents to proceed by that route to China.

4. Should the Government decide that I should proceed to Mandalay for the purpose of negotiating a fresh treaty with the Court of Ava, it may be worthy of consideration whether I should not be authorised to obtain, if possible, permission for an exploring party to attempt the passage of the above route.

5. If it be found feasible to conclude a treaty with the King, as contained in the draft submitted to the Court by Colonel Phayre last year, then by Article 5 the British Government will be entitled to place a British officer at Bhamo, as a station at which taxes are collected; and I think it would be well to endeavour to gain the assent of the King to the resuscitation of the nearly extinct trade by that route.

6. This trade, although it has now almost ceased, amounted, as late as the year 1855, to nearly half a million of pounds sterling, and is fully described at pages 147, 148, and 149 of Yule's "Embassy to Ava." The route has the unusual advantage of having been used for centuries as a line of traffic; and that it should have retained its vitality so long, among all the disturbing influences of the flow and ebb of the Chinese and Burmese power, is a conclusive proof of the urgent necessity for the interchange of commodities between the respective countries; and is also a strong indication that somehow or other the line possesses some practical advantages over other through routes.

7. However,

7. However, I may remark that I do not desire that the exploration and re-opening of the Bhamo route should be understood as intending to interfere with, or affect in any way, the prosecution of the present survey for a line of railway from Rangoon to China by the best practicable route. The views of those who support the latter measure are to avoid the long valley line from Rangoon to Mandalay or Bhamo, and to seek a directer line further to the eastward. The Government have already surveyed one line of country from Rangoon to our north-eastern frontier, and it is in every way desirable that the survey be prosecuted until the Chinese frontier be reached.

8. But the present proposition regarding the Bhamo route can in no way affect the direct railway question. The immediate object of the party, if one be sent, viâ Bhamo to China, would be to find out the different interests of the Khakyens, the Shan Chiefs, and the nearest authorities in Yunan, which has caused the cessation of trade, and to see what measures could be adopted to reconcile these interests. The re-establishment of trade would manifestly be a gain to all parties, and a neutral authority would be best able to remove the obstacles which at present exist.

9. Could the route be re-opened simultaneously with the appointment of a British official at Bhamo, the impetus given to our trade with Burmah would be immediate. It is for this reason that the mercantile community in Rangoon feel so much interest in the question, while they continue to attach so much importance to the further distinct and separate scheme of railway communication with China by a more direct route; a measure which, however vigorously prosecuted, will require a considerable period of time to elapse before completion.

10. The real difficulties of the party would be, probably, in the passage of the hills between Bhamo and the Shan towns, a distance of about 35 miles, and the only Europeans who of late years have visited Bhamo, viz., Dr. Williams in 1863 and the Right Rev. Bishop Bigandet in 1865, were persuaded of the feasibility of the journey, and were both ready to attempt it.

11. A remaining difficulty is to obtain the assistance of the Court of Ava to the mission; and it must be confessed that hitherto they have shown great distrust of any such expedition, and have thrown every obstacle in the way of its fulfilment. It is possible, therefore, that from this cause it may be found impracticable to carry out the measure; but I think we should not cease to bring before the King the continued desire of the British Government that the route should be opened, and endeavour to persuade him of the palpable advantages which would accrue to his dominions by his co-operation.

12. I would propose that the expedition be composed of three; one as head, the second an engineer, and the third a medical officer. Composed in this way, the party would be able to report more fully on all subjects connected with the route. The first officer would acquaint himself with the position of the several authorities with whom they might come in contact, and explain to them the objects of the mission; the second could report on the features of the country and nature of the route; and the third on the products and articles of commerce.

13. They would be required to obtain a guard of Khakyens to guide them through the hills; but beyond this no permanent guard would be probably necessary, except their own armed followers.

14. It is difficult to decide whether the party should be restricted in their advance to the Shan towns of Samla, Moungtsan, Mowun, or Moungmo, or that they be permitted to advance to Momein, Yunchan, or even Talifoo; but I am inclined to think that the limit should be fixed at Momein, unless unusual facilities and inducements there present themselves for a further advance.

15. The cost would probably be—

	Rs.
Monthly pay of Leader - - - - - - - -	1,200
,, Engineer - - - - - - - -	1,000
,, Medical Officer - - - - - - -	1,000
Rs.	3,200

	Rs.
For five months - - - - - - - -	16,000
Fare of party to Bhamo - - - - - -	1,000
Hire of Khakyens - - - - - - -	500
Presents for Shan Chiefs and Khakyens - -	2,500
Contingencies - - - - - - - -	3,500
Rs.	23,500

Or say a total of 23,500 rupees.

16. I have not thought it necessary to enter so fully into the importance of the re-opening of the Bhamo route as I would have done had I not been aware that the subject had been already under the careful consideration of Government, as shown by the communication I have referred to in the first paragraph of this letter.

17. If a party be sanctioned by Government, and if I can obtain the co-operation of the King of Burmah, it could not start before the latter end of October, or beginning of November, that is to say the close of the rains. But I would solicit the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy as to whether I should introduce the subject with the Court of Ava, and whether, if circumstances be favourable, an expedition such as I have referred to would meet with his Excellency's sanction.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah (No. 712); dated Simla, 18 July 1867.

I HAVE received and laid before his Excellency the Governor General in Council your Letter, dated 21st ultimo, No. 127P. 54P.S., proposing the dispatch of an expedition to explore the trade route between Ava and the Western frontier of China *vid* Bhamo.

2. His Excellency in Council doubts the expediency of this proposition, and would rather confine action at present to the inquiry already sanctioned and commenced, for the discovery of the best route direct from Rangoon to the frontier of China. It does not suit the convenience of the Government of India to furnish a second party of explorers.

3. You do not show how the trade *viâ* Bhamo, which in 1855 was estimated at half a million sterling, has now become extinct, or nearly so. This result must have been brought about by some strong causes, which an exploring party might ascertain, but could not remove. Probably these causes will be found to lie in the political state of the country and the insecurity of life and property.

4. Should the Government of India eventually determine to despatch you on a mission to Mandalay, there will be no objection to your speaking to the King on the subject of the old caravan route, and endeavouring to obtain all the information which may be available as to its present condition. But as matters now stand in Burmah, his Excellency in Council cannot sanction more being done.

5. Indeed, his Excellency in Council can hardly conceive any step which, under present circumstances, would be more imprudent than for British merchants to settle at Bhamo, or a British official to be stationed there for any purpose.

(Political.—No. 189.)

The Secretary of State for India to the Governor General of India in Council.

Sir, India Office, 23 November 1867.

Para. 1. I LEARN from the Letter of your Excellency's Government in the Foreign Department, No. 138, of the 26th August 1867, that you have negatived Colonel

Colonel Fytche's proposal to explore the ancient caravan route from Ava to the Chinese frontier, *viâ* Bhamo, a route which, though now closed, probably owing to the disturbed state of the country, formerly commanded a trade valued at nearly half a million sterling annually, and therefore is not unlikely to possess many natural advantages.

2. These it may be possible to utilize, though, in the present disturbed state of the country, it may be premature to take any immediate steps towards doing so.

3. But since your Despatch was written the objection urged by you, that another exploring party is now carrying on its operations, no longer applies, its proceedings having been suspended at your suggestion, in accordance with my Despatch, No. 111, dated 31st October 1867, in the Public Works Department. And as the exploration of these ancient caravan routes is, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, in itself desirable, it would be advisable to take advantage of any favourable opportunities for the attainment of this object, which may present themselves, whether now, in consequence of Colonel Fytche's visit to Mandalay, or at a future period.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stafford H. Northcote.*

(Foreign Department.—Political.—No. 158.)

The Governor General of India in Council to the Secretary of State for India; dated Simla, 15 October 1867.

Sir,

In continuation of our Despatch, No. 138, dated 26th August last, we have the honour to transmit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, the accompanying copy of an official despatch,* and of a demi-official note from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, in which that officer again urges the expediency of deputing a party to explore and open out the commercial route, *viâ* Bhamo, to Western China.

* Of 26 August 1867. No. 76.

2. We also beg to enclose a copy of our reply, from which you will perceive that, in concession to Colonel Fytche's renewed solicitations, we have given our sanction to the proposed expedition.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Lawrence,*
&c. &c. &c.

From Colonel *Albert Fytche*, Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, and Agent to the Governor General, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General (No. 76); dated Rangoon, 26th August 1867.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 712, of 18th July 1867, informing me that his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council does not think it expedient at present to sanction the despatch of a party to explore the trade route between Western China and Burmah, *viâ* Bhamo, as suggested in my letter, No. 127 P. 54 P.S., dated 21st June last; and with reference to the remark in the 3rd paragraph of your letter, pointing out that the reason for the suspension of the trade *viâ* Bhamo (estimated in 1855 at half a million sterling) had not been given in my communication, I now beg to lay before you the causes which it is believed have led to the temporary extinction of this valuable line of commerce.

2. The Bhamo route, leaving the town of that name on the Irrawaddy, runs in a north-eastern direction to Talifoo, the present capital of Western Yunan, passing in its course over the Khakyen Hills, then through a narrow belt of

Shan States, and so reaching the border towns of Yunan, viz., Momien or Maington, whence by Yanchan (the centre of the trade in Western Yunan) it proceeds to Talifoo.

3. The trade which formerly flowed east and west by this line has been interrupted by the progress of the Mahomedan insurrection in Yunan.

The rebel Pansees have their seat of Government at Talifoo, and for years past have been too much engaged against the Chinese authorities to devote any attention to the trade with Burmah. Meanwhile the Khakyens on the hills eastward of Bhamo have, in the disturbed state of the neighbouring powers, succeeded in establishing for themselves a position they never before occupied.

They hold the passes through the hills, and would now probably require to be paid before allowing caravans to cross.

Similarly, the Shan States between the Khakyen hills and the frontier Yunan towns are not able to show any activity in restoring the trade which to them was most important. Originally subject to Burmah, they came under Chinese rule about 100 years ago, and, on the occasion of the Pansee outbreak, became involved in the conflict between the new power and the Chinese Government, and are now divided between these authorities, though mostly subject to the Pansees.

4. It will be seen, therefore, that the Pansee rebellion has been the cause of the cessation of trade from Yunan to Bhamo, inasmuch as the disorganization of Yunan itself has, for the time, diverted the energies of the inhabitants to other more pressing events, and has enabled the occupiers of the route to throw new difficulties in the way of its future passage. Still there is no one of the different parties who would not gladly see the trade *vid* Bhamo revive. It is, of course, useless for the Khakyens to hold trade routes through which no trade flows, and they are quite alive to this fact. They are anxious for the re-establishment of the old traffic, and state their readiness to give protection to future caravans. Thus, in 1863, one of the chiefs expressed himself to Dr. Williams, who visited Bhamo, in the following terms:—

"I will make a road across my district, and will conduct any number of merchants safely into China. No other route shall be like it, and I don't care whether they be English, Burmese, or Chinese. I want them through my district, and will guarantee that nothing shall happen to them."

5. The Shan chiefs also would only too gladly see the old interchange of commodities renewed. They are an enterprising race, and the present unsatisfactory position they occupy, disunited and preyed upon by both Chinese and Pansees, makes them anxious for any movement which would likely lead to a more satisfactory state of affairs, and enable them to develope their national industry.

6. The Pansees are now so well established, apparently, that they only require a specific inducement to make them again send their caravans to Bhamo. They are not in immediate contact with the hills through which the passes lead, and are therefore deterred from attempting the passage; while it is uncertain what difficulties may be experienced by them in its execution.

7. The circumstances appear to my mind exactly those where the interposition of a neutral interest might have the best result in solving the various obstacles at present existing,—in themselves not great, but still, from their nature, incapable of early solution by the parties affected. I feel sure that a British mission would find the task by no means a difficult one, and that their influence would be readily yielded to by those whose common interest points, if in other instances dissimilar, to the establishment of trade.

8. The present time appears to me most opportune for undertaking such a measure. Previous to this the uncertain condition of the Pansee Government would probably have prevented any definite action in the matter; but now their power is sufficiently established, as far as we may judge from our present knowledge of their affairs, to take up the question in a satisfactory way. To the King of Burmah, also, it is increasingly important that he should neglect no opportunity of improving the trade of his dominions, and thereby of replenishing his fast failing revenue. If at any time likely to give heed to propositions which have

have this object in view, I should anticipate the present to be the occasion on which they could be best brought forward.

9. Of the importance of reaching Western China at some early period by means of our trade, I cannot speak too strongly, the urgency being that the period should not be too far distant. It is for this reason that the propositions to re-open traffic by the Bhamo route stands on a different footing from that of the proposed direct railway route from Rangoon to China; in fact, the two schemes are so distinct, that the progress of the one need not in any way influence the other undertaking. The object of the Bhamo route party would be to re-open a temporarily closed trade by a line of country already known. The object of the other survey is to discover a route by which a railway may be constructed.

10. The country to be reached from Bhamo is the northern portion of Yunan and Sechmen, say above the 25° parallel of north latitude. The points aimed at by the railway survey lie between Kiang Hung and Maing Maing, or say from the 22° to 24° north latitude; at least, if forced to run further north, the extreme length of the railway will be a serious obstacle to its success. The result of the Bhamo mission, if successful, would be felt at once in a large development of our trade; the construction of the projected railway would not likely be completed for very many years.

11. It would be a mistake, therefore, to suppose that the measures being taken towards the construction of a railway by a direct route to Western China supersede the necessity of endeavouring to re-open the Bhamo route. The objects of the two schemes are sufficiently distinct to require them to be judged of on their own merits, and in one important feature—rapidity of execution and realization of results—the Bhamo project possesses unusual claims.

12. I have, in reviewing the Report of the China Route Survey for the past season (*vide* my letter, No. 355-4 C.C., of 25th June 1867, to Secretary to Government, Public Works Department), expressed my opinion that the survey should be continued until the Cambodia be reached, as the feasibility of the railway scheme can never be satisfactorily decided until a professional examination of the whole line has given all concerned the specific information necessary to the prosecution or abandonment of the line. But considering the undoubted importance of the early diversion of the Western China traffic towards a British outlet, I would on no account recommend that any measure towards that object be retarded on account of the more prospective, though possibly more extensive, project of reaching China by a railway from British Burmah.

13. There are two considerations which show how desirable it is the re-opening of the Bhamo route should be early undertaken, and accompanied with the influence and prestige of a Government mission. The first is, that it will certainly be attempted by the mercantile community, and the second, that the French authorities at Saigon have already deputed an influential mission along the course of the Cambodia, who have succeeded in reaching a point so far to the north as to intersect our line of communication with Southern Yunan.

14. I have said that in rapidity of execution and realization of results the re-opening of the Bhamo route claimed special attention; and so much are its feasibilities believed in, and the advantages to be derived from it felt by the mercantile community of Rangoon, that already a European gentleman has proceeded to Mandalay with the intention of attempting the passage to China. He has, under Article 4 of the Treaty of 1862, and the Rules attached to Act XII. of 1864, declared a consignment of goods for export beyond the Burmese territory; and it is probably in view to test the provisions of Article 7 of the same Treaty.

15. For many good reasons, however, it would be preferable that the solution of the question should be undertaken by Government rather than left to private enterprise. The difficulties to be encountered, either political or physical, but mainly the former, are such as require a definite adjustment through the interposition of our Government if we wish to avoid having the task forced upon us at a time when the circumstances will be much less favourable.

16. The French survey party which left Saigon more than a year ago (it was an error in my letter, No. 66 P., of 9th August, in stating that they had only been out five months), consists of five officers with a European staff of 25 persons, and a guard of 100 Annamite soldiers. They have probably ascended the Cambodia river, visiting the different semi-independent chiefs on the bank until they reached Kiang Hung. Up to this point the Cambodia is navigable for small boats, although there are in some places rapids. I reported in my letter just quoted, information had reached me that the party had arrived at Maington, to the eastward of Bhamo, whence they had written to Mandalay; but I am now inclined to think they more likely wrote from the places marked in Yule's map as Muang Lem and Muang Lou, in Burmese, Main-lon-gyee, and both on the road from Kiang Hung to Theinnee.

17. The traffic on the lower portion of the Cambodia river is understood to have been considerable in the earlier times; but after the destruction of Wint-Chian, or Chandapoori, in the beginning of this century by the Siamese, the traffic has almost ceased. But under French protection and guidance, the re-establishment of the trade will probably be effected, and we may be certain it is being aimed at.

18. It must be remembered that in 1837 Captain (now Major General) Macleod was deputed to Kiang Hung from Maulmain to endeavour to induce the Chinese traders from that great *entrepôt* to come onward through the Zimmay Shan States to Maulmain. The difficulties of this land route were too great, however, for the success of the enterprise. But if such a project appeared feasible to our Government, how much more likely of execution is the French attempt (if the river be navigable) to bring the China trade down the Cambodia? The mission have devoted a year to the important mission of examining the country between Saigon and Kiang Hung, and, if they can there establish a line of traffic, they will be richly rewarded.

19. I think it probable that from Kiang Hung they have turned to the north-west, or possibly due west, because the banks of the Cambodia above Kiang Hung for some distance are occupied by savage tribes who bar all passage through their country; but the intention of the party was to strike the Irrawaddy at Bhamo: and, as I reported in my previous letter, my information is to the effect that they were to the eastward of Bhamo when they wrote to the Court of Ava.

COPY of a demi-official LETTER from Colonel *Albert Fytche*, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and Agent to the Governor General, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General; dated Rangoon, 26th August 1867.

I HAVE written to you officially by this mail explaining shortly the causes which have led to the closing of the Bhamo route to China, and I am somewhat anxious his Excellency the Viceroy would be pleased to reconsider the question of its re-establishment. I should anticipate that, on the conclusion of the new treaty, vigorous efforts will be made by the mercantile community to develope the trade with Upper Burmah, and through it with China; and I am aware that the houses in Rangoon are now making arrangements, or, indeed, have made arrangements, for river steamers suited not only for traffic to Mandalay, but also to Bhamo. It is certainly their intention to press for an agency at Bhamo. The Treaty of 1862 provides for merchants residing there, and the new treaty secures us the right of placing a British officer at that point; in fact, as I understand it, the provisions of Article 5 of Colonel Phayre's draft were expressly designed to meet this object, and I am persuaded that constant agitation will be kept up until the step is adopted.

I have mentioned in my official letter that a European gentleman has already passed a consignment of goods through the Custom-house for export to China, under Article 4 of the Treaty of 1862, and has proceeded to Mandalay for the purpose of bringing the question to an issue. The gentleman is Mr. Fowle, who has long been resident in Burmah, has a thorough knowledge of Burmese, and is known to the Court of Ava; and I have reason to believe that in this matter he

is

is in reality acting under the influence and with the support of the most important houses of business in Rangoon. He will, I am led to believe, make a definite effort to go by the Bhamo route to China, and doubtless has selected his particular time in anticipation of possible difficulties being thrown in his way in contravention of the existing treaty, when he will make a formal reference to me at Mandalay and call for my support. I need hardly say that the mercantile community here look to a large development of trade with Upper Burmah from the opening of the Bhamo route, and there can be no doubt that they do not overrate the immense advantages which in the future will accrue from such a measure. The great thing is, that it should be rightly started, and I think this can only be done by Government. I think I could so explain the advantages to the King, that the obstacles hitherto shown to it may be overcome; and I am quite sure that, were I authorised specifically to announce the intention of sending a British mission, the King would agree at once.

I look with interest to the arrival of the French survey party at Mandalay and the effect of their presence there. They are, I believe, in sufficient strength to mark their importance—five officers and 25 European subordinates, with 100 Annamite soldiers; and I understand they maintain some considerable dignity in their style. As they have spent some 12 months in the leisurely ascent of the Cambodia to Kyang-Hung, there can be no reasonable doubt that they have been politically busy.

The Native States on the lower portion of the Cambodia are partly tributary to China and partly to Cochin China, but as you reach Kyang-Hung they are nominally under Burmah. The French could, no doubt, quickly assume under their protection the lower chiefs, but the point they must have in view is to enter into communication with the Shan State of Kyang-Hung. This reaches eastward to China proper, and through it runs the main route of Chinese traffic westward to the Takaw Ferry and into the true Burman Shan States.

The position of the town of Kyang-Hung itself, in fact, is such that it commands the line of trade from the westward to China proper and to the southern portion of Yunan. If the French have succeeded, or hereafter succeed, in forestalling us there, they will have reason for congratulation.

A great deal depends on the capabilities of the Cambodia River for navigation. I believe there are rapids in its course, which may require transhipment of goods in the upper portion of its course between Saigon and Kyang-Hung; but against such obstacles on that route we have to compass the long land journey from Kyang-Hung to the Irrawaddy, at whatever point it may be reached. Their visit to the Court of Ava and then down the Irrawaddy to Rangoon is, doubtless, to satisfy themselves of our position with the King of Burmah, as well as his feelings and status towards the far easterly Shan States, who are but nominally tributary to him.

It becomes important that the survey towards Kyang-Hung should be certainly persevered with this year, so that our party may show themselves, as it were, to the authorities there, and so far counteract the effect of the French visit; and it is to my mind also very important we should as soon as possible establish trade relations with Western China through Bhamo, and so early divert as much traffic as we can by that route. It is a long look forward to the construction of a railway to Kyang-Hung, or any neighbouring point to British Burmah.

I anticipate I cannot receive the answer from the King of Burmah to my Despatch about the treaty before the 10th proximo, which, if favourable, I propose to start for Mandalay on the 14th.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah (No. 912); dated Simla, 12 September 1867.

I HAVE received and laid before the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council your letter, No. 76, dated 26th August, in which you again urge the expediency of deputing a party to explore and open out the commercial route *vid* Bhamo to Western China.

2. The cessation of the large trade which formerly took this route is explained

by the disturbed state in which the border districts were for some time involved. These obstacles are stated no longer to exist, and the chiefs concerned are described as anxious for the re-establishment of the trade. But the arrangements necessary for setting the traffic in motion must, in your opinion, be made by ourselves.

3. Under these circumstances, his Excellency in Council consents to the deputation of a party as proposed in your letter of 21st June, at an aggregate cost of 23,500 rupees, which covers the cost for five months.

	Rs.
*Monthly pay of Leader	1,200
" " Engineer	1,000
" " Medical Officer	1,000
Total Rs.	3,200
For five months	16,000
Fare of party to Bhamo	1,000
Hire of Khakyens	500
Presents for Shan Chiefs and Khakyens	2,500
Contingencies	3,500
Total Rs.	23,500

4. The party should be accompanied by a havildar's guard of 10 or 12 men.

5. The agents must be selected with great care; they must be persons of prudence and experience in the Burmese manners and language. If Captain Sladen could be spared for the conduct of the expedition, and arrangements made for temporarily filling his place, it might be proper to entrust the expedition to his charge. Under any circumstances, you will exercise every care and precaution in the selection of the agents employed.

(No. 913.)

COPY to Financial Department for further orders.

SERVICE MESSAGE.

From Simla, dated the 18th September 1867, from Foreign Secretary, to Rangoon, to Colonel *Fytche*.

"REFERRING to paragraph 4 of Letter, No. 912, dated 12th September, Viceroy gives discretion to increase the guard to accompany Bhamo expedition. It might also be expedient to procure from King some of his followers to smooth the way."

(Political, No. 207).

The Secretary of State for India to the Governor General of India in Council.

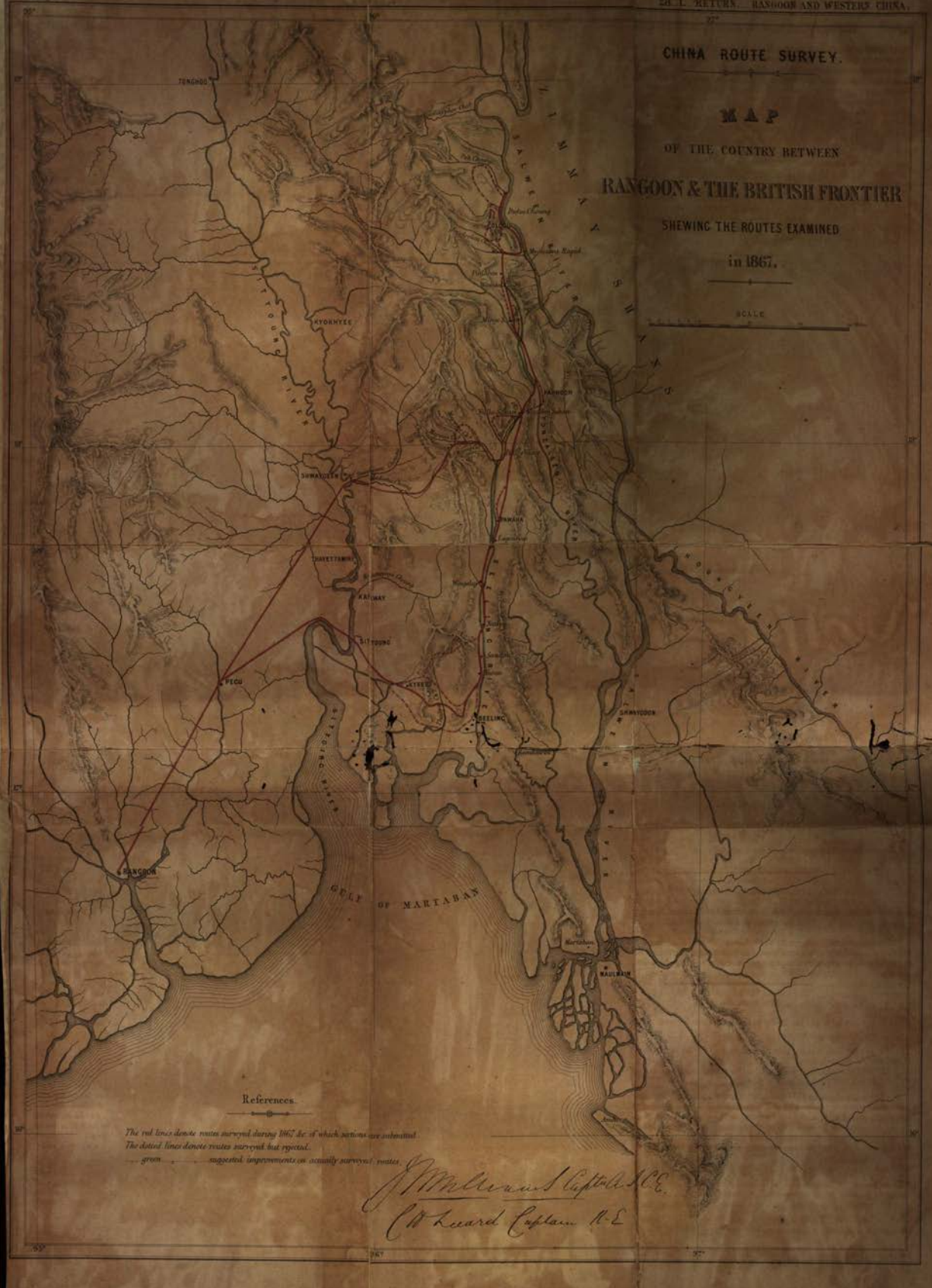
India Office, 9 December 1867.

1. I HAVE had under my consideration in Council the letter of Your Excellency's Government, No. 158, in the Foreign Department, dated 15th October 1867, respecting the proposed exploration of the ancient caravan route from Burmah, *vid* Bhamo, into Western China.

2. The sentiments of Her Majesty's Government on this matter have already been communicated to you in my recent Despatch, No. 189, of the 23rd November 1867, and I have now only to express their satisfaction that you have, owing to the cessation of disturbance in the country to be traversed, found it possible to acquiesce in the recommendations of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and to sanction the deputation of a party to "explore and open out" the route in question.

3. The officer in charge of the party, as well as the engineer and medical officers under his orders, will, of course, have been instructed to keep full and accurate journals of all noteworthy occurrences and phenomena, as well as of the character of the populations, and the natural products of the country through which they may pass.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stafford H. Northcote.*


CHINA ROUTE SURVEY.
MAP
OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN
RANGOON & THE BRITISH FRONTIER
SHEWING THE ROUTES EXAMINED
in 1867.
SCALE
TONGHOO
KYORHYEE
SITTOUNG RIVER
SHWAYOEEN
THAYETTAMIN
KAPIMAY
SITTOUNG
PEGU
RANGOON
GULF OF MARTABAN
BEELING
SHWAYOOON
MAULMAIN
LIMMAY SHANS
References.
The red lines denote routes surveyed during 1867 &c. of which sections are submitted.
The dotted lines denote routes surveyed but rejected.
green suggested improvements on actually surveyed routes.
J. Williams Captain R.E.
C. W. Leeard Captain R.E.

RANGOON AND WESTERN CHINA.

COPIES of the SURVEY REPORT of Captains *Williams* and *Luard*, dated 15 June 1867, and of the JOURNALS, MAPS, SECTIONS, &c. attached thereto, respecting *Rangoon* and *Western China*; of the LETTER forwarding the Report to the Chief Commissioner; and, of all CORRESPONDENCE on the Subject, by Telegram or Letter, between the Governor General and Chief Commissioner subsequent to 30 June 1867; and between the Governor General and Secretary of State for *India* subsequent to 15 August 1867; &c. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 421, of Session 1867).

(*Mr. Bazley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *December* 1867.

[*Price* 1*s.* 6 *d.*]

28—I. *Under* 8 *oz.*

RANGOON AND WESTERN CHINA.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 March 1868;—*for*,

"COPIES of the REPLIES to the several MEMORIALS contained in the Return to the Address of the House, dated the 12th day of August 1867, on the subject of Direct COMMERCE with the *Shan States* and *West China* from the Port of *Rangoon*:"

"And, of all further MEMORIALS thereon subsequent to those contained in that Return, and of the Replies thereto (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 28–I., of Session 1867-8)."

India Office,
31 March 1868.

J. W. KAYE,
Secretary, Political Department.

— No. 1. —

The Secretary to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to Sir *Stafford Northcote*, Bart., M.P.

Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool,
7 November 1867.

Sir,

I AM directed by the President to transmit Memorial of this Chamber in favour of the resumption of the survey of the route between the port of Rangoon and Western China, an order for the suspension of which has been issued by the India Office.

I am, &c.
(signed) *William Blood*,
Secretary.

PROPOSED NEW ROUTE TO CHINA.

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford Northcote*, M.P., Secretary of State for India.

The further Memorial of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce most respectfully showeth:—

1. THAT your Memorialists have long been deeply impressed with the great advantages that would result to our eastern trade if a new route to China at its south-western provinces, through British Burmah and Burman Shan States, from Rangoon, could be established.

2. That, to this end, they have on several occasions strongly memorialised successive Governments; first, that the needful efforts should be made for a treaty of commerce with the King of Burmah, stipulating for moderate transit duties on merchandise passing through his dominions, and afterwards, when such treaty had been obtained, for a Government survey of the country from Rangoon to the borders of China, a distance of less than 500 miles.

3. Your Memorialists took this course because, from private surveys, they had reason to believe that a practicable route might be opened; but such sur-

veys necessarily lacked the authority and completeness of one conducted under the sanction of the Government.

4. That your Memorialists will not now trouble you with a repetition of the views urged in these several memorials, but would simply refer to them as bearing the following dates:—23rd August 1860; 5th September 1862; 6th October 1863; 19th July 1866.

5. That repeated memorials have also gone up to the same effect from the East India and China Association, and from the Shipowners' Association of this town.

6. That the importance which your Memorialists have always attached to their object was confirmed on the 4th August 1864, when Lord Stanley, now Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, favoured them with his presence at one of their meetings, and expressed his opinion, when alluding to Rangoon, that "that part of India has not obtained the attention it deserves," and even looked forward to a time, "not far distant, when all that large territory lying south-east of Calcutta, British Burmah, and the adjoining provinces, shall be under a more independent Government, at least, a separate Lieutenant Governorship."

7. That, with their strong convictions of the importance of British Burmah thus confirmed, your Memorialists were rejoiced to hear that the Government survey, for which they and other commercial bodies had so long pleaded, had been at length ordered, and still more when its first result, covering fully one-half, and that probably the most difficult portion of the projected line, had shown that, so far, railway communication was perfectly practicable, and would meet with even fewer difficulties than had been expected.

8. That your Memorialists would beg to refer to the communication of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah addressed to the Governor-General of India, and dated 25th of June, 1867, wherein he says:—"Whatever may be thought of this isolated portion of the projected line, I have no hesitation in strongly recommending that the survey be continued to the confines of China, and that it be resumed at the spot where this year's work left off."

9. It was, therefore, with great satisfaction that your Memorialists learned that orders had been issued by the Governor-General of India that the survey should be resumed this year.

10. But it is with a corresponding disappointment that they have heard, on reliable authority, that a telegraphic dispatch from the Secretary of State for India has suspended the survey already half made, and promising so satisfactory a result.

11. In the absence of any direct information from the India Office your Memorialists are utterly unable to imagine any good or even plausible reason for this suspension of the survey, and they would most earnestly press Her Majesty's Government to give orders for its immediate resumption, and this with the utmost promptitude, so as to enable it to proceed without further loss of time.

12. As a further argument for the completion of the survey, your Memorialists would remind you of the progress which the French, starting from their port of Saigon, have made in their survey. With an expedition, ample in numbers, replete with scientific ability, and on a scale worthy of the enterprise, they have explored the whole of the Cambodia River for full 1,200 miles, and are now within the territories of the King of Burmah, and it is not improbable will ere long be negociating with that monarch for possession of the Shan States lying to the west of the Chinese province of Yunnan. In such case your Memorialists would deeply regret that advantages falling so naturally to British enterprise, if unobstructed by official opposition, must be thenceforth held at the will of a foreign power.

13. Your Memorialists will not for one moment believe that the cost of the survey has been the motive for its suspension, seeing that it is so insignificant

as

as compared with the great object in view,—a cost, moreover, a great portion of which has already been incurred.

14. Your Memorialists, therefore, earnestly request that Her Majesty's Government will press on the survey this year as far as possible.

Signed on behalf of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce,
Charles E. Rawlins, jun.,
Liverpool, 7 November, 1867. President.

— No. 2. —

Herman Merivale, Esq., to the Secretary to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

India Office, 15 November 1867.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 7th instant, forwarding a memorial from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce in favour of the resumption of the survey of the route between the Port of Rangoon and Western China; and am to inform you in reply, that the survey alluded to has been temporarily suspended in compliance with the wish of the Governor of India, on political considerations. I enclose a copy of the *letter addressed to the Government of India on this subject.

A similar reply was sent to the following Memorials.

— No. 3 —

The Secretary to the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce to Sir *Stafford Northcote*, Bart., M.P.

Chamber of Commerce, Huddersfield,
Sir, 18 November 1867.

I AM directed by the Council of this Chamber to forward to you the enclosed memorial in favour of the continuation of the survey of the proposed new route to Western China. Trusting it will receive the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government,

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles. Mills*, Secretary.

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford Northcote*, Baronet, M.P.,
Secretary of State for India.

The Memorial of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce.

Sheweth,

THAT the attention of your Memorialists has been directed for many years past to the question of the practicability of establishing a more direct commercial intercourse with Western China, and they are strongly impressed with the advantages that would result to our Eastern trade if a new route through British Burmah and Burman Shan States from Rangoon was established.

That

* Public Works Despatch, 31 October, No. 111 of 1867. *See* page 47 of Parliamentary Paper, No. 28—1 of Session 1867–8.

That your Memorialists have, on several occasions, pressed upon the attention of successive Governments the importance of entering into such arrangements with the King of Burmah, and of making such preparations by way of surveys or otherwise, as would expedite and facilitate the opening of such new route.

That your Memorialists had learnt, some time ago, with satisfaction, that the Government survey, which they had so long and so frequently urged, had at length been ordered, and, more recently, that the survey, so far as it had been preliminarily made, confirmed their opinion as to the practicability of the route proposed by Captain Sprye.

That your Memorialists have recently learnt with surprise and deep regret that the orders which had been issued by Her Majesty's Government for the completion of the survey from Rangoon to the confines of Western China, have been revoked or suspended.

That the importance of the proposed new route has become so impressed upon your Memorialists, that they feel impelled to press upon Her Majesty's Government the desirability of directing the immediate resumption of such survey, which becomes more important from the fact that the French expedition have made considerable progress in surveying the Cambodia River, and are now in the territories of the King of Burmah, with whom they may, ere long, be negociating for the possession of the Shan States, lying to the west of the Chinese province of Yunnan.

Your Memorialists therefore earnestly request that Her Majesty's Government will order the immediate resumption of the survey, so that it may be completed without loss of time.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Signed, on behalf of the Chamber,

Wright Mellor, President.

— No. 4. —

The Secretary to the Dewsbury Chamber of Commerce to Sir *Stafford Northcote*, Bart, M. P.

Route to China through Burmah.

Chamber of Commerce, Dewsbury,
21 November 1867.

Sir,

I WAS instructed by the Council of the Dewsbury Chamber of Commerce, at their meeting held last night, to direct your attention to a memorial sent by the Council, on or about May of the present year, to the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the other Cabinet Ministers, praying (amongst other things), that Her Majesty's Government would be pleased to order and direct that a survey be made, from Rangoon to Western China, through Burmah, and calling special attention to the route, so long and so ably advocated by Captain Sprye and his son; I was also further instructed to forward to you the subjoined copy of a resolution adopted by the Council of the Dewsbury Chamber at the meeting held last night.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jesse Smith*, Secretary.

COPY of RESOLUTION.

Resolved,

"THAT this Council learns with deep regret that a telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of State for India has suspended the survey ordered to be made (and already half made), of the proposed commercial route from Rangoon to Western China, through the Burman Shan States; but earnestly hopes

hopes that Her Majesty's Government will give orders that the said survey be immediately recommenced and proceeded with; and that the Secretary be and he is hereby directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Right Honourable Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India."

Examined,
J. S.

— No. 5. —

The Chairman of the General Brokers' Association to Sir *Stafford Northcote*, Bart., M.P.

3, Browns Buildings, Liverpool,
25 November 1867.

Sir,

I AM requested by the General Brokers' Association to address you on the subject of the long contemplated Overland Route from Rangoon to the South Western Provinces of China.

Being convinced that the formation of a tramway over the proposed route would tend to open up a large and remunerative trade with Great Britain, this association heard with satisfaction of a survey having been ordered by Government, and this satisfaction was further increased on recently receiving the information that the contemplated route was found to be perfectly practicable to the confines of British Burmah, which includes quite one-half of the projected line.

This association confidently expected the completion of the survey this season, especially after the very favourable opinion of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, as expressed in his report to the Governor General of India, and therefore hears with regret that the survey is to be suspended in accordance with orders from the Home Government.

Looking to the desirability of consolidating and extending British interests in that important part of India, and the great advantage which would accrue to this country from the opening up of fresh fields for her commerce, this association respectfully begs to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the advisability of continuing the survey without delay, with the view of establishing the projected communication between our own possessions and Western China at the earliest period.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. W. Harrop*, Chairman.

— No. 6. —

The Secretary to the Leicester Chamber of Commerce to Lord *John Manners*, M.P.

Leicester Chamber of Commerce,
Office, 24 Friar Lane,
2 December 1867.

My Lord,

I AM desired by the Leicester Chamber of Commerce to call your Lordship's attention to a subject which is likely to prove of considerable consequence to the extension of our trade with Eastern Asia, viz., the survey from Rangoon to Western China, which was ordered by Lord Cranbourne, the late Secretary of State for India, and which has since been stopped by order of the present Secretary, Sir Stafford Northcote.

It appears from the information we have received that this route would open out a new and very extensive district for our trade, and that by delay we are risking the loss of prior occupation, as the French are progressing in this direction.

We think it desirable that the matter should be ventilated during the present Session of Parliament, as the best time for recommencing the survey is considered to be during the present month.

I am therefore desired to request your Lordship's support and assistance to any endeavour which may be made to induce a resumption of the survey.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Rowlett*, Honorary Secretary,
Leicester Chamber of Commerce.

— No. 7. —

The Secretary to the Batley Chamber of Commerce to
Sir *Stafford Northcote*, Bart., M.P.

Chamber of Commerce, Batley,
5 December 1867.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a Memorial from the Batley Chamber of Commerce, praying for the resumption of the survey between Rangoon and Western China.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Matthew S. Scholefield*, Secretary.

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford Northcote*, Baronet, M.P.,
Secretary of State for India.

The humble Memorial of the Batley Chamber of Commerce.

Showeth,

1. THAT your Memorialists have become deeply impressed with the great advantages that would result to our eastern trade if a new route to China at its South-western Provinces through British Burmah and Burman Shan States, from Rangoon, could be established.

2. That, to this end, they have strongly memorialised Government for a Government survey of the country from Rangoon to the borders of China, a distance of less than 500 miles.

3. That, with their strong convictions of the importance of British Burmah, your Memorialists were rejoiced to hear that the Government survey, for which they and other commercial bodies have so long pleaded, had been at length ordered, and still more, when its first result, covering fully one-half, and that probably the most difficult portion of the projected line, had shown that, so far, railway communication was perfectly practicable, and would meet with even fewer difficulties than had been expected, and it was also with great satisfaction that your Memorialists learned that orders had been issued by the Governor General of India that the survey should be resumed this year.

4. That it was with a strong feeling of disappointment that your Memorialists heard, on reliable authority, that a telegraphic dispatch from the Secretary of State for India has suspended the survey, already half made, and promising so satisfactory a result.

5. That in the absence of any direct information from the India Office, your Memorialists are utterly unable to imagine any good or even plausible reason for this suspension of the survey, and they would therefore most earnestly press Her Majesty's Government to give orders for its immediate resumption, and this with

with the utmost promptitude, so as to enable it to be proceeded with without further loss of time.

6. That, as a further argument for the completion of the survey, your Memorialists would remind you of the progress which the French, starting from their port of Saigon, have made in their survey. With an expedition, ample in numbers, replete with scientific ability, and on a scale worthy of the enterprise, it is stated that they have explored the whole of the Cambodia River for full 1,200 miles, and are now within the territories of the King of Burmah, and it is not improbable, will ere long be negociating with that monarch for possession of the Shan States, lying to the west of the Chinese province of Yunnan. In such case your Memorialists would deeply regret that advantages falling so naturally to British enterprise, if unobstructed by official opposition, must be thenceforth held at the will of a foreign Power.

7. Your Memorialists, therefore, earnestly request that Her Majesty's Government will press on the survey this year as far as possible.

Signed on behalf of the Batley Chamber of Commerce.

John Jubb,
President.

Batley, 5 December 1867.

— No. 8. —

MEMORIAL of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce.

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford Northcote*, Bart., M.P., Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in the City of Glasgow, incorporated by Royal Charter,

Respectfully Sheweth,

THAT your Memorialists have long entertained the opinion that it would be of the utmost importance to the commerce of this country if a route were opened between Rangoon and the interior of Western China, and they expressed their views on this subject in a memorial presented in November 1863 to the Right Honourable Viscount Palmerston, then first Lord of the Treasury.

That the information which your Memorialists possess on the districts through which the various routes hitherto proposed pass does not justify them in expressing any decided opinion either with regard to any one of these proposed routes, or as to the practicability of opening any route.

But the Memorialists would respectfully urge upon Her Majesty's Government the propriety of completing the survey which has already been commenced, with the view of authoritatively establishing whether it is practicable to open up such a line of communication.

And your Memorialists will ever pray,

Alex. Ronaldson, President.

Signed in the name of the Directors and sealed with the seal of the Chamber, Glasgow, this 4th day of December 1867.

— No. 9. —

The Chairman of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to Sir *Stafford Northcote*, Bart., M.P.

Birmingham Chamber of Commerce,
Offices, Exchange Buildings, New-street,
18 December 1867.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a memorial from the Council of this Chamber praying for the resumption of the survey of the new trade route to the Shan States and Western China, direct from Rangoon.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alfred Field*,
Chairman.

To the Right Honourable Sir *Stafford Northcote*, M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The Memorial of the Council of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce,

Respectfully showeth,

That your Memorialists, as representing the trade of the town and district, are largely interested in opening up a new direct route from Rangoon through the Shan States to Western China (Captain's Sprye's route).

Your Memorialists have heard with great regret that the survey ordered to be made, and actually made last season for about half the distance, has been stopped.

Your Memorialists greatly hope that your department will give instructions for the immediate resumption of this survey, and as the season suitable for operations has already arrived, your Memorialists respectfully urge upon your department the extreme importance of a telegram being immediately forwarded to the Indian authorities, ordering an instant resumption of the survey.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Signed on behalf of the Council of the Chamber.

Alfred Field, Chairman.

RANGOON AND WESTERN CHINA.

COPIES of the REPLIES to the several MEMORIALS contained in the Return to the Address of the House, dated 12th August 1867, on the subject of direct COMMERCE with the *Shan States* and *West of China*, from the Port of *Rangoon;* and of all further MEMORIALS thereon subsequent to those contained in that Return, and of the REPLIES thereto (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 28—I. of Session 1867-8.)

(Mr. Baines.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *April* 1868.

192. *Under* 1 *oz.*

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

MORTALITY OF TROOPS (CHINA);

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND APPENDIX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *July* 1866.

108650

442.

Tuesday, 20th March 1866.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Mortality in the Troops in China, the Causes which led to it, and into the conduct of those Departments of the Government whose duty it has been to administer to the wants of those Troops.

Tuesday, 10th April 1866.

Select Committee nominated,—

Colonel North.
Marquis of Hartington.
Lord Hotham.
Mr. Baxter.
Mr. Adderley.
Lord Frederick Cavendish.
Mr. Roebuck.
Colonel Percy Herbert.
Mr. Dalglish.
Lord Henry Percy.
Mr. Calthorpe.
Major Anson.
Lord John Hay.
Mr. Trevelyan.
Major O'Reilly.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Thursday, 12th April 1866.

Ordered, THAT the Select Committee do consist of 17 Members.

Ordered, THAT Sir Harry Verney and General Dunne be added to the Committee.

Monday, 7th May 1866.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Roebuck be discharged from further attendance on the Select Committee, and that Mr. Frederick Stanley be added thereto.

Tuesday, 24th July 1866.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to report their Observations, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, to The House.

REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. iii
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE - - - - - - p. xiii
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - - - - - - - p. 1
APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 179

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the MORTALITY in the TROOPS in *China*, the Causes which led to it, and into the conduct of those Departments of the Government whose duty it has been to administer to the wants of those Troops;—HAVE considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following REPORT:—

THE period to which the attention of your Committee has been especially drawn is from 1st March 1865 to 1st March 1866.

During that period the 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, out of a strength of 838 men, lost 200 men by death and invaliding home; the total deaths were 85, or one-tenth of the strength.

The 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, out of a strength of 716 men, between the 1st of June 1865 and 1st March 1866, a period of nine months, lost 258 by deaths and invaliding, or more than one-third of their strength; the total deaths were 94, or more than one-eighth.

Besides these two remarkable cases, the attention of your Committee has been called to that of the 99th Regiment, which, as it comes first in chronological order, is now detailed.

Case of the 99th Regiment.

It appears by the evidence that, on the 15th September 1864, this regiment, then stationed at Hong Kong, was ordered, at the suggestion of the civil governor, at three hours' notice, to quit the permanent barracks, in consequence of a very serious riot which had taken place between men of that regiment and some Malays and colonial police, and to proceed to Kowloon to occupy the huts there. At that time the regiment was singularly healthy, having but 31 men in hospital, and three with fever, out of a strength of 684 men.

Sanitary Report, P.M.O., App. 4, p. 313, and following pages.
Evidence, 2657.
Sanitary Report, App. 4, Surgeon Snell, 99th Regiment, War Office Form 517, p.313, and following pages.
Table A. page 319.

In consequence of their opinion of the unhealthy character of Kowloon as a station, and that the regiment had been withdrawn from it on the 29th of the preceding June, for sanitary reasons, this move was strongly remonstrated against by the officer commanding the regiment, the principal medical officer, and by Mr. Snell, the surgeon of the regiment, who pointed out that "greatly increased sickness and mortality will follow from the change, and the health of all will be deteriorated."

App. 4, pp. 254, 306, 313.
Sanitary Report, Surgeon Snell, 99th Regiment, App. 4, page 313, and following.

These strong representations were made to Colonel Moody, R.E., the commandant, but unfortunately without effect. The following was the sanitary state of the regiment for the three ensuing months:—

Table A., App 4, page 319.

DATE.	STRENGTH.	IN HOSPITAL.	FEVER CASES.
14 Sept. 1864 - - -	683	31	3
14 Oct. „ - - -	623*	128	81
14 Nov. „ - - -	619	161	113
14 Dec. „ - - -	612	97	62

* Decrease in the strength caused by 60 men detached to Taku.

428. 1442. The regiment remained at Kowloon until the 28th February 1865, when they embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, where they landed on the 9th April, after a voyage of 38 days, in a most debilitated condition.

Your Committee express no opinion as to the military necessity which, it has been stated, required that the 99th Regiment under these circumstances should be sent to Kowloon, and kept there for five months; they confine themselves to expressing their opinion that the sanitary state described was due to the adoption of that course.

Sanitary Report, 1863, Dr. Snell, App. 4, p. 248. Ditto, Dr. Dick, 1864, App. 4, p. 254. Ditto, Dr. Snell, 1864, App. 4, pp. 269, 272, 276, 278. Sanitary Report, 1864, Principal Medical Officer, pp. 298, 306, War Office Form 517, p. 318. App. 4. Evidence 373 to 381.

It is shown by the evidence that the present unhealthy nature of Kowloon, as a station, is owing to the emanations arising from the cuttings and excavations of the earth, preparatory to the construction of roads and buildings which are necessary for its permanent occupation, and a very general opinion, medical and other, has been expressed that all excavations should be completed from two to three years before adjacent buildings are occupied.

Sanitary Report, 1864. P. M. O. App. 4, p. 276. 305.

The unfitness of Kowloon in its present condition for occupation by European troops, appears to your Committee to have been thoroughly established by the case of the 99th Regiment, and by that of a detachment of the 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment, in the year 1863, the history of which is to be found in General Sanitary Report of the Principal Medical Officer.

Case of 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment.

Annual Return, App. 11, p. 384.

It arrived at Hong Kong in February 1865; the strength, on the 1st March 1865, being—

Serjeants, 48; Drummers, 23; Rank and File, 767:—Total, 838.

App. 12 and 13.

Between the 1st of March 1865 and 1st of March 1866, there were—

Invalided home	145
Deaths in China	55
Diminution of Strength	200

1061. App. 12 and 13.

Of the invalids, there died on passage home	30
Deaths in China (as above)	55
TOTAL Deaths	85

App. 1, p. 213. App. 13.

In addition to these losses, between February and October 1865, there died of this battalion 6 women and 24 children; and 27 women and 40 children were invalided home.

Case of 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment.

Annual Return, App. 10, p. 381.

It arrived at Hong Kong in May 1865; the strength, on the 1st June 1865, being—

Serjeants, 37; Drummers, 21; Rank and File, 658:—Total, 716.

Between the 1st June 1865 and 1st of March 1866, there were—

App. 11 and 12.

Invalided home	193
Deaths in China	65
Diminution of Strength	258

1061.

Of the invalids, there died on passage home	29
Deaths in China (as above)	65
TOTAL Deaths	94

App. 1, p. 213. App. 13.

In addition to these losses, between June and October 1865, there died of this battalion 3 women and 28 children, and 21 women and 28 children were invalided home.

It

It appears to the Committee that the principal causes of this mortality among the European troops were,—

1st. The unhealthiness of the season of 1865.
2nd. Exposure to heat and malaria on duty.
3rd. But the chief cause was want of barrack accommodation for the number of troops stationed at Hong Kong and Kowloon, the inadequacy of the huts and hired buildings to the sanitary requirements of Europeans, and the occupation of huts at Kowloon during the progress of excavations.

With regard to the first point, the evidence is somewhat contradictory; but that the season was more unhealthy than any year since 1858, to the civil as well as the military inhabitants, is distinctly stated both by General Guy and Dr. Murray, the colonial surgeon. Evidence 1689. 2021, 2, 3. 2345. 2369-70. 3526-8. Report of Dr. Murray, App. 14.

Before adverting to the two latter causes, it is necessary to refer to the history of the military occupation of Hong Kong and Kowloon by British troops.

From 1850 to 1854, the garrison of Hong Kong consisted of a wing of an European regiment and about 400 Ceylon Rifles. From 1854 to 1857, the garrison was composed of the same number of European troops, without any native corps, except a detachment of gun Lascars. In 1857 and 1858 a large number of troops, both British and Indian, were dispatched to China to take part in the war; and at its conclusion, the ports of Taku and Shanghai being still occupied by us, and an European force being considered necessary for the protection of British residents in Japan, a force consisting of two batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, three battalions of infantry, and two regiments of Indian troops, were retained in the command. App. 3, p. 232.

The 2nd Battalion 9th, and 2nd Battalion 11th, were ordered to China to relieve the 67th and 99th, as part of the ordinary reliefs of 1864-65, at a time when the determination to withdraw from the occupation of purely Chinese territory had not been come to by the Government, and when therefore no diminution of the force serving in China or alteration of its composition was in contemplation. 1311.

It appears that in November 1864 the Government determined to withdraw from the occupation of Shanghai, Taku, and other points of purely Chinese territory, and Lord de Grey states that, after discussing with His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief the arrangements to be made in consequence of this decision, he at first intended to send back to India all the troops of the Indian Government in the China command, and to reduce the force of European infantry by one battalion, leaving two battalions in the command; one for China and one for Japan. App. 1, No. 3, p. 186. 2455.

The Government, however, subsequently determined that it was desirable, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Japan, to retain three European battalions in the command for a time, and no change was consequently made in the orders already issued for the China reliefs. But it should be stated that, by the letters of the 6th and 10th January 1865, the force in the China command was reduced by one battery of artillery, and the establishment of regiments serving in China was reduced from 1st April 1865, from 900 men to 800 men, depôts included. App. 1, No. 2, p. 186; Nos. 6 and 7, p. 187.

Lord de Grey has informed your Committee that it always was his intention that the greater part, if not the whole, of the extra battalion thus temporarily left under General Guy's command should be sent to Japan, although he considered it to be his duty, for the reasons which he has stated, to leave to the General Officer in command a discretionary power as to the distribution of his troops. 2392, 3.

On the receipt of General Guy's Despatch of the 28th January 1865, which reached the War Office on the 15th March, pointing out "the impossibility, under existing circumstances, of providing for the 2nd Battalion 11th in China, at least until additional accommodation be prepared for a second regiment at Hong Kong," a letter was written on the 23rd March to that officer in the following terms: "With regard to the difficulty which you anticipate in providing sufficient accommodation for a second regiment at Hong Kong and App. 1, No. 10, p. 193; No. 12, p. 194.

and Kowloon, I am to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have decided on withdrawing the Royal Marines now serving in Japan. There will therefore be no objection to your sending the 2nd Battalion 11th Foot on its arrival from the Cape, or such portion of it as you may be unable to accommodate at Hong Kong, to Yokohama, where the climate is better suited than that of China to the European constitution;"—but this order for the re-embarkation of the Marines was not carried out till the following August.

App. 18, Gen. Guy's letter, answer to question No. 1, p. 438.

This letter was in General Guy's hands three weeks before the arrival of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment at Hong Kong.

It is clear, therefore, that it was the intention of the Secretary of State that the 2nd Battalion 11th, should go to Japan, and that he met General Guy's difficulties about accommodating that regiment by referring him to this intention; it is also clear that General Guy was aware of Lord de Grey's views on this subject, upon the arrival of the regiment at Hong Kong; but he did not carry Lord de Grey's intention into effect on the ground, as it seems that the duties at Hong Kong and Kowloon could not be properly performed by a less force of infantry than two battalions; and the consequence was that the two regiments thus retained at those stations were obliged to be accommodated in the inadequate and unsatisfactory manner described below.

App. 1, No. 17, p. 198.

861, 2, 3. 1088.

With regard to the second point, your Committee are of opinion that the guard duties, reduced, on the withdrawal of the native Indian troops, to the lowest number of sentries considered prudent, were altogether disproportionate to the number of European troops for which there was anything like adequate accommodation. In these circumstances, General Guy deemed it necessary to retain the greater part of two battalions, in order to furnish a sufficient number of men, but as the consequent overcrowding and occupation of unhealthy huts tended greatly to increase the amount of sickness, the number of healthy men for duty was wholly insufficient.

It has been suggested, that General Guy might have met the difficulty by employing police or watchmen to any extent desirable, but no order nor distinct authorisation to this effect was given to him. It is proved, however, that both General Guy and his predecessor did employ hired watchmen when they considered it necessary; nor was any objection ever made by the War Office to the expenditure incurred.

Dr. Logan's Sanitary Report, 1859. Dr. Rutherford's Sanitary Report, 1860. Principal Medical Officer, Hong Kong, App. 4. Dr. Snell, 99th Reg. App. 4. Principal Medical Officer, Hong Kong, 1864, App. 4. Dr. Snell, 99th Reg. 1864, App. 4.

From the Sanitary Report of Dr. Logan in 1859 to Dr. Saunders' Letter of 12th August 1865, the evidence brought before your Committee points out in the strongest terms the necessity for European troops having many nights in bed between the intervals of duty.

57, 58, 59, 60. 70, 71.

855, 856. 858.

1489. 1492. 1494. Adjutant General's Return, App. 12.

Dr. Rutherford, in 1860, stated as his opinion that they should have from six to seven nights in bed, and that opinion has been very generally confirmed; but the evidence and official returns show that they frequently had but three nights in bed, and Colonel Sankey stated that, on the 6th September 1865, 20 of his men went on guard with but two nights in bed; and Colonel Jenner, of the 11th Regiment, stated that on one occasion his men went on duty with one night in bed.

It appears from the evidence, to be requisite for the due preservation of their health that, during the day, the Europeans should be employed as little as possible on any duty where they are exposed to the influence of the heat; and, to preserve them from malaria, that they should be employed as sparingly as possible upon night duties.

87–295.

This object was for many years, to a large extent, obtained in China by the employment of Asiatic troops, and great advantages to the health of the troops was the result.

It appears, however, that in consequence of the withdrawal of the native troops many guards, by day and by night, formerly furnished by them, and the

the whole of the daily escort duty to Stanley, were thrown upon the Europeans; also, that some of the guard-rooms which had sufficed for native troops were quite unfit for European troops, and that the escort duty to Stanley was especially injurious to them. 796, 797, 803, 804.

It appears, therefore, that the military departments at home were of opinion that the garrison of Hong Kong might fitly consist of a force which the general officer on the spot did not consider sufficient to perform the local duties, and your Committee have consequently inquired how this discrepancy arose.

Lord de Grey has explained to your Committee the facts upon which the view entertained by his department was grounded.

They were stated by Lord de Grey as follows: That during the last three years, before the outbreak of war at the end of 1856, the garrison duties of Hong Kong had been performed without complaint by a wing of an European battalion, and that the Ceylon Rifles, of which a few companies had been employed at Hong Kong for some years previous to the year 1854, were in that year withdrawn by the order of the late Duke of Newcastle, with the acquiescence of the late Lord Hardinge, then Commander in Chief, and that no objection to their removal had been made by the officers in command in China during the three years which elapsed between their departure and the commencement of hostilities in 1856. App. 3.

On reference to the Adjutant General's returns, it appears that Lord de Grey is in error as to the amount of force, which consisted of one weak regiment. App. 3.

Your Committee have examined various officers upon the subject of the employment of non-European troops at Hong Kong, and have had the advantage of hearing the view taken by Lieutenant General Sir Hope Grant, and General Brown, who commanded for some time in China, and who concur with General Guy and other officers in thinking that one battalion of British troops is insufficient to provide properly for the duties of the station.

Your Committee have to report that the evidence points strongly to the advantage of constantly maintaining an Asiatic auxiliary force at that station.

The third cause which appears to your Committee to have led to the excessive mortality among the troops in China, was the inadequacy of the barrack accommodation both in extent and quality.

It appears that, soon after the late Lord Herbert became Secretary of State for War, he, with a full knowledge of the necessities of the station, decided that barracks for 1,000 men, with a proportion of hospital accommodation, should be erected at Kowloon, after a hut, specially put up to test the healthiness of the site, had been in use a sufficient length of time for the purpose. Captain Galton, Evidence 3887, and onwards. App. 15, p. 425.

That plans were proposed and sent to Hong Kong; that, thereupon, the Colonial Government raised claims to a certain portion of the ground on which it was proposed to construct the barracks. Captain Galton's Evidence.

That the consequence of this was so great a delay before the hut could be constructed that it will only be completed in the autumn of the present year, after a delay of five years.

That to this delay is due the fact that, in 1865, the healthiness of the site had neither been tested, nor had barracks or hospital been built when the troops arrived.

The Barrack and Hospital Commission have reported to the Secretary of State for War that, in tropical climates, from 1,000 to 1,500 cubic feet should be allowed per man, and from 1,500 to 2,000 feet per man in hospitals.

From War Office Circular 846, dated 9th September 1863, it appears that the War Department recognised this amount of space as the standard of barrack accommodation requisite for Europeans in tropical climates.

App. 5. It appears, by a return laid before your Committee, that the barrack and hospital accommodation in Hong Kong, Stanley, and Kowloon, was estimated as follows, according to the old barrack regulations :—

	Cubic Feet per Man.	Field Officers.	Officers.	Staff Serjeants.	Serjeants.	Married Soldiers.	Rank and File.	Patients.
Barracks:								
Murray	700	2	16	4	16	—	440	—
North	670	—	—	—	7	—	409	—
Stanley	900	1	5	—	6	—	150	—
	—	3	21	4	29	—	999	—
Hospitals:								
Stanley	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	88
General Hospital	1,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208

But the actual accommodation, taken at 1,000 cubic feet, would be:—

Murray Barrack	308
North Barrack	274
Total	582 Men.

It does not appear, however, that in any of the sanitary reports of previous years, complaints had been made of over-crowding, though the appropriation of the barrack had been made on the scale of 700 cubic feet per man.

App. 4. 305. 278. 309. Stanley Barracks having been partially unroofed by a typhoon, being seven miles away from Victoria, and difficult of access, were not available for soldiers performing the garrison duties of Victoria. These barracks were abandoned in 1861 on account of their insalubrity, and, from December 1863 to September 1865, were again occupied by small detachments, and by families of married soldiers.

App. 5. 786. The general hospital is stated to be capable of holding 120 patients at 1,063 cubic feet. This hospital, at 1,500 cubic feet per man, would only hold 84 patients; but, from want of hospital accommodation, it is stated that no less than 195 men of the 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment were placed in it for treatment.

Barrack Return, App. 6. On 1st April 1865 the garrison of Hong Kong consisted of one battery Royal Artillery, one company Royal Engineers, the 2nd-9th Regiment. Deducting those stationed at Stanley, the number of men to be provided with quarters and the actual accommodation were as follows:—

Troops to be provided for	889 men.
Actual accommodation on old scale, exclusive of Stanley Barracks	849
But on the new proposed scale of 1,000 cubic feet, this would be reduced to	582

To which are to be added 38 married soldiers and their families, for whom there was no permanent accommodation. There existed, therefore, a normal deficiency of barrack room at Hong Kong.

App. 8, p. 359. 1472. 191. 252. 321. 341. 660. 1513 to 1517. 3671, 2, 3, 4. 7. This deficiency was increased by the arrival of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, and was met by over-occupying the barracks, by hiring buildings, and by quartering 250 men, married and single, in the mat huts at Kowloon, and by occupying the condemned ship "Hercules."

The huts at Kowloon were built in 1859 for the temporary reception of European troops engaged in the Chinese war. They were double lined with matting, were from three to four feet from the ground, had wooden floors, and when in a good state of repair, are stated to have been perfectly wind and waterproof.

It

It appears they had been allowed to fall to a considerable extent into a bad state of repair, and though it is not asserted that when first occupied by European troops they were unhealthy, they were undoubtedly in 1865 unfit for occupation. 546.

The mat sheds at Hong Kong, constructed for 700 men, lately occupied by 22nd Bengal Native Infantry, are excluded from this calculation, inasmuch as the Barrackmaster's Monthly Return, furnished to the Secretary of State for War, dated 1st April 1865, states them to be unfit for European occupation, and as occupied by 68 gun-lascars. Sanitary Reports of Deputy Inspector General Dick and Surgeon Snell, 99th Regiment.—*Vide* Appendix. 546. 1618, 1619.

At this date, 1st April 1865, the 2nd-11th Regiment was under orders, and expected to arrive in a short time from the Cape of Good Hope.

Major General Guy, commanding in China, had, upon the 12th November 1864, upon receipt of the first intimation that the regiment was about to be sent to China, reported to the Secretary of State for War that he had no accommodation available for them, and requested Lord de Grey's instructions as to their disposal. App. 1, No. 1, p. 185.

In reply Major General Guy received a letter from the War Office, dated 10th January 1865, conveying Earl de Grey's instructions, of which the following is an extract:— App. 1, No. 7, p. 188.

"You have been informed by the letters which were addressed to you, by his Lordship's directions, on the 3rd December and 6th instant, that Her Majesty's Government have determined on the withdrawal of the troops from Shanghae and Taku, and on sending back to India the two battalions of Native Infantry and one battery of Royal Artillery. This will leave three battalions of European troops, one battery of artillery, and one company of engineers to be distributed between Hong Kong, Kowloon, and Japan; and Earl de Grey can only rely on your making the best and most economical arrangements in your power for the proper accommodation of these troops until such time as one of the battalions can be brought away."

On the 16th of March 1865 the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, 600 strong, left Hong Kong for India.

In pursuance of the above instructions, on the 4th of March 1865 a Board assembled, by order of General Guy, to consider the best mode of accommodating the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, then on its passage to Hong Kong, and an advertisement from the Commissariat Department was issued, calling for tenders. Quartermaster General's Diary, Hong Kong, App. 8, p. 352.

Great difficulty was found in obtaining tenders for the hire of suitable buildings, especially for the soldiers' families, for on the 28th of March and 10th of April 1865 the Board reported that no houses had been tendered for their accommodation. 2001, 2002. 2008–2010. 2012–2014. 2020. 2304. 2312. 2323, 2324. 2353, 2354.

On the 5th April "godowns," tendered by Messrs. Fletcher, were engaged, at a rental of 403 *l.* 15 *s.* a month, which were stated to be capable of holding 500 men, but were subsequently proved to be only equal to 360. Quartermaster General's Diary, App. 5, p. 332. App. 9, p. 377.

Messrs. McGregor's godown was also engaged, at a rental of 446 *l.* 5 *s.* a month, stated to be capable of holding 200 men, but found only equal to 168. Barrack Returns, 1st Oct. 1865. App. 5, p. 332.

On the 28th May 1865, which was about one month earlier than General Guy expected, the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment arrived; total strength of non-commissioned officers and men 716, 54 women, and 92 children, at which date the only additional accommodation ready was Messrs. McGregor's. App. 9, p. 377. 1459.

In July the buildings hired from Messrs. Fletcher were ready for occupation. The situation then was as follows:—

Troops to be provided for - - - - -	1,593
Actual accommodation (old scale) - - - -	1,377
Deficiency - - - - - - - - -	216

To this is to be added deficiency of accommodation for 38 married soldiers and their families of the 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, and the 54 women and 92 children of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment.

Every exertion appears to have been made by the authorities at Hong Kong, and the proprietors of the various hired buildings, to get them ready as soon as possible; but still it was not until the 11th of July that they were ready for occupation, nearly six weeks after the arrival of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, large alterations and additions being requisite to prepare them for the troops.

1559. Notwithstanding the enormous rent paid for these buildings, Colonel Jenner, in describing the accommodation for his men, stated as follows:—

"The ventilation was bad; they had to make ventilation after it was occupied; there were no latrines; the men had to go down in the hot sun upwards of a quarter of a mile, into the bush at the back, to answer the calls of nature. There were no places for the cooking; they had to cook in the open sun, in rear of the barracks, where there was a spring of brackish water, which they had to drink. In fact, it was misery itself. The only means of getting into this upper story of the godown was by bamboo ladders."

1626. To these hired buildings there were no verandahs, nor recreation nor day rooms.

H.M.S. "Hercules." To supplement the accommodation, Her Majesty's ship "Hercules" had been for many years employed as an hospital ship.

App. 15, p. 421. On the 23rd December 1864, a Naval Board reported her unseaworthy and past repair; and again, on the 7th July 1865, Admiral King wrote to the Commandant at Hong Kong to request him to remove the troops from her, as she was "no longer a safe habitation."

App. 15, p. 420. Major General Guy, on the 10th January 1865, reported to the Secretary of State for War that she was condemned, and begged that another vessel might be provided in her place, as she had been extremely serviceable, and had saved great expense in hiring buildings.

He conveys his opinion in the following terms: "The 'Hercules' has proved a most valuable addition to the limited hospital accommodation here; indeed, had this vessel not been available, it would have been absolutely necessary to have hired a building for a hospital, a proceeding which would have entailed an enormous expense upon the Government. A vessel of this kind is, moreover, always useful, to meet any pressure for barrack accommodation."

App. 1.

App. 15, p. 422. 3 May 1865. A correspondence ensued between the War Department and the Admiralty, who represented that no three-decker was available; that the only two-deckers available would require an expenditure of from 13,000 *l.* to 14,000 *l.*, and would probably only last 10 years; and, moreover, be "liable to be unroofed by a typhoon, and thus rendered useless when most needed;" and suggested it was preferable to build a hospital. The result, however, has been that no ship has been sent out, and no hospital built.

2420. It should be stated that the decision of the Secretary of State not to replace the hospital ship was arrived at after consultation with the medical authorities at Home.

It must be borne in mind that the hospital ship could not, under any circumstances, have arrived in time to have been of use during the sickness which ensued in 1865.

Notwithstanding the report upon the state of the "Hercules," the following passage appears in the journal of the Quartermaster General's Department, 21st June 1865:—

App. 8, p. 361. "The general hospital being full, and sickness on the increase, it has been found necessary to re-occupy the hospital ship 'Hercules' as a hospital. The detachment 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, 150 men and 6 officers, will be removed to Her Majesty's ship 'Princess Charlotte,' Captain Nolloth having kindly consented to this arrangement."

1844-9. The "Princess Charlotte" was a three-decker (originally sent out as a floating barrack, but was at this time the receiving ship for the squadron). It is stated that she would hold about 1,000 men; but the relief of the squadron was about to take place, and on their arrival the men would have to be drafted into

into the receiving ship. It does not appear that any application was made to the Admiral for accommodation on board this ship until the 21st June, when 150 men were taken on board.

No communication on the subject had passed between the War Department and the Admiralty on the subject. 1151.

Major General Guy reported, on the 18th September 1865, that he had authorised the hire of two buildings to hold 60 patients, at a rent of 500 dollars per month, or about 1,300 *l.* a year, and states that it was rendered necessary by the great amount of sickness; and further, that, "on the 26th August there were 304 sick, and of these 54 soldiers were treated in quarters, and 48 sleeping in the verandahs of the existing hospital." App. 1, No. 22, p. 200.

Removal of Indian Troops.—Indian troops were employed in China from 1850 to 1854, and from 1857 to 14th March 1865. App. 3.

From this Return it appears that they have been eminently useful in relieving the Europeans from much duty and consequent exposure to heat and malaria, which are the fertile causes of death and invaliding.

Your Committee have inquired into the reasons which induced the Government to withdraw altogether from the China command the Indian troops which had been employed there since the outbreak of the war of 1856.

Lord de Grey's evidence contains a statement of the various grounds upon which he considers it unadvisable to employ troops on the Indian establishment for Imperial purposes, except in the pressing emergency of war. To use his own words, these reasons are "financial, in the widest sense of the word; but not at all financial in the narrow sense of the word, as meaning whether that employment causes an expenditure of 20,000 *l.*, or 30,000 *l.*, or 40,000 *l.*, more or less; but the employment has this effect—that it removes the allowances of pay and the allowances of the officers and men of the Imperial troops employed with Native troops from the control of Parliament. I have always felt, and it is an opinion which, as far as I know, was shared by my predecessor, certainly by those of my predecessors under whom I personally served, by Sir George Lewis and Lord Herbert, that that is upon constitutional grounds an undesirable arrangement; and that it does not give the control to the Secretary of State and to Parliament through the Secretary of State's responsibility, which the Secretary of State and Parliament ought to exercise in regard to every portion of Her Majesty's army." 2432.

It appears from this statement, and from other evidence, that the troops on the Indian establishment were originally sent to China on account of the war; and that at least from 1859, if not from the very commencement of their employment there, it was the intention of the War Office, under successive Secretaries of State, that these troops should be withdrawn as soon as the warlike necessities which had led to their employment had ceased to exist; and in withdrawing these troops when the occupation of foreign territory in China had ceased, Lord de Grey adopted the course which had been contemplated by his predecessors, if the opportunity had occurred in their time. It appears, however, to your Committee, that it is to be regretted that successive Secretaries of State, whilst contemplating the removal of these troops when the military reasons which had caused them to be sent there had ceased, did not advert to the very beneficial sanitary results accruing from their presence to the European troops stationed there, and to the desirableness of supplying their place by other Asiatic troops.

Your Committee fully recognise the importance of the reasons adduced by Lord de Grey for the non-employment of troops on the Indian establishment in other countries; but as a financial question they are of opinion that the withdrawal of these troops, and the substitution of a purely European garrison, ultimately resulted in increased expense to the British Government. There was a saving on the Indian allowances, but a largely increased expenditure in the cost of transport of European troops, both of reliefs and invalids; and also increased expenditure, both from the costly nature of the barrack accommodation required for an increased European garrison, and the extra cost of rations and comforts required by such troops in that climate. 3309-10. 11. 12.

Sir Edward Lugard, the Under Secretary of State for War, states that it was considered at the War Department that the troops would be provided for in one or more of three ways, namely, by placing a portion of the troops on board a man-of-war; secondly, by quartering the greater part of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment at Japan, in place of 500 marines ordered to embark; thirdly, by accommodating them in hired buildings at Hong Kong. These expectations were not altogether realised. No demand was made to the Admiralty to instruct the Admiral in China to furnish accommodation on board the man-of-war; and with the exception of 150 men sent on board the "Princess Charlotte," by the kindness of Captain Nolloth, none was afforded; 150 men only were sent to Japan for the reasons previously stated, and the head quarters of the regiment, 250 strong, were sent to Kowloon to occupy the mat huts. Colonel Jenner, 11th Regiment, gives a deplorable account of the state to which they were reduced by fever and ague at the end of one month in answers 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486. The insufficiency of the hired accommodation has been stated above.

1285. 1289.

App. 8, p. 359.

In reference to paragraph 23 of General Guy's letter of 23rd May 1866, he states that "the hired barracks were in a situation that is generally considered the healthiest in the place;" and that there was a "large and well lighted recreation room in McGregor's barracks."

1626-7. 8. 1630. 1719-20. 21. 22.

It appears that the Secretary of State for War, after consultations with the Commander in Chief, acted upon the opinion that the experiences of the years 1854-5-6, showed that the duties of the garrison at Hong Kong could be temporarily entrusted with safety to the force employed at Hong Kong in those years, with the addition of about 180 rank and file to supply the posts, if any required, at Kowloon. This was not an unnatural conclusion, but your Committee regret that further inquiry was not made as to the amount of duties at present required in the colony.

That it appears that General Guy authorised the hire of buildings to the amount of 18,610 *l.* per annum, and that nevertheless the accommodation was defective in quality.

1626-7. 8. 1630. 1719-20. 21. 22.

It appears from a review of the facts above stated, that, during the summer of 1865 the troops were overcrowded, and that the hospital accommodation was insufficient. It also appears that the information in possession of the War Department led that Department to believe that the troops ordered to be retained in the command between China and Japan might have been so distributed as to avoid overcrowding. The reasons why General Guy was unable so to distribute them are stated in this Report, and in his letter of 23rd May 1866. Imperative instructions as to the distribution of the force were not given by the War Department; but looking to the various contingencies which might arise at a station so distant as that of China, your Committee are not of opinion that it would be desirable to limit the discretion which in this, as in similar instances, was left to the general. They are, however, of opinion, that fuller instructions, explaining the views as to the various arrangements which were contemplated by the Department at Home, and the grounds which it was considered might render their adoption desirable, far from limiting General Guy's discretion would have enlightened and strengthened him in its exercise.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Friday, 13*th April* 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel North.
General Dunne.
Mr. Trevelyan.
Mr. Adderley.
Sir Harry Verney.
Colonel Percy Herbert.
Major General Lord H. Percy.
Major Anson.
Lord John Hay.
Marquis of Hartington.
Mr. Dalglish.

Colonel NORTH was called to the Chair.

The Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Thursday, 19*th April* 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Major General Lord H. Percy.
General Dunne.
Lord F. Cavendish.
Mr. Dalglish.
Sir Harry Verney.
Colonel Percy Herbert.
Mr. Trevelyan.
Lord John Hay.
Major Anson.
Marquis of Hartington.
Mr. Adderley.

Mr. *William Snell*, Examined.

[Adjourned to Monday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Monday, 23*rd April* 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Major General Lord H. Percy.
Marquis of Hartington.
Major Anson.
Lord John Hay.
Sir Harry Verney.
General Dunne.
Lord F. Cavendish.
Mr. Calthorpe.
Mr. Adderley.

The Committee deliberated.

Resolved, That Questions 351–2–3, with the answers, be omitted from the evidence.

Resolved, That all the words from the words "mixed up" to the end of Question and Answer 361, be omitted from the evidence.

Resolved, That Questions and Answers 361–372, be omitted from the evidence.

Mr. *W. Snell*, further examined.

The Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Monday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Monday, 30*th April* 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Major General Lord H. Percy.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major Anson.	Lord John Hay.
Mr. Calthorpe.	Mr. Baxter.
Mr. Adderley.	Sir Harry Verney.
Major O'Reilly.	Marquis of Hartington.
General Dunne.	Colonel Percy Herbert.

Mr. *Henry G. Gore* and Colonel *Sankey* were severally examined.

Room cleared.—The Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Thursday, 3*rd May* 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Mr. Adderley.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Mr. Calthorpe.
Major O'Reilly.	Lord John Hay.
General Dunne.	Mr. Baxter.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Mr. Dalglish.
Sir Harry Verney.	

Colonel *Sankey*, further examined.

Colonel *Egerton*, Captain *Walker*, and Sir *Edward Lugard*, were severally examined.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Thursday, 10*th May* 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Mr. F. Stanley.	General Dunne.
Major O'Reilly.	Mr. Baxter.
Mr. Adderley.	Major Anson.
Mr. Trevelyan.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Sir Harry Verney.	

It being Ascension Day, the Committee, by order of the House, met at Two o'clock.

Colonel *Augustus Frederick Jenner*, examined.

[Adjourned to Monday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Monday, 14*th May* 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Mr. Adderley.	Lord John Hay.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Marquis of Hartington.
Mr. F. Stanley.	Mr. Trevelyan.
General Dunne.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Major Anson.

Colonel *Egerton* and Colonel *A. F. Jenner*, were severally further examined.

Mr. *W. Schmidt* and Lieutenant General Sir *Hope Grant*, were severally examined.

[Adjourned to Monday, 28th May, at One o'clock.

Monday, 28*th May* 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Major General Lord H. Percy.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Mr. Adderley.	Mr. Calthorpe.
Sir Harry Verney.	Marquis of Hartington.
Lord John Hay.	Mr. Dalglish.
Mr. Trevelyan.	

Mr. *Robert Brand*, Mr. *Graham Anderson*, and the *Earl de Grey and Ripon* (attending by permission of the House of Lords), were severally examined.

[Adjourned to Monday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Monday, 4*th June* 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Major General Lord H. Percy.	Sir Harry Verney.
Mr. F. Stanley.	Mr. Trevelyan.
Mr. Adderley.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Marquis of Hartington.
General Dunne.	Major Anson.
Mr. Calthorpe.	Major O'Reilly.
Lord John Hay.	Mr. Dalglish.

Captain *W. H. Burland*, Colonel *Hampden C. B. Moody*, and Major *James Bevan Edwards*, were severally examined.

[Adjourned to Thursday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Thursday, 7th June 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Major General Lord H. Percy.	Mr. F. Stanley.
Sir Harry Verney.	General Dunne.
Mr. Adderley.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major Anson.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Lord John Hay.
Mr. Calthorpe.	

Captain *Douglas Galton*, examined.

[Adjourned to Monday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Monday, 11th June 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Colonel Percy Herbert.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Major O'Reilly.
Mr. F. Stanley.	Lord John Hay.
Mr. Calthorpe.	Major Anson.
Marquis of Hartington.	Mr. Adderley.
General Dunne.	Mr. Baxter.
Mr. Dalglish.	

Mr. *William Snell*, further examined.

Major General *Brown* and Mr. *Henry Robinson*, were severally examined.

[Adjourned to Monday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Monday, 18th June 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Mr. Adderley.	Sir Harry Verney.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major O'Reilly.	Lord John Hay.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Mr. Calthorpe.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Mr. F. Stanley.
Mr. Baxter.	Mr. Trevelyan.
General Dunne.	

Mr. *H. Robinson*, further examined.

Sir *James Brown Gibson*, Major General *W. G. Brown*, Mr. *J. S. Robertson*, Mr. *Charles Cox*, and Mr. *J. C. Rowland*, were severally examined.

[Adjourned to Thursday, 5th July, at Twelve o'clock.

Thursday, 5th July 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Major General Lord H. Percy.	Mr. Adderley.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Lord John Hay.
General Dunne.	Major Anson.
Sir Harry Verney.	Major O'Reilly.
Mr. F. Stanley.	Mr. Trevelyan.

The Committee deliberated.

Sir *James B. Gibson*, further examined.

[Adjourned to Monday, 16th July, at Twelve o'clock.

Monday, 16th July 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Major General Lord H. Percy.	Marquis of Hartington.
Lord John Hay.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major O'Reilly.	General Dunne.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Sir Harry Verney.
Major Anson.	Mr. Calthorpe.
Mr. F. Stanley.	

Draft Report proposed by the Chairman read a first time, as follows:—

"THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the Mortality in the Troops in *China*, the Causes which led to it, and into the conduct of those Departments of the Government whose duty it has been to administer to the wants of those Troops;—Have considered the matter to them referred, and have agreed to the following REPORT:—

"1. THE period to which the attention of your Committee has been especially drawn is from 1st March 1865 to 1st March 1866.

"2. During that period the 2d battalion 9th Regiment, out of a strength of 838 men, lost 197 men by death and invaliding home; the total deaths were, or nearly, one-tenth of the strength.

"3. The 2d battalion 11th Regiment, out of a strength of 716 men, between the 1st of June 1865 and 1st March 1866, a period of nine months, lost 257 by deaths and invaliding, or more than one-third of their strength; the total deaths were 93, or more than one-eighth.

"4. Besides these two remarkable cases, the attention of your Committee has been called to that of the 99th Regiment, which, as it comes first in chronological order, is now detailed.

"Case of the 99th Regiment.

"5. It appears by the evidence that, on the 15th September 1864, this regiment, then stationed at Hong Kong, was ordered, at the suggestion of the civil governor, at three hours' notice, to quit the permanent barracks, owing to a riot which had taken place between men of that regiment and some Malays and Colonial police, and to proceed to Kowloon to occupy the mat huts there. At that time the regiment was singularly healthy, having but 31 men in hospital, and three with fever, out of a strength of 684 men.

Sanitary Report, P.M.O. App. 4, p. 313, and following pages. Evidence 2657.
Sanitary Report, App. 4, Surgeon Snell, 99th Regiment, War Office Form 517, p. 313, and following pages, Table, A, p. 319.

"6. Owing to the known deadly nature of Kowloon as a station, and that the regiment had been withdrawn from it on the 29th of the preceding June, for sanitary reasons, this move was strongly remonstrated against by the officer commanding the regiment, the principal medical officer, and Dr. Snell, the surgeon of the regiment, who pointed out that 'greatly increased sickness and mortality will follow from the change, and the health of all will be deteriorated.'

App. 4, pp. 254. 306. 313.
Sanitary Report, Surgeon Snell, 99th Regiment, App. 4, p. 313, and following.

 "7. These

"7. These strong representations were made to Colonel Moody, R.E., the commandant, but unfortunately without effect. The following was the result:—

Table A., App.4, p.319.

Date.	Strength.	In Hospital.	Fever.
14 Sept. 1864	683	31	3
14 Oct. „	623*	128	81
14 Nov. „	619	161	113
14 Dec. „	612	97	62

* Decrease in the strength caused by 60 men detached to Taku.

"8. The regiment remained at Kowloon until the 28th February 1865, when they embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, where they landed on the 9th April, after a voyage of 38 days, in a most debilitated condition.

428.
1442.

"9. Your Committee express no opinion as to the military necessity which, it has been stated, required that the 99th Regiment under these circumstances should be sent to Kowloon, and kept there for five months; they confine themselves to expressing their opinion that the result described was due to the adoption of that course.

Sanitary Report, 1863, Dr. Snell, App. 4, p. 248. Ditto, Dr. Dick, 1864, App. 4, p. 254. Ditto, Dr. Snell, 1864, App. 4, pp. 269. 272. 276. 278. Sanitary Report, 1864, Principal Medical Officer, pp. 298. 306. War Office Form, 517, p. 318, App. 4. Evidence 373 to 381. Sanitary Report, 1864. P.M.O. App. 4, p. 276.

"10. It is shown by the evidence that the present deadly nature of Kowloon, as a station, is owing to the emanations arising from the cuttings and excavations of the earth, preparatory to the construction of roads and buildings which are necessary for its permanent occupation; and a very general opinion, medical and other, has been expressed that all excavations should be completed from two to three years before the buildings are permanently occupied.

"11. The unfitness of Kowloon in its present condition for occupation by European troops, appears to your Committee to have been thoroughly established by the case of the 99th Regiment, and by that of a detachment of the 2d battalion, 20th Regiment, in the year 1863, the history of which is to be found in General Sanitary Report of the principal medical officer.

"Case of 2d Battalion 9th Regiment.

Annual Return, App. 11, p. 384.

"12. The case of the 2d-9th Regiment was as follows:—

"It arrived at Hong Kong in February 1865; the strength, on the 1st March 1865, being—

Serjeants, 48; Drummers, 23; Rank and File, 767:—Total, 838.

"Between the 1st of March 1865 and 1st of March 1865, there were—

Invalided home	144
Deaths in China	53
Diminution of Strength	197
Of the invalids, there died on passage home	28
Deaths in China (as above)	63
Total Deaths	81

1061.

"In addition to these losses, between February and October 1865, there died of this battalion 5 women and 23 children; and 23 women and 29 children were invalided home.

"Case of 2d Battalion 11th Regiment.

Annual Return, App 10, p. 381.

"13. The case of the 2d-11th Regiment was as follows:—

"It arrived at Hong Kong in May 1865; the strength, on the 1st June 1865, being—

Serjeants, 37; Drummers, 21; Rank and File, 658:—Total, 716.

"Between 1st June 1865 and 1st March 1866, there were—

Invalided home	193
Deaths in China	64
Diminution of Strength	257
Of the invalids, there died on passage home	29
Deaths in China (as above)	64
Total Deaths	93

1061.

"In

"In addition to these losses, between June and October 1865 there died of this battalion three women and 24 children, and 16 women and 14 children were invalided home.

"14. It appears to the Committee that the principal causes of this mortality among the European troops were,—

"1st. Exposure to heat and malaria on duty.

"2d. Want of barrack accommodation for the number of troops stationed at Hong Kong, and inadequacy of the barracks to the sanitary requirements of Europeans. The immediate origin of these two causes of mortality arose from the withdrawal of the native Indian troops without adequate steps being taken to meet the consequences of that withdrawal.

"15. Regarding the first-named cause, your Committee are of opinion that the guard duties, reduced, on the withdrawal of the native Indian troops, to the lowest number of sentries considered prudent, were altogether disproportionate to the number of European troops for which there was anything like adequate accommodation. In these circumstances, General Guy deemed it necessary to retain the greater part of two battalions, in order to furnish a sufficient number of men, but as the consequent overcrowding and occupation of unhealthy huts tended greatly to increase the amount of sickness, the number of healthy men for duty was wholly insufficient.

"16. It has been suggested that General Guy might have met the difficulty by employing police or watchmen to any extent desirable, but no order nor distinct authorisation to this effect was given to him; and the general authority conveyed to officers commanding, by Circular No. 361, 17th December 1858, to take any steps which may be necessary, refers to the hire of buildings, and does not appear to your Committee to meet such a case as this.

"17. From the sanitary report of Dr. Logan in 1859 to Dr. Saunders' letter of 12th August 1865, the evidence brought before your Committee points out in the strongest terms the necessity for European troops having many nights in bed between the intervals of duty. Dr. Logan's Sanitary Report, 1859. Dr. Rutherford's Sanitary Report, 1860, Principal Medical Officer, Hong Kong, App. 4. Dr. Snell, 89th Regiment, App. 4. Hong Kong, 1864, App. 4. Dr. Snell, 99th Regiment, 1864, App. 4.

"18. Dr. Rutherford, in 1860, stated as his opinion that they should have from six to seven nights in bed, and that opinion has been very generally confirmed; but the evidence and official returns show that they frequently had but three nights in bed, and Colonel Sankey stated that, on the 6th September 1865, 20 of his men went on guard with but two nights in bed; and Colonel Jenner, of the 11th Regiment, stated that on one occasion his men went on duty with one night in bed. 57, 58, 59, 60. 70, 71. 855, 856. 858. 1489. 1492. 1494. Adjutant-General's Return, App. 12.

"19. It appears from the evidence to be requisite for the due preservation of their health that, during the day, the Europeans should be employed as little as possible on any duty where they are exposed to the influence of the heat; and, to preserve them from malaria, that they should be employed as sparingly as possible upon night duties.

"20. This object was for many years, to a large extent, obtained in China by the employment of Indian native troops, and great advantage to the health of the troops was the result. 87–295.

"21. It appears, however, that in consequence of the withdrawal of the native troops, many guards, by day and by night, formerly furnished by them, and the whole of the daily escort duty to Stanley, was thrown upon the Europeans; also, that some of the guard-rooms which had sufficed for native troops were quite unfit for European troops, and that the escort duty to Stanley was especially injurious to them.

"22. The second cause which appears to your Committee to have led to the excessive mortality among the troops in China was the inadequacy of the barrack accommodation both in extent and quality.

"23. The Barrack and Hospital Commission have reported to the Secretary of State for War that, in tropical climates, from 1,000 to 1,500 cubic feet should be allowed per man, and from 1,500 to 2,000 feet per man in hospitals.

"24. From War Office Circular 846, dated 9th September 1863, it appears that the War Department recognised this amount of space as the standard of barrack accommodation requisite for Europeans in tropical climates.

"25. It appears, by a return laid before your Committee, that the barrack and hospital accommodation in Hong Kong, Stanley, and Kowloon, was estimated as follows:—

	Cubic Feet per Man.	Field Officers.	Officers.	Staff Serjeants.	Serjeants.	Married Soldiers.	Rank and File.	Patients.
BARRACKS:								
Murray - - -	700	2	16	4	16	–	440	—
North - - - -	670	–	–	–	7	–	409	—
Stanley- - - -	900	1	5	–	6	–	150.	—
	–	3	21	–	29	–	999	—
HOSPITALS:								
Stanley - - -	900	–	–	–	–	–	–	88
General Hospital - -	1,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	120
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	208

"But the true actual accommodation, taken at 1,000 cubic feet, would be:—

Murray Barrack - - - - - - - - - - -	308
North Barrack - - - - - - - - - - -	274
	582

"26. Stanley Barracks having been partially unroofed by a typhoon, being seven miles away from Victoria, and difficult of access, were not available for soldiers performing the garrison duties of Victoria. These barracks were abandoned in 1861 on account of their insalubrity, and, from December 1863 to September 1865, were again occupied by small detachments, and by families of married soldiers.

278. 309.

App. 5.

"27. The general hospital is stated to be capable of holding 120 patients at 1,063 cublic feet. This hospital, at 1,500 cubic feet per man, can only hold 84 patients; but, from want of hospital accommodation, it is stated that no less than 195 men of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment were placed in it for treatment.

786.

"28. On 1st April 1865 the garrison of Hong Kong consisted of one battery Royal Artillery, one company Royal Engineers, the 2d-9th Regiment. Deducting those stationed at Stanley, the number of men to be provided with quarters and the actual accommodation were as follows:—

Barrack Return, App. 6.

Troops to be provided for - - - - - - - -	889
Actual accommodation - - - - - - - - -	582
Deficiency - - - - - - - - - -	307

"To which are to be added 38 married soldiers and their families, for whom there was no permanent accommodation. There existed, therefore, a normal deficiency of barrack room at Hong Kong.

"29. This information was in the possession of the War Department, as shown by the monthly barrack returns from that station, but on the requisition of the Foreign Office, the War Department deemed it necessary to augment the troops in the China command to three European battalions.

App. 8, p. 359. 1472.

"30. This deficiency was met by over-occupying the barracks, and by quartering 175 men, married and single, in the mat huts at Kowloon, which had been reported unfit for occupation by Europeans, and by occupying the condemned ship "Hercules."

Sanitary Reports of Deputy Inspector General Dick and Surgeon Snell, 99th Regiment.—*Vide* Appendix.

"31. The mat sheds at Hong Kong, constructed for 700 men, lately occupied by 22d Bengal Native Infantry, are excluded from this calculation, inasmuch as the barrack-master's monthly return, furnished to the Secretary of State for War, dated 1st April 1865, states them to be unfit for European occupation, and as occupied by 68 gun-lascars.

546. 1618, 1619.

"32. At this date, 1st April 1865, the 2d-11th Regiment was under orders, and expected to arrive in a short time from the Cape of Good Hope.

App. I, No. 1, p. 185.

"33. Major General Guy, commanding in China, had, upon the 12th November 1864, upon receipt of the first intimation that the regiment was about to be sent to China, reported to the Secretary of State for War that he had no accommodation available for them, and requested Lord de Grey's instructions as to their disposal.

"34. In

"34. In reply, Major General Guy received a letter from the War Office, dated 10th January 1865, conveying Earl de Grey's instructions, of which the following is an extract:—

"'This will leave three battalions of European troops, one battery of artillery, one company of engineers, to be distributed between Hong Kong, Kowloon, and Japan, and Earl de Grey can only rely upon your making the best and most economical arrangements in your power for the proper accommodation of those troops, until such time as one of the battalions can be brought away.' App. I, No. 7, p. 188.

"35. In pursuance of these instructions, on the 4th of March 1865, a Board assembled, by order of General Guy, to consider the best mode of accommodating the 2d-11th Regiment, then on its passage to Hong Kong, and an advertisement from the Commissariat Department was issued, calling for tenders. Quartermaster General's Diary, Hong Kong, App. 8, p. 352.

"36. Great difficulty was found in obtaining tenders for the hire of suitable buildings, especially for the soldiers' families; for, on the 28th of March and 10th of April 1865, the Board reported that no houses had been tendered for their accommodation. 2001, 2002. 2008-2010. 2012-2014. 2020. 2304. 2312. 2323, 2324. 2353, 2354.

"37. On the 5th of April godowns, tendered by Messrs. Fletcher, were engaged, at a rental of 403 *l.* 15 *s.* a month, which were stated to be capable of holding 500 men, but were subsequently proved to be only equal to 360. Quartermaster General's Diary. App. 5, p. 332. App. 9, p. 377.

"38. Messrs. McGregor's godown was also engaged, at a rental of 452 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* a month, stated to be capable of holding 200 men, but found only equal to 168. Barrack Returns, 1st October 1865. App. 5, p. 332. App. 9, p. 377.

"39. On the 28th of May 1865 the 2d battalion 11th Regiment arrived; total strength of non-commissioned officers and men 716, 54 women, and 92 children, at which date the only additional accommodation ready was Messrs. McGregor's, for 200 men. 1459.

"40. In July, the buildings hired from Messrs. Fletcher were ready for occupation. The situation then was as follows:

Troops to be provided for - - - - - - -	1,593
Actual accommodation - - - - - - - -	1,110
Deficiency - - - - - - - -	483

To this is to be added deficiency of accommodation for 38 married soldiers, and their families, of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, and the 54 women and 92 children of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment.

"41. Every exertion appears to have been made by the authorities at Hong Kong, and the proprietors of the various hired buildings, to get them ready as soon as possible; but still it was not until the 8th of July that they were ready for occupation, nearly six weeks after the arrival of the 2d-11th Regiment, large alterations and additions being requisite to prepare them for the troops.

"42. Notwithstanding the enormous rent paid for these buildings, Colonel Jenner, in describing the accommodation for 200 of his men, stated as follows:— 559.

"'The ventilation was bad; they had to make ventilation after it was occupied; there were no latrines; the men had to go down in the hot sun upwards of a quarter of a mile, into the bush at the back, to answer the calls of nature. There were no places for the cooking; they had to cook in the open sun, in rear of the barracks, where there was a spring of brackish water, which they had to drink. In fact, it was misery itself. The only means of getting into this upper storey of the godown was by bamboo ladders.'"

"43. There were no verandahs, nor recreation nor day rooms. 1626.

"44. To supplement the barrack accommodation, Her Majesty's ship 'Hercules' had been for many years employed as an hospital ship. H.M.S. "Hercules."

"45. On the 23d of December 1864, a Naval Board reported her unseaworthy and past repair; and, again, on the 6th July 1865, Admiral King wrote to the Commandant at Hong Kong to request him to remove the troops from her, as she was 'no longer a safe habitation.' App. 15, p. 421.

"46. Major General Guy, on the 10th of January 1865, reported to the Secretary of State for War that she was condemned, and begged that another vessel might be provided in her place, as she had been extremely serviceable, and had saved great expense in hiring buildings. App. 15, p. 420.

"47. A correspondence ensued between the War Department and the Admiralty, who suggested it was preferable to build an hospital. The result, however, has been that no ship has been sent out, and no hospital built. App. 15, p. 422. 3 May 1865.

"48. In spite of the report upon the state of the 'Hercules,' the following passage appears in the journal of the Quartermaster General's Department, 21st of June 1865:—

"'The general hospital being full, and sickness on the increase, it has been found necessary to reoccupy the hospital ship 'Hercules' as a hospital. The detachment 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, 150 men and 6 officers, will be removed to Her Majesty's ship 'Princess Charlotte,' Captain Nolloh having kindly consented to this.' App. 8, p. 361.

"49. Major

App. 1, No. 22, p. 200.

"49. Major General Guy reported, on the 18th September 1865, that he had authorised the hire of two buildings to hold 60 patients, at a rent of 500 dollars per month, or about 1,300 *l.* a year, and states that it was rendered necessary by the great amount of sickness; and further, that, 'on the 26th August there were 304 sick, and of these 54 soldiers were treated in quarters, and 48 sleeping in the verandahs of the existing hospital.'

App. 3.

"50. *Removal of Indian Troops.*—Indian troops were employed in China from 1850 to 1854, and from 1857 to 14th March 1865.

"51. From this Return it appears that they have been eminently useful in relieving the Europeans from much duty and consequent exposure to heat and malaria, which are the fertile causes of death and invaliding.

"52. Being under Indian regulations for pay and allowances, the expenditure upon them was not as much under the control of the War Department as that upon European troops. Their employment involved the issue of Indian allowances to the Europeans in command. Sir E. Lugard (Under Secretary of State for War) states these as amongst the causes of the decision of the Home Government to withdraw the Indian troops; and while he states that it was not wholly upon financial grounds that they were withdrawn, no other grounds were named by him to your Committee.

2432.

"53. Lord De Grey says, that the objections to their employment in China were not wholly financial, but were also constitutional, as the control over the expenditure upon them was in some measure withdrawn from the House of Commons.

Vide Correspondence between the Treasury and War Office.

"54. It appears that the Treasury had requested their withdrawal as early as 1859, and continued to do so upon financial grounds.

"55. Your Committee find, from the evidence of Lieutenant General Sir Hope Grant and other officers, that there were no military reasons against their employment, but many in favour of it; and are therefore of opinion that the reasons which induced the decision were principally of a financial character, viz., to reduce the allowances to the Europeans, and to give to the War Department more complete control over the items of military expenditure.

"56. Your Committee fully recognise the importance of the reasons adduced by Lord De Grey for the non-employment of troops on the Indian establishment in other countries; but as a financial question they are of opinion that the withdrawal of these troops, and the substitution of a purely European garrison, resulted in increased expense to the British Government. There was a saving on the Indian allowances, but a largely increased expenditure in the cost of transport of European troops, both of reliefs and invalids; and also increased expenditure, both from the costly nature of the barrack accommodation required for an increased European garrison, and the extra cost of rations and comforts required by such troops in that climate.

"57. The Under Secretary of State for War states that it was considered at the War Department that the troops would be provided for in one or more of three ways, namely, by placing a portion of the troops on board a man of war; secondly, by quartering the greater part of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment at Japan, in place of 50 marines ordered to embark; thirdly, by accommodating them in hired buildings at Hong Kong. These expectations were not altogether realised. No demand was made to the Admiralty to instruct the Admiral in China to furnish accommodation on board the man-of-war; and, with the exception of 150 men sent on board the 'Princess Charlotte,' by the kindness of Captain Nolloth, none was afforded; 150 were sent to Japan, and the head quarters of the regiment, 250 strong, were sent to Kowloon to occupy the mat-huts. Colonel Jenner, 11th Regiment, gives a deplorable account of the state to which they were reduced by fever and ague at the end of one month in answers 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482. The insufficiency of the hired accommodation has been stated above.

App. 8, page 359.

"58. Your Committee are of opinion that the War Department, previous to directing the withdrawal of the Indian troops, should have ascertained what number of European troops were required to perform the duties imposed upon the garrison at Hong Kong.

"59. That the Department should have ascertained that the barrack accommodation, which was already inadequate for one battalion, could be increased sufficiently to provide for the increase of the European troops, bearing in mind that the huts hitherto occupied by the Indian troops were not fit for Europeans.

"60. That it would have been better if General Guy had not been forced, through want of more definite instructions from home, himself to assume the responsibility of providing accommodation for so large a force at short notice.

"61. That it appears that General Guy authorised the hire of buildings to the amount of 18,610 *l.* per annum, and that nevertheless the accommodation was defective in quantity and quality.

"62. That the War Office Circular, 361, 17th December 1858, referred to in the evidence, however equal to meet ordinary cases, hardly conveys to a general in command at a distant station sufficient authority to incur so enormous an outlay for hire of buildings as was sanctioned by General Guy.

"63. That

"63. That the instructions conveyed in War Office letter of 10th January 1866 were inadequate to the emergency, and distinctly contemplated the occupation of Kowloon, where there were only mat huts for the troops, which had been emphatically condemned in the Sanitary Report of 1863, printed and published by the War Department. *Vide* Correspondence.

"64. Your Committee cannot close their Report without calling attention to the praiseworthy conduct of the medical department generally, but especially that of Dr. Saunders, surgeon of the 2d-9th Regiment, upon whom devolved the duties of principal medical officer, in the absence of Deputy Inspector General Dick, on duty in Japan, and they are of opinion that the energy and devotion exhibited throughout by that officer was the happy means of saving many valuable lives."

Draft Report proposed by the Marquis of Hartington, read a first time, as follows:

"THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the Mortality in the Troops in China, the causes which led to it, and into the conduct of those Departments of the Government whose duty it has been to administer to the wants of those Troops:—Have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following REPORT:

"1. THE period to which the attention of your Committee has been especially drawn is from 1st March 1865 to 1st March 1866.

"2. During that period the 2nd battalion, 9th Regiment, out of a strength of 838 men, lost 197 by death and invaliding home; the total deaths were, or nearly, one-tenth of the strength.

"3. The 2nd battalion, 11th Regiment, out of a strength of 716 men, between the 1st of June 1865 and 1st March 1866, a period of nine months, lost 257 by deaths and invaliding, or more than one-third of their strength; the total deaths were 93, or more than one-eighth.

"4. Besides these two remarkable cases, the attention of your Committee has been called to that of the 99th Regiment, which, as it comes first in chronological order, is now detailed.

Case of the 99th Regiment.

"5. It appears that on the 15th September 1864, this regiment, then stationed at Hong Kong, was ordered, at the request of the Civil Governor, at three hours' notice, to quit the permanent barracks, in consequence of a very serious riot which had taken place between men of that regiment and some Malays and Colonial police, and to proceed to Kowloon to occupy the huts there. At that time the regiment was singularly healthy, having but 31 men in hospital, and three with fever, out of a strength of 684 men. Correspondence, App. 1, No. 58, p. 188.

"6. In consequence of their opinion of the unhealthy character of Kowloon, this move was strongly remonstrated against by the officer commanding the regiment, the principal medical officer, and Dr. Snell, the surgeon of the regiment, who pointed out that 'greatly increased sickness and mortality will follow from the change, and the health of all will be deteriorated.' These strong representations were made to Colonel Moody, R.E., the commandant, but without effect. The number in hospital increased in the months of October, November, and December to 128, 161, and 97; of which 81, 113, and 62 were fever cases. Dr. Snell, of course, attributes the increase of mortality to the removal of the regiment to Kowloon; but Colonel Moody is of opinion that it is, in part, at least, attributable to other causes. App. 4, pp. 254. 306. 2787. 2791. 2792–6.

"7. The regiment remained at Kowloon until the 28th February 1865, when it was embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, where it landed on the 9th April, after a voyage of 38 days, in a most debilitated condition.

"8. Your Committee express no opinion as to the military necessity which, it has been stated, required that the 99th Regiment under these circumstances should be sent to Kowloon, and kept there for five months; they confine themselves to expressing their opinion that the result described was due to the adoption of that course.

"9. It is shown by the evidence that the present unhealthy nature of Kowloon as a station, is owing to the emanations arising from the cuttings and excavations of the earth, preparatory to the construction of roads and buildings which are necessary for its permanent occupation, and a very general opinion, medical and other, has been expressed that all excavations should be completed from two to three years before the buildings are permanently occupied. Sanitary Report, 1863. Dr. Snell, App. 4, p. 248, Ditto, Dr. Dick, 1864, App. 4, p. 254. Ditto, Dr. Snell, 1864, App. 4, pp. 269. 272. 276. 278.

"10. The unfitness of Kowloon in its present condition for occupation by European troops, appears to your Committee to have been thoroughly established by the case of the 99th Regiment, and by that of a detachment of the 2d battalion, 20th Regiment, in the year 1863, the history of which is to be found in General Sanitary Report, of the principal medical officer. Sanitary Report, 1864. Principal Medical Officer, pp. 298. 306. War Office Form, 517 p. 318. App. 4, Evidence 373 to 381. Sanitary Report, 1864. P.M.O., App. 4, p. 276.

Case of 2d Batalion, 9th Regiment.

Annual Return, App. 11, p. 384.

"11. The case of the 2d-9th Regiment was as follows:

"It arrived at Hong Kong in February 1865; the strength, on the 1st March 1865, being—

Serjeants, 48; Drummers, 23; Rank and File, 767:—Total 838.

"Between the 1st of March 1865 and 1st of March 1866, there were:—

Invalided home	144
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Diminution of Strength	197

1061.

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Total Deaths	81

"In addition to these losses, between February and October 1865, there died of this battalion 5 women and 23 children; and 23 women and 29 children were invalided home.

Case of 2d Batalion 11th Regiment.

Annual Return, App. 10, p. 381.

"12. The case of the 2d-11th Regiment was as follows:—

"It arrived at Hong Kong in May 1865; the strength, on the 1st June 1865, being—

Serjeants, 37; Drummers, 21; Rank and File, 658:—Total, 716.

"Between the 1st June 1865 and 1st of March 1866, there were—

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1061.

Of the invalids, there died on the passage home	29
Deaths in China (as above)	64
Total Deaths	93

"In addition to these losses, between June and October 1865, there died of this battalion three women and 24 children, and 16 women and 14 children were invalided home.

"13. It appears that the principal causes of this mortality were:—

1st. The unhealthiness of the season of 1865.

2d. Over-crowding in barracks and hired buildings in Hong Kong, and the occupation of huts at Kowloon, during the progress of excavations.

Evidence, 3526–8. Report of Dr. Murray, App. 14. App. 1, No. 26, General Guy.

"14. With regard to the first point, the evidence is somewhat contradictory; but the fact that the season was more unhealthy than any year since 1858, to the civil as well as the military inhabitants, is distinctly stated both by General Guy and Dr. Murray, the colonial surgeon.

"15. With regard to the second cause of the mortality, it is necessary to refer to the history of the military occupation of Hong Kong and Kowloon by British troops.

App. 3.

"16. From 1850 to 1854 the garrison of Hong Kong consisted of a wing of an European regiment and about 400 Ceylon rifles. From 1854 to 1857, the duties were performed by about the same number of European troops, without the assistance of any native corps. In 1857 and 1858 a large number of troops, both British and Indian, were dispatched to China to take part in the war; and, at its conclusion, the ports of Taku and Shanghai being still occupied by us, and an European force being considered necessary for the protection of British residents in Japan, a force consisting of two batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, three battalions of infantry, and two regiments of Indian troops were retained in the command.

1311.

"17. The 2d battalion 9th, and 2d battalion 11th, were ordered to China to relieve the 67th and 99th, as part of the ordinary reliefs of 1864–65, at a time when the determination to withdraw from the occupation of purely Chinese territory had not been come to by the Government,

Government, and when, therefore, no diminution of the force serving in China or alteration of its composition was in contemplation.

" 18. It appears that in November 1864 the Government determined to withdraw from the occupation of Shanghai, Taku, and other points of purely Chinese territory, and that Lord de Grey, after discussing with his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, the arrangements to be made in consequence of this decision, at first intended to send back to India all the troops of the Indian Government in the China command, and to reduce the force of European infantry by one battalion, leaving two battalions in the command—one for China and one for Japan. App. I, No. 3, p. 186. 2455

" 19. The Government, however, subsequently determined that it was desirable, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Japan, to retain three European battalions in the command for a time, and no change was consequently made in the orders already issued for the China reliefs. But it should be stated that, by the letters of the 6th and 9th January 1865, the force in the China command was reduced by one battery of artillery, and by 300 men.

" 20. Lord de Grey has informed your Committee that it was always his intention that the greater part, if not the whole, of the extra battalion thus temporarily left under General Guy's command should be sent to Japan, although he considered it to be his duty, for the reasons which he has stated, to leave to the general officer in command a discretionary power as to the distribution of his troops.

" 21. On the receipt of General Guy's Despatch, of the 28th January 1865, which reached the War Office on the 15th March, pointing out 'the impossibility under existing circumstances, of providing for the 2nd Battalion, 11th, in China, at least until additional accommodation be prepared for a second regiment at Hong Kong,' a letter was written on the 23rd March to that officer, informing him that the Admiralty had authorised the withdrawal of the marines from Yokohama, and clearly indicating the Secretary of State's intention that the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, should be sent to that place 'where,' as the letter states, 'the climate is better suited than that of China to the European constitution.'

" 22. This letter was in General Guy's hands three weeks before the arrival of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, at Hong Kong, before which date he had in all probability also received another letter, dated 10th April, and written in the same spirit.

" 23. It is clear, therefore, that it was the intention of the Secretary of State that the 2nd Battalion, 11th, should go to Japan, and that he met General Guy's difficulties about accommodating that regiment by referring him to this intention; it is also clear that General Guy was aware of Lord de Grey's views on this subject, upon the arrival of the regiment at Hong Kong; but he refrained from carrying Lord de Grey's intention into effect on the ground, as it seems, that the duties at Hong Kong and Kowloon could not be properly performed by a less force of infantry than two battalions; and the consequence was that the two regiments thus retained at those stations were obliged to be accommodated in the inadequate and unsatisfactory manner described below.

" 24. It appears therefore that the military departments at home were of opinion that the necessary duties of the station could be performed by a force, which the General Officer on the spot did not consider sufficient for the purpose; and your Committee have consequently inquired how this discrepancy arose.

" 25. Lord de Grey has explained to your Committee the facts upon which the view entertained by the departments at home was provided.

" 26. They were as follows: That, during the last three years, before the outbreak of war at the end of 1856, the garrison duties of Hong Kong had been performed without complaint by a wing of an European battalion, and that the Ceylon Rifles, of which a few companies had been employed at Hong Kong for some years previous to the year 1854, were in that year withdrawn by the order of the late Duke of Newcastle, with the acquiescence of the late Lord Hardinge, then Commander in Chief, and that no objection to their removal had been made by the officers in command in China during the three years which elapsed between their departure and the commencement of hostilities in 1856.

" 27. The years 1854, 55, 56, when the garrison of Hong Kong was composed exclusively of European troops, were not marked by any unusually high rate of sickness or mortality; and your Committee cannot blame the Secretary of State for War, or the Commander in Chief, for having acted upon the experience afforded by the years 1854, 55, 56, and having considered that the duties could be temporarily entrusted with safety to the force employed at Hong Kong in those years, with the addition of about 180 rank and file, to supply the posts, if any, required at Kowloon.

" 28. Your Committee have examined various officers upon the subject of the employment of non-European troops at Hong Kong, and have had the advantage of hearing the view taken by Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant, who commanded for some time in China, and who concurs with General Guy and others officers in thinking that one battalion of British troops is insufficient to provide properly for the duties of the station.

"29. Your Committee have to report, that although there is no evidence to show that prior to the year 1865 the health of the troops had suffered in consequence of the non-employment of a native auxiliary force, the evidence points strongly to the advantage of constantly maintaining such a force at the station.

"30. Your Committee have inquired into the reasons which induced the Government to withdraw altogether from the China command the Indian troops which had been employed there since the outbreak of the war of 1856.

"31. Lord de Grey has explained to your Committee the reasons which induced him to take this step; and it appears from his statement, and from other evidence, that it has been always contemplated, at least from the year 1859, if not from their first employment, that these troops should be withdrawn as soon as the warlike necessities which had led to their employment had ceased to exist.

"32. This was the intention of the War Office under successive Secretaries of State, commencing with General Peel in 1859; and in withdrawing these troops when the occupation of foreign territory in China ceased, Lord de Grey adopted the course which had been contemplated by his predecessors if the opportunity had occurred in their time.

"33. Lord de Grey's evidence contains a statement of the various grounds, constitutional, financial, and others, upon which he considers it unadvisable to employ Indian troops for Imperial purposes, except in the pressing emergency of war, but that he would suggest the employment in preference of other non-Europeans, who would be on Imperial pay and under complete Imperial control. Your Committee, recognising the importance of the reasons thus adduced, are of opinion that Lord de Grey's views on this subject are well worthy of the fullest consideration.

"34. Your Committee have investigated the nature of the arrangements made by General Guy for the accommodation of the force which he deemed it necessary to retain at Hong Kong and Kowloon.

"35. The Barrack and Hospital Commission have reported to the Secretary of State for War, that, in tropical climates, from 1,000 to 1,500 cubic feet should be allowed per man, and from 1,500 to 2,000 feet per man in hospitals.

"36. From War Office Circular, 846, dated 9th September 1863, it appears that the War Department recognised this amount of space as the standard of barrack accommodation requisite for Europeans in tropical climates.

"37. It appears, by a return laid before your Committee, that the barrack and hospital accommodation in Hong Kong, Stanley, and Kowloon, was estimated as follows:

	Cubic Feet per Man.	Field Officers.	Officers.	Staff Serjeants.	Serjeants.	Married Soldiers.	Rank and File.	Patients.
BARRACKS:								
Murray	700	2	16	4	16	–	440	–
North	670	–	–	–	7	–	409	–
Stanley	900	1	5	–	6	–	150	–
	–	3	21	–	29	–	999	–
HOSPITALS:								
Stanley	900	–	–	–	–	–	–	88
General Hospital	1,060	–	–	–	–	–	–	120
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	208

"But the true actual accommodation, taken at 1,000 cubic feet, would be:

Murray Barrack	308
North Barrack	274
	582

"38. It has been stated, however, by a witness, who, for many years acted as barrack master at Hong Kong, that the fact of the barracks being provided with verandahs made it, in his opinion, unnecessary to allow more than 700 cubic feet of air per man in the rooms themselves; neither does it appear that in any of the sanitary reports of previous years complaints

complaints had been made of over-crowding, though the appropriation of the barrack had been made on the scale of 700 cubic feet per man.

" 39. The huts at Kowloon were built in 1859 for the temporary reception of European troops. They were double lined with matting, were from three feet to four feet from the ground; had wooden floors, and, when in a good state of repair, are stated to have been perfectly wind and water proof. 3672.

" 40. It appears they had been allowed to fall to a considerable extent into a bad state of repair; and though it is not asserted that when first occupied by European troops they were unhealthy, they were undoubtedly, in 1865, unfit for permanent occupation.

" 41. In the harbour of Victoria there was a three-decker, named the 'Princess Charlotte,' originally sent out as a floating barrack, but subsequently used as a receiving ship for the squadron. It is stated that she was capable of accommodating 1,000 men, but it does not appear that any application was made to the Admiral for the temporary use of this ship until , when 150 men were quartered on board of her. 3703. 1844-69.

" 42. Great difficulties appear to have been encountered in obtaining hired buildings for the accommodation of the troops, and these, even when obtained, required considerable alterations, and were not capable of being converted into proper barracks for Europeans.

" 43. No unnecessary delay or want of exertion appears to have occurred on the part of the authorities, in obtaining and adapting such buildings as could be procured.

" 44. To supplement the barrack accommodation, Her Majesty's ship 'Hercules' has been for many years employed as an hospital ship. H.M.S. "Hercules."

" 45. On the 23rd December 1864, a Naval Board reported her unseaworthy, and past repair; and again, on the 6th July 1865, Admiral King wrote to the Commandant at Hong Kong, to request him to remove the troops from her, as she was 'no longer a safe habitation.' App. 15, p. 421.

" 46. Major General Guy, on the 10th January 1865, reported to the Secretary of State for War that she was condemned, and begged that another vessel might be provided in her place, as she had been extremely serviceable, and had saved great expense in hiring buildings. App. 15, p. 420.

" 47. A correspondence ensued between the War Department and the Admiralty, who represented that no three-decker was available; that the only two-deckers available would require an expenditure of from 13,000 *l.* to 14,000 *l.*, and would probably only last 10 years. App. 15, p. 422, 3 May 1865.

" 48. The Secretary of State for War decided, after consultation with the medical authorities, and in accordance with their opinion, not to replace the hospital ship, but directed that the hospital, part of which was at that time used for other purposes, should be exclusively appropriated for the accommodation of the sick, and that, if necessary, additional buildings should be hired. Sir James Gibson.

" 49. It must be borne in mind that the hospital ship could not, under any circumstances, have arrived in time to have been of use during the sickness which ensued.

" 50. During the period of severe sickness there was a great deficiency of hospital accommodation.

" 51. The General Officer commanding has undoubtedly full power, under such circumstances, to hire whatever buildings may be necessary.

" 52. Alexander's houses, which are stated to have been well adapted for the purpose, were actually hired; but a considerable and unfortunate delay appears to have occurred, in consequence of the Commandant having considered it necessary to transmit the proceedings of the Boards to the General Officer, who was absent in Japan. App. 1, No. 22, p. 200.

" 53. It appears, from a review of the facts above stated, that, during the summer of 1865, the troops were overcrowded, and that the hospital accommodation was insufficient. It also appears that the number of troops ordered to be retained in the command might have been so distributed as to avoid overcrowding. Imperative instructions as to the distribution of the force were not given by the War Department; but looking to the various contingencies which might arise at a station so distant as that of China, your Committee are not of opinion that it would be desirable to limit the discretion which in this, as in similar instances, was left to the general; and in the absence of General Guy, or of direct explanations on the point from him, they are not prepared to impugn the course which he thought it his duty under the circumstances to take."

The Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Half-past Three o'clock.

Wednesday, 18*th July* 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Colonel Percy Herbert.	Major Anson.
Sir Harry Verney.	Mr. Dalglish.
Mr. Trevelyan.	Major O'Reilly
General Dunne.	Marquis of Hartington.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Mr. Calthorpe.
Lord John Hay.	Mr. F. Stanley.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Mr. Adderley.

Motion made and question proposed, "That the Draft Report proposed by the Chairman be now read a second time, paragraph by paragraph.—Amendment proposed, To leave out the word "Chairman," in order to insert the words "Marquis of Hartington" instead thereof—(Marquis of *Hartington*).—Question put, That the word "Chairman" stand part of the question.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 7.
Mr. Adderley.	Marquis of Hartington.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Mr. Dalglish.
Major Anson.	Mr. Calthorpe.
Major O'Reilly.	Lord John Hay.
General Dunne.	Mr. Trevelyan.
Mr. F. Stanley.	Sir Harry Verney.

Whereupon the Chairman declared himself with the Ayes.

Main question put, and *agreed to.*

Draft Report proposed by the Chairman, read a second time paragraph by paragraph.

Paragraph 1, *agreed to.*

Paragraphs 2 and 3, *postponed.*

Several paragraphs *agreed to*, with amendments.

Paragraphs 12 and 13, *postponed.*

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.

Thursday, 19*th July* 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Major General Lord H. Percy.	Lord John Hay.
Major Anson.	Mr. F. Stanley.
Marquis of Hartington.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Lord F. Cavendish.	General Dunne.
Mr. Adderley.	Mr. Trevelyan.
Major O'Reilly.	Sir Harry Verney.

Paragraph 14.—Amendment proposed, after the words "mortality were," to insert the words "1. The unhealthiness of the season of 1865"—(Major *O'Reilly*).—Question put, That those words be there inserted.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 5.
Marquis of Hartington.	Mr. Adderley.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Lord H. Percy.	Major Anson.
Lord John Hay.	General Dunne.
Mr. Trevelyan.	Mr. F. Stanley.
Major O'Reilly.	
Sir Harry Verney.	

Amendment

Amendment proposed, before the words, "Want of barrack accommodation," to insert the words, "3rd. But the chief cause was"—(Mr. *Adderley*).—Question put, That those words be there inserted.—The Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Adderley,	Marquis of Hartington.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Lord John Hay.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Mr. Trevelyan.
Lord H. Percy.	
Major Anson.	
Major O'Reilly.	
Sir Harry Verney.	
General Dunne.	
Mr. F. Stanley.	

Amendment proposed, to leave out the words, "The immediate origin of these two causes of mortality arose from the withdrawal of the native Indian troops, without adequate steps being taken to meet the consequences of that withdrawal"—(Major *O'Reilly*).—Question put, That those words stand part of the paragraph.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 9.
Mr. Adderley.	Marquis of Hartington.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major Anson.	Mr. Dalglish.
General Dunne.	Major General Lord H. Percy.
	Lord John Hay.
	Mr. Trevelyan.
	Major O'Reilly.
	Sir Harry Verney.
	Mr. F. Stanley.

Further amendment made.

Amendment proposed, at the end of the paragraph, to add the words, "4th. The withdrawal of East Indian troops without the substitution of other Asiatic troops"—(Major *Anson*).—Question put, That those words be there added.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 8.
Mr. Adderley.	Marquis of Hartington.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Mr. Dalglish.
Major Anson.	Lord John Hay.
General Dunne.	Mr. Trevelyan.
	Major O'Reilly.
	Sir Harry Verney.
	Mr. F. Stanley.

Paragraph, as amended, *agreed to.*

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph, to insert the following paragraph: "With regard to the first point, the evidence is somewhat contradictory; but that the season was more unhealthy than any year since 1858, to the civil as well as the military inhabitants, is distinctly stated both by General Guy and Dr. Murray, the colonial surgeon"—(Marquis of *Hartington*).—Question proposed, That the proposed paragraph be inserted in the Draft Report.—Amendment proposed, at the end of the paragraph, to add the words, "which, if true, may (in that year) have aggravated the other causes to which your Committee attribute the general unhealthiness and mortality of the garrison at Hong Kong and Kowloon"—(General *Dunne*).—Question, That those words be there added, put, and *negatived.*—Question, That the proposed paragraph be inserted in the Draft Report, put, and *agreed to.*

Two new paragraphs inserted.

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph, to insert the following paragraph, "The 2nd Battalion 9th, and 2nd Battalion 11th, were ordered to China to relieve the 67th and 99th, as part of the ordinary reliefs of 1864–65, at a time when the determination to withdraw from the occupation of purely Chinese territory had not been come to by the Government, and when, therefore, no diminution of the force serving in China or alteration of its composition was in contemplation"—(Marquis of *Hartington*).—Question proposed, That the proposed paragraph be inserted in the Draft Report.—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the words "and 99th," to the end of the paragraph.—Question put, That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 4.
Marquis of Hartington.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Major General Lord H. Percy.
Mr. Dalglish.	Major Anson.
Lord John Hay.	General Dunne.
Mr. Trevelyan.	
Major O'Reilly.	
Sir Harry Verney.	
Mr. F. Stanley.	

Question, That the proposed paragraph be inserted in the Draft Report, put, and *agreed to.*

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph, to insert the following paragraph: "It appears that in November 1864 the Government determined to withdraw from the occupation of Shanghai, Taku, and other points of purely Chinese territory, and that Lord de Grey, after discussing with his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief the arrangements to be made in consequence of this decision, at first intended to send back to India all the troops of the Indian Government in the China command, and to reduce the force of European infantry by one battalion, leaving two battalions in the command, one for China and one for Japan"—(Marquis of *Hartington*).—Question proposed, That the proposed paragraph be inserted in the Draft Report.—Amendments made.—Question put, That the proposed paragraph, as amended, be inserted in the Draft Report.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 9.	Noes, 3.
Marquis of Hartington.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Major Anson.
Mr. Dalglish.	General Dunne.
Lord Henry Percy.	
Lord John Hay.	
Mr. Trevelyan.	
Major O'Reilly.	
Sir Harry Verney.	
Mr. F. Stanley.	

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph, to insert the following paragraph: "The Government, however, subsequently determined that it was desirable, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Japan, to retain three European battalions in the command for a time, and no change was consequently made in the orders already issued for the China reliefs. But it should be stated that, by the letters of the 6th and 10th January 1865, the force in the China command was reduced by one battery of artillery, and by 300 men"—(Marquis of *Hartington*).—Question proposed, "That the proposed paragraph be inserted in the Draft Report."—Amendment proposed, to leave out the words, "and by 300 men," in order to add the words, "and the establishment of regiments serving in China were reduced from 1st April 1865 from 900 men to 800 men, depôts included"—(Major *O'Reilly*).—Question, That the words, "and by 300 men," stand part of the paragraph, put, and *negatived.*—Words *added.*—Question, That the proposed paragraph, as amended, be inserted in the Draft Report, put, and *agreed to.*

A new paragraph inserted.

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph, to insert the following paragraph: "On the receipt of General Guy's Despatch, of the 28th of January 1865, which reached the War Office on the 15th March, pointing out 'the impossibility under existing circumstances, of providing for the 2nd Battalion 11th, in China, at least until additional accommodation be prepared for a second regiment at Hong Kong,' a letter was written on the 23rd March to that officer, informing him that the Admiralty had authorised the withdrawal of the Marines from Yokohama, and clearly indicating the Secretary of State's intention that the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment should be sent to that place 'where,' as the letter states, 'the climate is better suited than that of China to the European constitution'"—(Marquis of *Hartington*).—Question proposed, "That the proposed paragraph be inserted in the Draft Report."—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "officer," to the end of the paragraph, in order to add the words, "in the following terms: with regard to the difficulty which you anticipate in providing sufficient accommodation for a second regiment at Hong Kong and Kowloon, I am to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have decided on withdrawing the Royal Marines now serving in Japan. There will therefore be no objection to your sending the 2nd Battalion 11th Foot, on its arrival from the Cape, or such portion of it as you may be unable to accommodate at Hong Kong to Yokohama, where the climate is better suited than that of China to the European constitution; but this order for the re-embarkation of the Marines was not carried out till the following September."—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph," put, and *negatived.*—Words *added.*—Amendment proposed, at the end of the last amendment, to add the words, "but this order for the re-embarkation of the Marines was not carried out until the following September"—(Lord *H. Percy*).—Question put, That those words be there added.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 5.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major Anson.	Mr. Dalglish.
Mr. Trevelyan.	Lord John Hay.
Major O'Reilly.	Sir Harry Verney.
General Dunne.	
Mr. F. Stanley.	

Question,

Question, That the proposed paragraph, as amended, be inserted in the Draft Report, put, and *agreed to.*

A new paragraph inserted.

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph, to insert the following paragraph: "It is clear, therefore, that it was the intention of the Secretary of State that the 2nd Battalion, 11th, should go to Japan, and that he met General Guy's difficulties about accommodating that regiment by referring him to this intention; it is also clear that General Guy was aware of Lord de Grey's views on this subject, upon the arrival of the regiment at Hong Kong; but he refrained from carrying Lord de Grey's intention into effect on the ground, as it seems, that the duties at Hong Kong and Kowloon could not be properly performed by a less force of infantry than two battalions; and the consequence was that the two regiments thus retained at those stations were obliged to be accommodated in the inadequate and unsatisfactory manner described below "—(Marquis of *Hartington*).—Question proposed, "That the proposed paragraph be inserted in the Draft Report."—Amendment proposed, after the word "Japan," to insert the words, "Whatever may have been the intentions of Earl de Grey, the Secretary for War. It, however, appears to your Committee, that it was impossible for General Guy to send this 2nd-11th to Japan, because the marine force still occupied Yokohama, and had they even evacuated it, it appears the necessary grounds and duties at Hong Kong and Kowloon required that additional force to the garrison"—(General *Dunne*).—Question put, That those words be there inserted.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 7.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major Anson.	Mr. Dalglish.
General Dunne.	Lord John Hay.
Mr. F. Stanley.	Mr. Trevelyan.
	Major O'Reilly.
	Sir Harry Verney.

Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "views" in order to insert the word "permission"—(Lord *Henry Percy*)—instead thereof.—Question put, That the word "views" stand part of the paragraph.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 4.
Marquis of Hartington.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Major General Lord H. Percy.
Mr. Dalglish.	Major Anson.
Lord John Hay.	General Dunne.
Mr. Trevelyan.	
Major O'Reilly.	
Sir Harry Verney.	
Mr. F. Stanley.	

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Eleven o'clock.

Friday, 20th July 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Major Anson.	Lord John Hay.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Mr. F. Stanley.	General Dunne.
Mr. Trevelyan.	Mr. Adderley.
Major O'Reilly.	Mr. Dalglish.
Sir Harry Verney.	Mr. Calthorpe.
Marquis of Hartington.	

Paragraph proposed by the Marquis of *Hartington*, further considered.—Question, That the proposed paragraph, as amended, be inserted in the Draft Report, put, and *agreed to.*

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph, to insert the following paragraph:—"The Committee abstained from taking evidence with regard to the health of the troops between 1854 and 1857, in order to shorten the inquiry; but from a Return which was presented to them, it appears that in 1854, out of a mean strength of 477 infantry, 120 were invalided, and 50 men died in China, or on passage home. In 1855, out of 430, 183

were invalided, and 36 died"—(Colonel *Percy Herbert*).—Question put, That this paragraph be inserted in the proposed Report.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 9.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Mr. Adderley.
Major Anson.	Lord F. Cavendish.
General Dunne.	Mr. Dalglish.
	Lord John Hay.
	Mr. Trevelyan.
	Major O'Reilly.
	Sir Harry Verney.
	Mr. F. Stanley.

Paragraph 15, *agreed to.*

Paragraph 16, Amendment proposed, to leave out from the words "to him," to the end of the paragraph—(Marquis of *Hartington*).—Question put, That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 7.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major Anson.	Mr. Dalglish.
Major O'Reilly.	Lord John Hay.
General Dunne.	Mr. Trevelyan.
	Sir Harry Verney.
	Mr. F. Stanley.

Amendment proposed, to insert the words, "it is proved, however, that both General Guy and his predecessors did employ hired watchmen when they considered it necessary, nor was any objection ever made by the War Office to the expenditure incurred"—(Marquis of *Hartington*)—instead thereof.—Question, That those words be there inserted, put, and *agreed to.*—Amendment proposed, after the last amendment, to add the words, "It appears, however, that the native watchmen are not trustworthy or respected by the Chinese"—(Lord *H. Percy*).—Question put, That those words be there added.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 7.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major Anson.	Mr. Dalglish.
General Dunne.	Lord John Hay.
Mr. F. Stanley.	Mr. Trevelyan.
	Major O'Reilly.
	Sir Harry Verney.

Paragraph, as amended, *agreed to.*

Paragraphs 17–21, *agreed to.*

Amendment proposed, after paragraph 21 to insert the following paragraph:—"It appears that the Military Departments at home were of opinion that the garrison of Hong Kong might fitly consist of a force which the general officer on the spot did not consider sufficient to perform the local duties, and your Committee have consequently inquired how this discrepancy arose"—(Marquis of *Hartington.*)—Question put, That this paragraph be inserted in the proposed Report.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 5.
Marquis of Hartington.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Major General Lord H. Percy.
Mr. Dalglish.	Major Anson.
Mr. Calthorpe.	General Dunne.
Lord J. Hay.	Mr. F. Stanley.
Mr. Trevelyan.	
Major O'Reilly.	
Sir Harry Verney.	

Two new paragraphs inserted.

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph to insert the following paragraph:—"On reference to the Adjutant General's returns, it appears that Lord de Grey is in error as to the amount of force, which consisted of one regiment, and that the invaliding and deaths in 1854 and 1855 were very great"—(Colonel *Percy Herbert.*)—Question proposed, That the proposed paragraph be inserted in the Draft Report.—Amendment proposed, before the word "Regiment" to insert the word "weak"—(Marquis of *Hartington.*)—Question, That

That the word "weak" be there inserted, put, and *agreed to*.—Amendment proposed, to leave out the words "and that the invaliding and deaths in 1854 and 1855 were very great"—(Marquis of *Hartington*.)—Question put, That those words stand part of the paragraph.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 9.
Colonel Percy Herbert,	Marquis of Hartington.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major Anson.	Mr. Dalglish.
General Dunne.	Mr. Calthorpe.
	Lord John Hay.
	Mr. Trevelyan.
	Major O'Reilly.
	Sir H. Verney.
	Mr. F. Stanley.

Question, That the proposed paragraph, as amended, be inserted in the Draft Report, put, and *agreed to*.

Two new paragraphs inserted.

Paragraph 22, *agreed to*.

Amendment proposed, after paragraph 22 to insert the following paragraph: "It appears that soon after the late Lord Herbert became Secretary of State for War, he, with a full knowledge of the necessities of the station, decided that barracks for 1,000 men, with a proportion of hospital accommodation, should be erected at Kowloon, after a hut, specially put up to test the healthiness of the site had been in use a sufficient length of time for the purpose. That plans were proposed and sent to Hong Kong; that thereupon the Colonial Government raised claims to a certain portion of the ground on which it was proposed to construct the barracks. That the consequence of this was so great a delay before the hut could be constructed, that it will only be completed in the autumn of the present year, after a delay of five years. That to this delay is due the fact, that in 1865 the healthiness of the site had neither been tested, nor had barracks or hospital been built when the troops arrived"—(Sir *H. Verney*).—Question, That this paragraph be inserted in the proposed Report, put, and *agreed to*.

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph, to insert the following paragraph: "But the reasons given by Captain Galton appear to your Committee not to be sufficient to justify the delay of building barracks, or giving accommodation for British troops suffering as was the garrison of Hong Kong from exposure to a tropical climate"—(General *Dunne*).—Question put, That this paragraph be inserted in the proposed Report.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 9.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major Anson.	Mr. Dalglish.
General Dunne.	Mr. Calthorpe.
	Lord John Hay.
	Mr. Trevelyan.
	Major O'Reilly.
	Sir Harry Verney.
	Mr. F. Stanley.

Paragraphs 23–25, amended, and *agreed to*.

A new paragraph inserted.

Paragraphs 26–28, amended, and *agreed to*.

Paragraph 29, *disagreed to*.

Paragraph 30, amended, and *agreed to*.

[Adjourned to Monday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Monday, 23d July, 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Sir Harry Verney.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major O'Reilly.	Lord John Hay.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Mr. Dalglish.
Mr. Trevelyan.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Mr. F. Stanley.	General Dunne.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Mr. Calthorpe.
Major Anson.	

Motion made, and Question, "That the Chairman be directed to moye the House

that a message be sent to the Lords to request that leave may be given to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge to attend and give evidence before the Committee"—(Marquis of *Hartington*)—put, and *agreed to.*

Two new paragraphs inserted.

Paragraph 31–46 amended, and *agreed to.*

A new paragraph inserted.

Paragraph 47.—Amendment proposed, after the words "Admiralty who," to insert the words "represented that no three-decker was available; that the only two-deckers available would require an expenditure of from 13,000*l.* to 14,000*l.*, and would probably only last 10 years"—(Marquis of *Hartington*).—Question, That those words be there inserted, put, and *agreed to.*—Amendment proposed, after the last amendment, to insert the words, "And moreover be liable to be unroofed in a typhoon, and thus rendered useless when most needed, and"—(Lord *J. Hay*).—Question put, That those words be there inserted.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 4.
Marquis of Hartington.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Major General Lord H. Percy.
Major Anson.	Major O'Reilly.
Lord John Hay.	Mr. F. Stanley.
Mr. Trevelyan.	
Sir H. Verney.	
General Dunne.	

Amendment proposed, to leave out the words, "Suggested it was preferable to build an hospital. The result, however, has been that no ship has been sent out, and no hospital built"—(Marquis of *Hartington*).—Question put, That those words stand part of the paragraph.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 5.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major Anson.	Lord John Hay.
Major O'Reilly.	Mr. Trevelyan.
General Dunne.	Sir H. Verney.
Mr. F. Stanley.	

Paragraph, as amended, *agreed to.*

A new paragraph inserted.

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph, to insert the following paragraph: "It must be borne in mind that the hospital ship could not, under any circumstances, have arrived in time to have been of use during the sickness which ensued, in 1865"—(Marquis of *Hartington*).—Question put, That this paragraph be inserted in the proposed Report.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 3.
Marquis of Hartington.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Major Anson.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	General Dunne.
Lord John Hay.	
Mr. Trevelyan.	
Major O'Reilly.	
Sir H. Verney.	
Mr. F. Stanley.	

Paragraph 48, amended, and *agreed to.*

Amendment proposed, after paragraph 48, to insert the following paragraph: "The 'Princess Charlotte' was a three-decker, originally sent out as a floating barrack, but was at this time the receiving ship for the squadron. It is stated that she would hold about 1,000 men, but the relief of the squadron was about to take place, and on their arrival the men would have to be drafted into the receiving ship. It does not appear that any application was made to the Admiral for accommodation on board this ship, until the 21st June, when 150 men were taken on board. No communication on the subject had passed between the War Department and the Admiralty on this subject"—(Major *O'Reilly*).—Question proposed, That the proposed paragraph be inserted in the Draft Report.—Amend-

ment

ment proposed, to leave out the words "originally sent out as a floating barrack"—(Lord *H. Percy*).—Question put, That those words stand part of the paragraph.—The Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 5.
Marquis of Hartington.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Major General Lord H. Percy.
Lord John Hay.	Major Anson.
Mr. Trevelyan.	General Dunne.
Major O'Reilly.	Mr. F. Stanley.
Sir H. Verney.	

Question, That the proposed paragraph be inserted in the Draft Report, put, and *agreed to.*

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Eleven o'clock.

Tuesday, 24th July 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Colonel NORTH in the Chair.

Colonel Percy Herbert.	Mr. F. Stanley.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	General Dunne.
Major Anson.	Sir Harry Verney.
Major O'Reilly.	Lord John Hay.
Marquis of Hartington.	Mr. Adderley.
Lord F. Cavendish.	

Paragraph 49, *agreed to.*

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph to insert the following paragraphs:—

"The primary cause of the extreme mortality and sickness of the troops in China in 1865 was the withdrawal of the Native Indian troops from the command, as that withdrawal resulted in increased exposure of the British troops to the heat of the sun by day and the effects of malaria by night, and to the overcrowding of the barracks and deficiency of proper sanitary accommodation for the additional number of European soldiers required for that performance of the duties of the garrison.

"Evidence (though somewhat contradictory) has been given with regard to the unhealthiness of the season of 1865, which seems to have been rather more unhealthy than usual. This undoubtedly aggravated the effects of the exposure, overcrowding, and general deficiency of proper sanitary accommodation.

"The seasons in China are always more or less unhealthy. Greater care should therefore be taken to avoid exposing European soldiers to the chances of a more unhealthy season than usual under such disadvantageous circumstances as those of 1865.

"From the evidence of Lord De Grey, it appears that it had been the intention of successive Secretaries of State for War, from the time of General Peel in 1859, to withdraw the Native Indian troops from China at the first opportunity.

"Their reasons for such intentions, as stated by Lord De Grey, were, first, the wishes of the Treasury; secondly, the complications of monetary arrangements; and lastly, reasons of a constitutional character.

"No military reasons are alleged for that course. The Committee have no evidence that the Secretary of State for War consulted with any officers of experience, or called for reports on the subject from officers serving in China; and the War Office seems rather to have informed His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief of their intention, than to have consulted with him as to its advisability.

"From the sanitary reports laid before your Committee, the War Department must have been aware of the unhealthy nature of the station, and of the evil effects produced on the European soldier by exposure to the climate, therefore the interest of the army, the welfare and health of the soldier, ought at least to have had as much consideration as the wishes of the Treasury, or questions of finance, or even reasons of a constitutional character of the nature stated by Lord De Grey.

"Your Committee have examined several witnesses of experience, with regard to the advisability of retaining Asiatic troops in the China command, and they are unanimous with regard to its absolute necessity.

"It would therefore seem obvious that the War Office, having decided to withdraw the Indian troops, should have provided other Asiatic troops to replace them, before their departure.

"When the 2d-11th Regiment was sent out, the War Department were informed by General Guy that he would have great difficulty in providing for their accommodation. Lord De Grey gave permission to the General to send them on to Japan, where the climate was more suited to Europeans. But the 500 marines ordered by the Admiralty to be withdrawn, for the purpose of making room for the troops of the line, were not withdrawn till 1st September.

"On their arrival at Hong Kong, General Guy found it absolutely necessary to retain the great majority of the regiment, on account of his not having a sufficient force to perform the garrison duties of the place.

"This necessitated the overcrowding of the barracks, the hire of temporary buildings, and the occupation of the mat huts at Kowloon; whereas, if the native Indian troops had been retained, General Guy would have been enabled to send the 2d-11th Regiment on at once to Japan, where their presence was desirable and where the climate was healthy.

"It is only necessary to refer to the evidence of Colonel Jenner, to see the amount of work and exposure undergone by some of his men, and the effect on their general health, the work seeming to increase the sickness in the same ratio as the sickness increased the work, till there were hardly any men left fit for duty.

"This work could have been adequately performed by Indian troops, had they been left in the command; and they would not have been so liable to suffer from exposure to the heat and the performance of garrison duty in that climate.

"With regard to the case of the 99th Regiment, it is a matter of serious consideration whether a regiment should be punished for the faults of a few of its members, in a manner likely to injure its efficiency, by being exposed to serious unhealthy influences, and by being deprived of the comfort of permanent barracks for such wretched accommodation as the mat huts at Kowloon"—(Major *Anson*).—Question put, That the first of the proposed paragraphs be inserted in the proposed Report.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 7.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major Anson.	Lord F. Cavendish.
General Dunne.	Lord John Hay.
	Mr. Trevelyan.
	Major O'Reilly.
	Sir H. Verney.
	Mr. F. Stanley.

Remaining proposed paragraphs, *disagreed to.*

Paragraphs 50 and 51, *agreed to.*

A new paragraph inserted.

Paragraph 52.—Amendment proposed, before the word "control" to insert the word "same"—(Colonel *Percy Herbert*).—Question put, That the word "same" be there inserted.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 7.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Lord F. Cavendish
Major Anson.	Lord John Hay.
Mr. F. Stanley.	Mr. Trevelyan.
	Major O'Reilly.
	Sir H. Verney.
	General Dunne.

Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "command" to the end of the paragraph—(Marquis of *Hartington*).—Question put, That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes. 6.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major Anson.	Lord John Hay.
General Dunne.	Mr. Trevelyan.
Mr. F. Stanley.	Major O'Reilly.
	Sir H. Verney.

Question

Question put, That this paragraph, as amended, stand part of the proposed Report.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 6.
Colonel Percy Herbert.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major Anson.	Lord John Hay.
General Dunne.	Mr. Trevelyan.
Mr. F. Stanley.	Major O'Reilly.
	Sir H. Verney.

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph to insert the following paragraph: "Lord de Grey's evidence contains a statement of the various grounds upon which he considers it unadvisable to employ troops on the Indian establishment for Imperial purposes, except in the pressing emergency of war; to use his own words, 'These reasons are financial, in the widest sense of the word, but not at all financial in the narrow sense of the word, as meaning whether that employment causes an expenditure of 20,000 *l.* or 30,000 *l.* or 40,000 *l.*, more or less; but the employment has this effect, that it removes the allowances of pay, and the allowances of the officers and men of the Imperial troops employed with native troops from the control of Parliament. I have always felt, and it is an opinion which, as far as I know, was shared by my predecessor, certainly by those of my predecessors under whom I personally served, by Sir G. Lewis and Lord Herbert, that that is, upon constitutional grounds, an undesirable arrangement, and that it does not give the control to the Secretary of State and to Parliament through the Secretary of State's responsibility, which the Secretary of State and Parliament ought to exercise in regard to every portion of Her Majesty's Army'"—(Major *O'Reilly*).—Question, That this paragraph be inserted in the proposed Report, put, and *agreed to.*

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph to insert the following paragraph: "It appears from this statement, and from other evidence, that the troops on the Indian establishment were originally sent to China on account of the war, and that at least from 1857, if not from the very commencement of their employment there, it was the intention of the War Office, under successive Secretaries of State, that these troops should be withdrawn as soon as the warlike necessities which had led to their employment had ceased to exist; and in withdrawing these troops, when the occupation of foreign territory in China had ceased, Lord de Grey adopted the course which had been contemplated by his predecessors if the opportunity had occurred in their time. It appears to your Committee that it is to be regretted that successive Secretaries of State, whilst contemplating the removal of these troops, when the military reasons which had caused them to be sent there had ceased, did not advert to the very beneficial sanitary results accruing from their presence to the European troops stationed there, and to the desirableness of supplying their place by other Asiatic troops"—(Major *O'Reilly*).—Question put, That this paragraph be inserted in the proposed Report.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 5.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Mr. Adderley.
Marquis of Hartington.	Major Anson.
Lord John Hay.	General Dunne.
Major O'Reilly.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Mr. F. Stanley.	Major General Lord H. Percy.
Mr. Trevelyan.	
Sir Harry Verney.	

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cambridge,* attending by permission of the House of Lords, was examined.

Paragraph 53, *disagreed to.*

Paragraph 54.—Question put, That this paragraph stand part of the proposed Report.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 6.
Major Anson.	Lord F. Cavendish.
General Dunne.	Lord Hartington.
Colonel Herbert.	Lord John Hay.
Lord Henry Percy.	Major O'Reilly.
Mr. F. Stanley.	Mr. Trevelyan.
	Sir H. Verney.

Paragraph 55.—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "principally."—Question, That the word "principally" stand part of the paragraph, put, and *negatived.*

Amendment proposed, to insert the word "partly"—(Lord *John Hay*)—instead thereof.—Question put, That the word "partly" be there inserted.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 4.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Major Anson.
Marquis of Hartington.	General Dunne.
Lord John Hay.	Major General Lord H. Percy.
Major O'Reilly.	Mr. F. Stanley.
Mr. Trevelyan.	
Sir H. Verney.	

Amendment made.—Question put, That this paragraph, as amended, stand part of the proposed Report.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 6.
Major Anson.	Lord F. Cavendish.
General Dunne.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Lord John Hay.
Mr. F. Stanley.	Major O'Reilly.
	Mr. Trevelyan.
	Sir H. Verney.

Paragraph 56, amended, and *agreed to.*

Paragraph 57—Amendment proposed, to leave out the words, "No demand was made to the Admiralty to instruct the Admiral in China to furnish accommodation on board the man-of-war"—(Lord *John Hay*).—Question put, That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 5.
Major Anson.	Lord F. Cavendish.
General Dunne.	Marquis of Hartington.
Colonel Herbert.	Lord John Hay.
Major O'Reilly.	Mr. Trevelyan.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Sir H. Verney.
Mr. F. Stanley.	

Amendment made.—Question put, That this paragraph, as amended, stand part of the proposed Report.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 5.
Mr. Adderley.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major Anson.	Marquis of Hartington.
General Dunne.	Lord John Hay.
Colonel Herbert.	Mr. Trevelyan.
Major O'Reilly.	Sir H. Verney.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	
Mr. F. Stanley.	

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph, to insert the following paragraphs:—

"We sum up the results of this inquiry as follow:—"And, if in doing this, it is necessary to attach blame to individuals, we must remember that some of them are at a distance, and have not had full opportunity of explaining the reasons for their conduct. And, moreover, that we must suppose them to have discharged their duties to the best of their knowledge and ability.

"The causes to which, in our opinion, the loss of so much life and efficiency is to be attributed, are:—

"Delay in giving effect to the intention of Mr. Sidney Herbert for erecting a trial hut at Kowloon, with the ultimate object of constructing a barrack and hospital on the site; which delay arose from claims advanced by the Colony to part of the ground on which it was proposed to build, and thus the barrack accommodation at the station has never been sufficiently extended.

"To General Guy not having sent a battalion to Japan, as Lord de Grey had proposed should be done. General Guy mentions as one reason of the mortality of this regiment, their excess in drinking the spirits sold at Hong Kong.

"To the Governor of Hong Kong having ordered, and to Colonel Moody, the officer commanding, notwithstanding the protest of the medical officer, having concurred in placing the 99th at Kowloon, where they were kept for five months, under circumstances well known to be dangerous to health.

"To

"To Hong Kong having become a refuge for a lawless criminal population from China, thereby necessitating the presence of a large British force, and subjecting the men to excessive guard duties.

"To a ship not having been sent out to replace the "Hercules" hospital ship.

"To the arrival of troops from the Cape sooner than they were expected, and before accommodation, such as it was, could be provided.

"To the general officer in command not having sufficiently exercised the power entrusted to him, of hiring or causing to be constructed any amount of accommodation required for the health of the troops, and to the absence of any officer on the spot who could take this responsibility when the general officer commanding was away.

"To the absence of the principal medical officer, or of adequate medical attendance on a great emergency, and during an unhealthy season.

"And, generally, to want of sufficient co-operation and unity of action in the various Departments of Government engaged in moving, and making provision for accommodating, troops at so distant a station, and to the want of a clear understanding as to the powers and responsibilities of officers on the spot on such matters.

"To the want of some officer on the spot, representing the Secretary of State for War, entrusted with sufficient authority to incur whatever expense was necessary for providing accommodation for troops and sick"—(Sir *Harry Verney*).—Question put, That the first of the proposed paragraphs be inserted in the proposed Report.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 7.
Marquis of Hartington.	Major Anson.
Lord John Hay.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Mr. Trevelyan.	General Dunne.
Sir H. Verney.	Colonel Herbert.
	Major O'Reilly.
	Major General Lord H. Percy.
	Mr. F. Stanley.

Remaining proposed paragraphs, *disagreed to.*

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph to insert the following paragraphs, "It appears to your Committee that in addition to the unusual mortality of the troops in Hong Kong, which, when reported to the War Department, might naturally have induced an inquiry into its causes, there were made, during the period of our occupation, from that station, reiterated reports from the medical officers, as well as from various Boards, from officers commanding regiments, and from officers commanding at the station, all complaining of the want of accommodation for the troops, either in barracks, huts, or hospitals, and showing the various other causes of the unhealthiness of the troops; yet nothing, or nearly nothing, seems to have been done to prevent or mitigate the causes of disease which had been reported.

"It indeed does appear that certain grants were made by Parliament for various services which might, if executed, have improved the condition of the troops; but it does not appear that they were more than partially carried out, and considerable sums granted by Parliament were returned into the Exchequer.

"Nor does it appear that any special inquiry was made of Sir Hope Grant, General Browne, or many other officers who had served at that station and returned to this country, as to the causes of the mortality at Hong Kong, or what means might be adopted to prevent it.

"It further appears that the resolution to withdraw native troops from Hong Kong was taken without any previous consultation with the military authorities, and that the 2/11th were sent to that station, in spite of the remonstrances of the medical officers, as well as of the General commanding, which plainly stated that there was not sufficient accommodation to receive them. Nor did the permission given by the War Department to send the whole, or part of that regiment to Japan obviate the objections made by the Government; for it appears, under the circumstances, to have been impossible to have sent them to that island.

"It is, therefore, a source of regret to your Committee that the War Department did not pay earlier attention to the mortality of the troops quartered at Hong Kong, nor of the frequent reports made by the medical officers, stating the causes of it, which reports were confirmed by the officers commanding in China since the occupation of Hong Kong.

"These reports all stated the insufficient accommodation for European troops at this station, and to this moment little appears to have been done to improve it.

"Your Committee also regret that any considerations of economy should have induced the War Department to have withdrawn the Native troops from a station where their assistance in the performance of duties by night as well as other duties, which involved exposure to the sun, was essential to the health of the European garrison.

"To the two causes of 'want of proper accommodation' and 'exposure in a tropical climate,' your Committee attribute principally the mortality of troops in China. To these

causes may be added the reduction of the allowances both to men and officers, which, it has been stated by some witness, prevents them from obtaining various extra comforts requisite to the health of Europeans in such a climate, and not provided by military allowances, and in a country where the value of money is stated to be in the proportion of four to one to that in England"—(General *Dunne*).—Question put, That the first of the proposed paragraphs be inserted in the proposed Report.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 7.
Major Anson.	Lord F. Cavendish.
General Dunne.	Marquis of Hartington.
Colonel Herbert.	Lord John Hay.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Major O'Reilly.
	Mr. F. Stanley.
	Mr. Trevelyan.
	Sir Harry Verney.

Remaining proposed paragraphs, *disagreed to.*

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph, to insert the following paragraph:—"With reference to paragraph 14 of this Report, your Committee desire to modify the statements regarding barrack accommodation. It appearing by a letter from General Guy of 23d May 1866, received by your Committee while engaged in framing their Report, that the Murray Barrack accommodation was in the summer of 1865, calculated at 800 to 900 cubic feet per man, and the hired buildings at 1,000 cubic feet per man"—(Lord *John Hay*).—Question, That this paragraph be inserted in the proposed Report, put, and *negatived.*

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph, to insert the following paragraph:—"Also in reference to paragraphs 42 and 43, General Guy's letter of 23d May 1866 states, 'that the hired buildings were in a situation that is generally considered the healthiest in the place,' and that there was a 'large and well-lighted recreation room in M'Gregor's Barracks'"—(Lord *John Hay*).—Question, That this paragraph be inserted in the proposed Report, put, and *agreed to.*

Paragraph 58.—Question put, That this paragraph stand part of the proposed Report.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 2.	Noes, 9.
General Dunne.	Major Anson.
Colonel Herbert.	Lord F. Cavendish.
	Marquis of Hartington.
	Lord John Hay.
	Major O'Reilly.
	Major General Lord H. Percy.
	Mr. F. Stanley.
	Mr. Trevelyan.
	Sir Harry Verney.

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph, to insert the following paragraph:—"It appears that the Secretary of State for War, after consultations with the Commander in Chief, acted upon the opinion that the experiences of the years 1854–5–6, showed that the duties of the garrison at Hong Kong could be temporarily entrusted with safety to the force employed at Hong Kong in those years, with the addition of about 180 rank and file to supply the posts, if any, required, at Kowloon. This was not an unnatural conclusion, but your Committee regret that further inquiry was not made as to the amount of duties at present required in the colony"—(Major *O'Reilly*).—Question proposed, That the proposed paragraph be inserted in the Draft Report.—Amendment proposed, to leave out the words "this was not an unnatural conclusion, but"—(Major *Anson*).—Question put, That those words stand part of the paragraph.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 4.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Major Anson.
Marquis of Hartington.	General Dunne.
Lord John Hay.	Colonel Herbert.
Major O'Reilly.	Lord Henry Percy.
Mr. F. Stanley.	
Mr. Trevelyan.	
Sir H. Verney.	

Amendment proposed, at the end of the paragraph, to add the words, "and reference made to the serious loss of life and invaliding which took place during the years referred to, in which the garrison was solely composed of Europeans—(Colonel *Herbert*).—Question put, That those words be there added.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 6.
Major Anson.	Lord F. Cavendish.
General Dunne.	Marquis of Hartington.
Colonel Herbert.	Lord John Hay.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Major O'Reilly.
Mr. F. Stanley.	Mr. Trevelyan.
	Sir H. Verney.

Question,

Question, That the proposed paragraph be inserted in the Draft Report, put, and *agreed to.*

Paragraph 59—Question put, That this paragraph stand part of the proposed Report —The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 7.
Major Anson.	Lord F. Cavendish.
General Dunne.	Marquis of Hartington.
Colonel Herbert.	Lord John Hay.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Major O'Reilly.
	Mr. F. Stanley.
	Mr. Trevelyan.
	Sir H. Verney.

Paragraph 60—Question, That this paragraph stand part of the proposed Report, put, and *negatived.*

Paragraph 61, amended, and *agreed to.*

Paragraph 62, *disagreed to.*

Paragraph 63—Question put, That this paragraph stand part of the proposed Report.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 7.
Major Anson.	Lord F. Cavendish.
General Dunne.	Marquis of Hartington.
Colonel Herbert.	Lord John Hay.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	Major O'Reilly.
	Mr. F. Stanley.
	Mr. Trevelyan.
	Sir H. Verney.

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph, to insert the following paragraph, "It appears, from a review of the facts above stated, that during the summer of 1865 the troops were overcrowded, and that the hospital accommodation was insufficient. It also appears that the number of troops ordered to be retained in the command might have been so distributed as to avoid overcrowding. Imperative instructions as to the distribution of the force were not given by the War Department; but, looking to the various contingencies which might arise at a station so distant as that of China, your Committee are not of opinion that it would be desirable to limit the discretion which in this, as in similar instances, was left to the general"—(Marquis of *Hartington*).—Question proposed, That the proposed paragraph be inserted in the Draft Report.—Amendment proposed, to leave out the words, "It also appears that the number of troops ordered to be retained in the command might have been so distributed as to avoid overcrowding"—(Colonel *Herbert*).—Question, That those words stand part of the paragraph, put, and *negatived.* —Amendment proposed, to insert the words, "It also appears that information in possession of the War Department led that Department to believe that the troops ordered to be retained in the command between China and Japan might have been so distributed as to avoid overcrowding"—(Marquis of *Hartington*)—instead thereof.—Question, That those words be there inserted, put, and *agreed to.*—Amendment proposed, at the end of the last amendment, to insert the words, "The reasons why General Guy was unable so to distribute them are stated in paragraph 15 of this Report, and in his letter of the 23d May 1866."—Question put, That those words be there inserted.—The Committee divided;

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 5.
Mr. Adderley.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major Anson.	Marquis of Hartington.
General Dunne.	Lord John Hay.
Colonel Herbert.	Mr. Trevelyan.
Major O'Reilly.	Sir H. Verney.
Major General Lord H. Percy.	
Mr. F. Stanley.	

Amendment proposed, at the end of the proposed paragraph, to add the words, "They are, however, of opinion, that further instructions, explaining the views as to the various arrangements which were contemplated by the Department at home, and the grounds which it was considered might render their adoption desirable, far from limiting General

Guy's discretion would have enlightened and strengthened him in its exercise"—(Major *O'Reilly*).—Question put, That those words be there added.—The Committee divided:

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Adderley.	Lord F. Cavendish.
Major Anson.	Marquis of Hartington.
General Dunne.	Lord John Hay.
Colonel Herbert.	Major General Lord H. Percy.
Major O'Reilly.	
Mr. F. Stanley.	
Mr. Trevelyan.	
Sir H. Verney.	

Question That the proposed paragraph, as amended, be inserted in the Draft Report, put, and *agreed to.*

Paragraph 64, *disagreed to.*

Amendment proposed, after the last paragraph to insert the following paragraph:—"With regard to the hospital accommodation at Hong Kong, and more especially with reference to the hospital ship 'Hercules,' it seems that, in spite of the representation of General Guy, in his letter of the 11th January 1865, and a letter of the Horse Guards of the 10th March, upon the same subject, the War Office did not apply to the Admiralty for a hospital ship till the 27th April; they received the answer from the Admiralty on the 3d May, and, after the interval of a fortnight (on the 17th May), the War Office informs the Horse Guards that it does not intend to incur the expense of replacing the 'Hercules' by a vessel sent from this country, and that a note had been made of the necessity of providing additional hospital accommodation at that station when an opportunity occurs. The Horse Guards, on the 13th November 1865, again urged upon the War Office the necessity of another hospital ship at Hong Kong; and, after another interval of nearly two months the War Office informed the Horse Guards, on the 5th January 1866, that, in consequence of the temporary hire of two houses for hospital purposes, Lord De Grey did not consider it necessary to take any further steps at present for providing additional hospital accommodation at Hong Kong. It would be well to call the attention of the House to the fact, that, in consequence of no decision being arrived at by the War Office, the responsibility of providing additional hospital accommodation devolved upon the local authorities at Hong Kong; and that the hospital accommodation to be depended upon is exactly the same as at the commencement of 1865"—(Major *Anson*).—Question, That this paragraph be inserted in the proposed Report, put and *negatived.*

Amendment proposed, after the last amendment to insert the following paragraphs:—"The Horse Guards, on 2d April 1863, applied to the War Office to drain the paddy fields on the Kowloon Peninsular, enclosing reports from Dr. Currie and Dr. Home. Answered by War Office 27th April, stating that a report had been called for. Horse Guards, 9th July, urging erection of barracks on sanitary grounds. Answered by War Office nine weeks after, stating difficulties, and that on account of funds being wanted no trial hut could be erected till 1864–65. Horse Guards, 22d September, strongly urges haste and the importance of subject. Answered by War Office, that it had been referred to Colonial Office. The Horse Guards, 5th January, again urged the necessity of draining paddy fields and building barracks on sanitary grounds. Answered, on 14th January, that Royal Engineers had been again ordered to report on paddy fields. Horse Guards, on same day, 14th January, in consequence of further reports, again urges on consideration of War Office the necessity of action. Answered, 29th January, that a trial hut has been ordered to be built, but that drainage works must await report. Horse Guards, on 6th February, again urge necessity of drainage. Answer of War Office, 23d April, that they are awaiting reports on subject. Your Committee are of opinion that much greater expedition and energy on the part of the War Office might have been shown with regard to the drainage, and cannot refrain from expressing their astonishment at the time consumed in negotiations with the Colonial Office with regard to the appropriation of Kowloon, more especially when it is recollected that Kowloon was required for Imperial military purposes"—(Major *Anson*).—Question, That this paragraph be inserted in the proposed Report, put, and *negatived.*

Postponed paragraphs *agreed to.*

Question,—That this Report as amended be the Report of the Committee to the House, put, and *agreed to.*

Ordered To Report, together with the Minutes of Evidence.

EXPENSES OF WITNESSES.

NAME of WITNESS.	Profession or Condition.	From whence Summoned.	Number of Days absent from Home, under Orders of Committee.	Expenses of Journey to London and back.	Allowance during Absence from Home.	TOTAL Expenses allowed to Witness.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
* William Sankey - -	Colonel 9th Regiment -	London -	8	Nil.	8 8 –	8 8 –
William Snell - - -	Surgeon 99th Regiment	Edinburgh -	8	7 – –	8 8 –	15 8 –
Albert Walker - - -	Captain 99th Regiment.	Enfield - -	3	– 15 –	3 3 –	3 18 –
*Augustus Frederick Jenner	Colonel 2d-11th Regiment.	London -	5	Nil.	5 5 –	5 5 –
William Harris Burland -	Captain 2d-9th Regiment.	Newent, Gloucester.	7	3 7 6	7 7 –	15 14 6
James Bevan Edwards -	Major, R. E. - -	Liverpool -	3	3 18 –	3 3 –	7 1 –
Hampden Moody - -	Colonel, R. E. - -	Bournemouth and Belfast.	4	2 6 10	4 4 –	6 10 10
J. C. Rowland - - -	Superintendent of Stores	Portsmouth -	3	1 18 –	3 3 –	5 1 –
				TOTAL - - £.		67 6 4

* These witnesses, though in London when summoned, were prevented from leaving, by order of the Committee.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Thursday, 19*th April* 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Adderley.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major Anson.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Lord Frederick Cavendish.	Colonel North.
Mr. Dalglish.	Major General Lord Henry Percy.
General Dunne.	Mr. Trevelyan.
Lord John Hay.	Sir Harry Verney.

COLONEL NORTH, IN THE CHAIR.

WILLIAM SNELL, ESQ., called in; and Examined.

W. Snell, Esq. 19 April 1866.

1. *Chairman.*] YOU are the Surgeon of the 99th Regiment, I believe?—Yes.

2. And also the author of a report that is contained in a Blue Book which forms Volume 5th of the Statistical Sanitary and Medical Reports?—Yes.

3. What is your opinion of the climate of Hong Kong upon the European constitution?—Hong Kong, being situated within the tropics, a residence there must, as in all tropical countries, have a debilitating effect on the European constitution. But there are certain conditions which constitute the climate of Hong Kong a climate *per se*, and which do not exist in other tropical climates; first, there is some peculiarity of the soil, which is a red yellowish clay, intermixed with disintegrated granite, and which, even when undisturbed, contains and gives off the miasmatic poison of ordinary intermittent fever; and when disturbed gives rise, in those exposed to its influence, to remittent fever of a low typhoid type, highly and rapidly fatal in its results, which type of fever proved so notoriously fatal in the early days of the settlement. I may mention that in the town of Victoria——

4. That is Hong Kong, is not it?—Yes, the Island is called Hong Kong, and the town is called Victoria. In the town of Victoria, fever of this type, as contracted there, is now entirely unknown, and fever of any kind is exceedingly uncommon; other tropical diseases being also far from high in their average. The town of Victoria, although situated to leeward of the prevailing south-west wind during the hottest season, now that its site is built over, and there being no fresh excavations going forward, and the virgin soil being also covered by houses, roads, gardens, &c., and well planted with the trees, and being also well drained and supplied abundantly with water, I look upon as a healthier town than most others in the eastern tropics. I may mention that in the early settlement many isolated and elevated spots away from the town were selected for their beauty and eligibility as sites for the erection of dwelling houses. These had all to be abandoned on account of the deadly nature of the fever by which the inhabitants were stricken down. Some of these spots have, within the last few years, been again built upon, and much of the sickness amongst the civilians in 1865 I consider due to the sites of their residences. The houses hired by the Colonial Government for, and occupied by, the officers of the Mint, on Morrison's Hill, overlooking the swampy Happy Valley, where fever committed such ravages, is the old site of an abandoned dwelling vacated on account of former unhealthiness. A temporary residence of, say, two days a week, at the new summer settlement of Pokefelum, to windward of the island, was also a fruitful source of fever in the summer of 1865 to the civil inhabitants, as round nearly every new bungalow cuttings and excavations, to form gardens and terraces, were going on. And among those who spent from Saturday to Monday there, I know numerous cases of low typhoid fever, and two deaths therefrom, amongst a very small community. Of others, not exposed to the same influences, not one suffered similiarly. Secondly, I consider exposure to the direct rays of the sun in Hong Kong is more peculiarly disastrous in inducing disease than in most other tropical places. All exposure and fatigue should be avoided by Europeans who wish to retain their health. Sunstroke, fever, and affections of the liver and bowels, are sure to follow undue exposure, even when only temporary. Variations of temperature during the winter, which are very sudden and great—from 10° to 12°—are apt to cause chills, and thereby induce disease.

5. From what you have said, I understand you consider that exposure to the night air is, of course, a most fruitful source of disease?—Yes, exposure to the night air should at all times be avoided.

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avoided. The variations of temperature during the winter months at night are very great, and I consider the fever poison more active between sundown and sunrise.

6. Have you observed that those who are not exposed to the night air, such as the band, the orderlies, the staff serjeants, and even prisoners, remained healthy, and were less liable to fever than those who were at their duty?—During the time that the 99th Regiment were stationed in Victoria, Hong Kong, I noticed immunity from fever of all men who were not liable to night exposure, namely, the staff sergeants, the hospital staff, the orderlies, the men of the band, messengers, privates in staff employ, and others.

7. What is your opinion of the position of the Murray Barracks at Hong Kong, and of the bamboo and mat huts at Kowloon?—The position of the Murray Barracks was ill chosen, it being in a deep ravine, whereby the rapid and free circulation of air is, to a certain extent, curtailed, but the buildings are excellent, and the roadways leading from one part of the barracks to another are covered in, so that good protection is afforded against exposure to the sun. No man going from one part of the Murray Barracks to the other need ever go in the sun at all.

8. When were they built?—I believe about the year 1849. I do not think I am competent to offer any opinion upon that exactly.

9. In what year were you there?—I was first of all in Hong Kong in 1860, and afterwards in 1863.

10. One thousand eight hundred and sixty was the time that Kowloon was purchased, was it not?—Yes, I was there when the troops were first stationed in Kowloon.

11. Lord *John Hay.*] I think the barracks at Hong Kong were built in 1849?—Yes, about 1849. The huts at Kowloon were, in their construction, never fit for Europeans to inhabit, if any regard for their health was to be taken into consideration. They were simple mat huts on bamboo or pole frames, with a boarded floor raised some three feet from the ground. They had no verandahs and no means of communicating with each other or with the cook houses, latrines, &c., without passing into the open air, and under the direct rays of the sun.

12. *Chairman.*] Are you now talking of the huts at Hong Kong?—No, at Kowloon. I have given a general idea of the barracks at Hong Kong. You also mentioned in your question the huts at Kowloon. The situation of the huts was irregular, and as the natural contour of the ground would allow, so that some huts were nearly 1,000 yards from the others, and all communication between the huts was, of necessity, conducive to exposure. They were built in no form, either a square or anything else. If the Committee like, I should be very happy to lay a plan of Kowloon before them (*producing the plan*). I should be very happy to present this plan to the Committee, and I have some photographs here of Hong Kong and different places, which I should be very happy to lend to the Committee for their use if they would tend, in any way, to assist them.

13. Sir *Harry Verney.*] What is the distance of Hong Kong from this point (*pointing to the plan*)?—I have some photographs here that, I think, will show it; the distance, I should think, from this, the nearest point to Hong Kong, was about from 1,400 to 1,500 yards; that is to the nearest shore there.

14. *Chairman.*] Do these figures upon the plan denote height?—They denote the contour line; that pink is the War Department boundary; those are the huts occupied by the 99th Regiment; and those are the huts occupied by the Royal Engineers.

15. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Are those feet or yards above the sea?—Feet above the sea. There is a view of Hong Kong from a portion of the harbour (*producing a photograph*); here is a view of Kowloon, from Hong Kong (*producing another photograph*); this is Kowloon. This corresponds to that point on the plan (*explaining the photograph*); here is Kowloon, from behind, with Hong Kong in the distance (*producing another photograph*); this is Kowloon, looking towards Hong Kong.

16. Lord *John Hay.*] Looking from the north, then?—Yes.

17. All the town of Victoria here, you say, is comparatively healthy?—Comparatively healthy now; it was not formerly.

18. This is the high ground of Hong Kong, is not it?—Yes.

19. It stands between Victoria and the sea breeze, does not it?—Yes, it stands between Victoria and the sea breeze during the south-western winds.

20. *Chairman.*] Then Victoria is to the north-east of the island of Hong Kong?—Yes, or rather the north; you could scarcely say the north-east.

21. In the direction of Kowloon?—Yes.

22. And within three-quarters of a mile?—Yes; here is the Happy Valley (*pointing to the photograph*) before those houses were built; it shows the top of Morrison's Hill before they built those houses, with the remains of the old dwelling-houses there.

23. Lord *John Hay.*] When was that built?—It was finished in the beginning of 1863.

24. What was it built for?—It was built for dwelling-houses.

25. Who built it; was it built by Mr. Mathieson?—Yes; it was built by Jardine Mathieson merely as a speculation. That is the Government House (*pointing to photograph*); these are merchants' offices (Heard & Co.)

26. Sir *Harey Verney.*] What is the height of the mountain at Hong Kong?—One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four feet above the level of the sea; that is the height of Victoria Peak.

27. *Chairman.*] Have you finished what you have to say with regard to that map and the huts?—Yes.

28. With regard to the barracks, was there any accommodation for the married soldiers?—In the Murray Barracks, at Hong Kong, the staff sergeants had a room each in the canteen building; the colour sergeants had a room off their companies' barrack rooms; but beyond that there was no accommodation whatever for married soldiers.

29. Then, in point of fact, it was one sergeant of a company and the colour sergeant who had a separate room?—That is all.

30. And none of the non-commissioned officers, except them or private soldiers, had one?—No, there was no room. The 99th had very few women; and as regards the few whose husbands had to be with head-quarters, accommodation had

had of necessity to be given them on the ground floor, which is at all times objectionable. Your question refers to Hong Kong; you do not ask about Kowloon now, as I understand.

31. I meant at the permanent barracks?—Beyond what I have stated, there was no accommodation for married soldiers.

32. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Where was the accommodation given to them on the ground floor?—In places that had been store-rooms. No men slept on the ground floor, but some of the married people had to sleep on the ground floor, because they had no other accommodation.

33. *Chairman.*] Is it your opinion that that was very pernicious to their health?—No doubt of it; we never got any women over in Hong Kong unless it could not be avoided. I do not think in the 99th we had more than 15 married women altogether. For the most part, the wives were left in India in 1859 when the regiment came to China, and a good many of them died at Dum Dum; the most of the men never saw their wives again.

34. In the mat huts at Kowloon, were there quarters for the women?—Amongst the huts at Kowloon, there were four manilla huts that had been built in Manilla during the expedition; they were heavy wooden huts, and these had been handed over to our women and children; they had a kind of second mat roof over them; they were the only ones that had a second roof at all. They were badly lighted and badly ventilated, and were very far from being proper dwellings for anybody.

35. With regard to the drainage and sewerage in connexion with the barracks, were they properly carried out?—The ordinary drainage was good, but I always considered, and I still consider now, unless they are altered, that the position of both officers' and men's privies, closed in as they were between the ranges of barrack buildings, was in the highest degree objectionable. The officers' privies, from the shape of the drain, and the scanty supply of water, have continued for years the most offensive source of discomfort within about 20 yards of the officers' quarters. Monthly representations were made, and special reports furnished by me on more than one occasion upon the subject.

36. Sir *Harry Verney.*] To whom were those representations and reports made?—I had only two channels of communication; I could only as the regimental surgeon, communicate with and report to the commanding officer and the principal medical officer. It was for them to carry it further.

37. *Chairman.*] And you did report this to both of them?—Yes; there is a monthly sanitary report, which every surgeon in charge of a regiment has to send in; and there never was one of those reports sent in by me, while I was in Hong Kong, in which those privies were not brought forward, besides special reports on the subject.

38. Was anything done in the way of a remedy?—No effectual remedy had been attempted up to 1865. They had put on and turned into the drain another small supply of water, and instead of having all the stench inside the place you went into, they carried an air-shaft through the roof, taking it up to the first verandah by the officers' quarters; but there was no cessation of the evil.

39. Can you speak as to the whole time from 1860 to 1865, and say that no remedy was applied?—Yes, I can speak to the state of things in 1860, though I was not in charge of the barracks then. I have used the same conveniences all the time, and they were as offensive in 1865, when I left them, as they were in 1860.

40. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] When did you begin to report?—In 1863.

41. And you reported continuously up to when?—Up to the time when the 99th Regiment vacated the Murray Barracks in September 1864, fully 16 to 18 months.

42. *Chairman.*] Are you talking now of Kowloon, or of Hong Kong?—I am speaking of the Murray Barracks.

43. Lord *John Hay.*] You were describing the healthy part of it?—Yes, I was describing the healthy part of it.

44. *Chairman.*] Have you any remarks to make about the clothing?—None at all. The clothing of the 99th Regiment was most suitable. In that climate three different descriptions of clothing are absolutely necessary to suit the variations of the temperature at the different seasons, and the changes between the day heat and the night cold. First of all you must have English clothing, namely, cloth tunic, shell jacket, and English winter trousers; secondly, you require a suit of serge, consisting of a loose serge tunic and trousers of the same material; and thirdly, you require cotton karkee trousers and loose tunic. I may mention that flannel shirts were always worn, summer and winter. A wicker helmet with a white cover and purgaree is absolutely indispensable.

45. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Is that worn?—Yes; and a forage cap can be worn at night. All these the men of the 99th had. But I may mention that helmets are matters which are supplied regimentally; and I know that when the relief of the Artillery, the draft of the 67th, came out they were, I may almost say, months before they got helmets.

46. *Chairman.*] But in the case of a regiment already out there, when the time for the issue of shakos comes, are shakos served out to them?—I do not exactly know how that is, but when the helmets have to be procured, in the first instance, there is a great delay; they are not ready for a regiment arriving upon the spot.

47. Who pays for the helmet?—I think the soldier does, but he gets a certain compensation for his shako.

48. Major *Anson.*] Does the compensation for the shako cover the expense of it?—I think so. I think the helmet only costs a dollar, or a dollar and a half; but my impression is, that on a regiment first arriving out there, not knowing anything at all about it, it would be a month or six weeks before they could get helmets.

49. Mr. *Trevelyan.*] Do they not keep a regimental store?—No; they are supplied regimentally, by the quartermaster of the regiment.

50. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] They are made of wicker?—Yes; and they have a white cover.

51. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Is not it the custom to have umbrellas?—Every man exposed during the day, and having to leave barracks, ordinarily carries an umbrella. Every one employed on exposed duty had umbrellas. I consider them indispensably necessary.

52. Have you heard that the umbrellas have been

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been taken away?—I have heard a rumour to that effect.

53. Do you approve of that?—Certainly not.

54. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Were they taken away while you were there?—No.

55. Lord *John Hay.*] Is there any foundation for that report?—I do not know. I know there was a draft of the 67th out there who had no helmets and no umbrellas for weeks.

56. *Chairman.*] How long did they go on and do their duty?—They were all stricken down with fever. I shall be able to give some evidence about it when the time comes.

57. In a correspondence which has been laid before this Committee, almost all the principal medical officers have stated that they consider that from six to seven nights in bed are requisite for a European soldier; what number of nights in bed had the men of the 99th, generally speaking, while you were quartered at Hong Kong and Kowloon?—The average number was hardly over three nights in bed for corporals and privates; the serjeants had a little more, sometimes five nights.

58. Do you agree in opinion with the principal medical officers, that from six to seven nights in bed are necessary?—Most decidedly, certainly not one less. These are circumstances also which were mentioned month by month in the monthly sanitary report; there were remonstrances always made in that report every month; I drew the attention of the commanding officer and the principal medical officer to this, and I was always answered that there were certain duties to be done and that they must be done.

59. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Was there ever any report made with reference to the number of sentries?—Perhaps you are not aware that it is only a medical officer's duty to remonstrate for excessive work, and not to go into detail in the matter.

60. *Chairman.*] Do you think that duties requiring labour or exposure during hot weather can be safely performed by Europeans?—No exposure and no labour of any fatiguing kind should be thrown on Europeans in summer. A European cannot labour and be exposed without ultimately losing his health.

61. Do you consider the means of recreation sufficient?—Yes; at Hong Kong there were two covered skittle alleys, one American bowling alley, covered in, one covered-in gymnasium, well equipped, a cricket ground, and bats, &c., for the game, from the 1st of November to the 1st of April, which is the only season when they can play cricket.

62. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Was there any plunge bath?—We had the sea.

63. Did the men bathe in the sea?—Yes; there were bathing parades twice a week, if not three times. Then there were two billiard tables and two bagatelle boards, and draughts, chess, backgammon, and numerous other games which the men could enjoy at the Soldiers' Institute. But I may mention that workshops would be a great boon; they are very much wanted, on the Indian principle, which was introduced by Colonel Robertson, of the 6th Regiment, and adopted by Sir Hugh Rose. But however willing a commanding officer might be in Hong Kong to set on foot such a desirable measure, there is not available room at present of any description to commence such an undertaking, although plenty of ground exists in the barrack square to build on if such a thing were sanctioned.

64. *Chairman.*] Then it is an affair of expense?—It is an affair merely of the erection of the buildings.

65. Lord *John Hay.*] You say that they might be erected in the barrack square?—In the barrack square or more properly enclosure.

66. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Was there much drill going on?—Certainly not.

67. What were the hours of drill?—They never had drills except in the mornings early, and in the winter time; there was a parade drill at five o'clock in the afternoon.

68. Did the drills last long?—No; they lasted for half-an-hour or three-quarters of an hour; in the 99th Regiment, while I was out there, there never was a drill of any kind that I could call fatiguing, or such as in any way to harass the soldiers.

69. Is the drill hour being in the morning better than its being in the afternoon?—Yes; I think so.

70. *Chairman.*] Did you find that the health of the prisoners in the garrison prison was better than that of the men at their duty?—The garrison prisoners were always the most healthy men in garrison, and hardly ever suffered from fever; I attribute this to their having every night in bed, thereby avoiding night exposure, and to the regular life they were compelled to lead, with the moderate amount of labour they had daily to perform. When the 99th were stricken down by fever at Kowloon, after September 1864, the ill-behaved who had brought the regiment into nominal discredit were in the garrison cells at Hong Kong and in the civil gaol there, where they remained in good health and free from fever, whilst their peaceable comrades were suffering from fever and other diseases at Kowloon.

71. Then, in point of fact, you attribute the health of the prisoners being better than that of the men on duty, to the men on duty having, in the first place only, as you say, three nights in bed in the week?—Yes.

72. And, secondly, to their being exposed to the night air?—Yes; and to the prisoners having also good accommodation, and being well housed in every way.

73. Lord *John Hay.*] You mentioned, also, their leading a more regular life?—Yes.

74. You mean that they did not get drunk?—I mean that they could not expose themselves, or take over fatigue in any one way. I have no doubt that operated also; they could not get spirits or intoxicating liquor of any description.

75. They could not do so when they were in confinement?—Not while they were in confinement.

76. *Chairman.*] Did you consider the drainage in the hospital buildings at Hong Kong satisfactory?—No, it never was. All the waterclosets were offensive, and some of them could not be used. The drains too, such as they were, emptied themselves into the sea very little below high-water mark, close to the hospital, and the emanations therefrom were offensive—sometimes very offensive.

77. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Can you tell me how many cubic feet a-piece the men in the barracks had?—About 651.

78. On the average?—Yes.

79. *Chairman.*] In this report of yours, you state

state that you consider that the high rate of fever, compared with the preceding year, is attributable to the cessation for seven months of the issue of quinine daily. By whose order was it discontinued, and do you know for what reason? —I can give you the history of it, but I do not know the exact reason for it.

80. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Before you go into that subject, let me ask you whether those barracks were built after any sanitary measures had been taken; were they built on plans sent out from the War Office in this country?—I believe that the barracks at Hong Kong were built by General d'Aguilar, out of the Canton indemnity money, and at no cost to the Home Government. But I may say, at the same time, that in their general construction they are as fine barracks as any I have seen in any part of the world. They contain as fine barrack rooms, and are as well ventilated, or would have been so, if they had been on another site, as I have ever seen.

81. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] You do not know by whom the plans were drawn?—I have no idea.

82. Do you know in what year the barracks were built?—I have said that I think they were built in 1849.

83. *Chairman.*] Then our country was not at the expense of building those barracks?—I believe not, but I am only speaking from my general impression.

84. Lord *John Hay.*] You said that they were built from the indemnity money?—Yes, from the indemnity money from the war of 1842.

85. You say that you do not approve of the site of these barracks. What site would you recommend, or rather, what would you have recommended?—I think I should have recommended some elevated site; for instance, where the cathedral is now, or one of those plateaux higher up, where you would have had a free circulation of air all round the barracks, and where they would have been perfectly open and standing out by themselves.

86. That you think is a healthier part of Hong Kong; are the people who live in that vicinity more healthy than those who live below?—No; I do not think in itself that there is one portion more healthy or more unhealthy than another in Hong Kong; but I think I would not build my house in Hong Kong down in a hollow, if I had a nice knoll or open space to build it on. Besides that, the barracks are built in a ravine, where you have always a river, as it were, sweeping down behind you, leaving its tricklings all along, and all the damp percolating the soil from there, must necessarily come down on the barracks. It is the circulation of air that I go by.

87. There is a very large drain there, is there not?—Yes.

88. It is a built drain?—Yes, a beautifully built drain; there is nothing arising from that.

89. Therefore, the water runs off, does it not? —Yes, in the immediate neighbourhood of the barracks there is nothing of the kind, but there are many pools behind the barracks. However, I do not consider in any way that the swampy ground or anything of that sort has to do with it; I object to the site on the ground of the want of a free circulation of air.

90. In reference to its being built in a hollow ravine; is not there a great deal of air coming down that ravine?—No.

91. Do you think that it is a less airy position than others?—Yes; it is a less airy position than others that I know, certainly.

92. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Is it not the case that, in the winter, it is excessively cold in Hong Kong?—The thermometer often falls very low; I have seen the minimum thermometer at 45° during the night.

93. Then a barrack that was built for a very hot country would be extremely uncomfortable and bad in the winter, would it not?—Yes; these barracks are built for a hot country, but you have the means, by closing the glass windows, of turning your summer barracks into good winter barracks.

94. That could be done?—Yes, it is done.

95. *Chairman.*] Will you now proceed with your statement about the discontinuance of quinine?—Up to the 28th November 1862 an issue was made daily of an ounce of quinine wine, which consisted of common Cape wine containing two grains of quinine, to each man. The supply of this, which had been sent out for the expedition of 1860, ran short, and the authorities at home refused, I believe, to send out more, when the issue of quinine ceased altogether. I was not in China at that time. I assumed medical charge of the 99th Regiment about the end of April 1863, and the number of fever cases led me to recommend the re-issue of quinine, which, after some trouble, I obtained authority to have issued, mixed with water and acid. The men did not relish this, as they called it "physic." I then wrote for authority to add a small portion of rum to this, and to make it a ration. I was told by Dr. Home, then the principal medical officer, that this was to be granted; but it never was issued.

96. It never was granted?—No, rum was never added to it. The way in which the men got their quinine was this: the colour-sergeants got a bottle, and by regimental orders every man, when he got out of bed in the morning, got his certain allowance. Whilst it was wine it was eagerly sought after, but when it was only mixed with water every man shirked it who could.

97. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] What do you suppose was about the value of a dose; what did it cost?—There are, I think, 480 grains in an ounce, and I suppose the price of quinine, calculated out there (the price in London being 8*s.* 6*d.*), would be about 10*s.* an ounce; the price of the dose remains to be calculated.

98. How much is the wine a bottle, do you know?—I think I calculated that the cost of adding a little rum to the water and quinine would come to something under one halfpenny a man.

99. Lord *John Hay.*] A halfpenny each dose? —Yes; I have not got the calculation with me.

100. Were they to drink that rum the first thing in the morning, when they got out of bed? —Yes, it was only a little over a teaspoonful mixed with some water; it would give a colour and a taste to the thing, and induce the soldiers to take it; it was not in the quantity of an intoxicating dram.

101. *Chairman.*] However, you consider that the not having this issued to the men was the cause of the great increase of fever among the men at that time?—No doubt of it.

102. Lord *John Hay.*] Are there not some strong objections to the continuous use of quinine? —I have never heard any.

103. I mean

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103. I mean during long periods?—I never heard any.

104. Does not it make people deaf?—That is when it is taken in excessive doses, and in climates where there is not what they call a tolerance of quinine. If a person is afflicted with intermittent fever, and lives in a climate where quinine acts as a preventive against fever, there is something in the constitution that enables a person to stand very large doses of it without any inconvenience, whereas a person in England taking a third of the same dose would be rendered deaf and stupid altogether.

105. Have you heard that out in China men have suffered from deafness from taking quinine in that way?—Yes, temporary deafness; it is a very common thing for a man in hospital to take large doses of quinine to check an attack, and the chance is that he would be deaf for three or four days; but that would not happen if it was taken in a small quantity like this. I do not think that it would affect a man more than drinking a cup of coffee.

106. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] You were not in China when the issue of quinine was made in wine, were you?—Not after 1860. During the expedition in 1860 the soldiers used to get it so. I was not there with the 99th Regiment as the regimental surgeon then.

107. But you had the experience of being with the troops when it was issued with wine?—Yes; and I had also the experience of the officers and sergeants in the regiment as to how eagerly it was sought after by the men as wine.

108. How much did they get?—They got an ounce of this mixture; an ounce is half a wine glassful. The men at Hong Kong of the 99th Regiment got two grains daily; those at Kowloon got four.

109. Was the issue of quinine in wine preferable in your view to the issue of it, as you proposed afterwards, in spirits?—I think that wine would be preferable, but there was no wine in the country, and there was plenty of rum in the commissariat stores. I adapted my recommendation to what I knew could be got on the spot.

110. *Chairman.*] There would be no difficulty in getting Cape wine, would there?—They would have to send for it.

111. The only difficulty was that it would have to be sent for?—Yes.

112. Lord *John Hay.*] Should you recommend quinine always being issued to the troops, whether there was fever prevailing at the time or not, in those particular parts of the world?—No, excepting in peculiar cases; it should always be in store, so that if required it could be given upon the recommendation of a medical officer. I certainly would not say that it should always be issued.

113. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Do you suppose that any 12 months would pass without your considering it desirable to issue it in that way?—No, I think that in some portion of the 12 months it would be desirable that it should be issued.

114. *Chairman.*] You do not know by whom it was discontinued, do you?—It was discontinued, because there was no more quinine wine. I was shown a letter from the Director General of the Army Medical Department, saying that no more would be sent out, and that they must use it with water.

115. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Was any reason stated in that letter?—No, I am not aware of any.

116. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Was it, in your opinion, better as a medicine when it was mixed with water and acid, than with wine?—I do not think that the wine would have any medicinal effect. I do not think there would be any difference in its action.

117. The acid would make it better, would it not?—You must have the acid to dissolve it in the wine, it is not soluble in wine or water.

118. *Chairman.*] Were you on the staff in the expedition of 1860?—I was staff assistant surgeon.

119. Do you consider Kowloon, in its present state, as seriously injurious to the European constitution, and if so, will you be so good as to state your reasons for entertaining that opinion?—A residence at Kowloon of men of the 99th Regiment for any period, say over a month or six weeks (I mean before any cuttings or excavations were commenced there), was pretty sure to be followed by attacks of intermittent and remittent fever, the peculiar fever producing influences of the soil, which I have already alluded to in reference to Hong Kong, being sufficient to account for this in men who had been for over three years in the south of China; if other predisposing causes of fever, such as bad and insufficient barrack or hut accommodation, exposure to the sun's rays, and proximity to low garden lands, where irrigation and rank vegetation were alternate, had not existed as well. The whole of this (*pointing to the plan*) consists of garden and paddy lands all round here everywhere.

120. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Is that cultivated according to the Chinese fashion?—Human ordure was the manure which was generally used, and highly offensive it was to the senses.

121. And also unhealthy?—There are great differences of opinion about that; it is very unpleasant, and I should certainly say not healthy. I would not attribute too much to that. I think ordinary irrigation in the paddy fields might have caused as great discomforts.

122. Lord *John Hay.*] It is the system that prevails throughout China, is it not?—It is the system that prevails throughout China; there was nothing exceptional here.

123. It is not regarded in China as an unhealthy process, is it?—No.

124. *Chairman.*] What is your opinion of the sanatorium which was established at Victoria Peak?—I am sorry to say it proved an utter failure.

125. Lord *John Hay.*] When was it established?—It was commenced to be built in 1860, and I think it was first opened in 1862. I think not before that. It was a hospital hut.

126. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] What was the site of it?—It was under the Peak; not so high as the Peak; about 1,670 feet above the level of the sea. I am sorry to say that it proved an utter failure; nearly every case sent was attacked with diarrhœa of an intractable nature, and all medical cases were aggravated rather than improved. I consider that four deaths out of 17 cases were accelerated thereby.

127. Lord *John Hay.*] When was this; about what period?—It was opened in September, and shut up at the end of November; it was open during the hot season, in the August or September.

128. *Chairman.*] What do you consider the worst periods of the year at Kong Kong for Europeans?—From the middle of May till, certainly,

tainly, the first 10 days in September; you may say from the middle of May to the middle of September are the hottest and most trying months in the year.

129. Then any troops arriving in that period would, of course, be exposed to greater sickness than at any other time?—I do not think that any troops ought ever to be sent to China earlier than the middle of October or later than the middle of January.

130. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Was this a barrack that was tried and found not to answer?—It was a hospital barrack; it was very well built, and, as far as accommodation goes, very good.

131. It was established about three years ago, as I understand?—It was commenced in 1860, and, I think, it was occupied in 1862 and 1863. I am speaking of my experience of it in 1863. The experience was not repeated in 1864; the results were too dangerous for it to be tried again.

132. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Have you served in India?—I have never, for any length of time, been in India.

133. Was the experience of the effect of sending the sick up to this high station similar to what you know, either from your experience or from what you have heard, has occurred in India, on sending the sick up to the hill stations in India?—No; quite different; that may be accounted for, first of all, by the soil of the island of Hong Kong and that neighbourhood; the sick were up there, mostly in the clouds, in a very damp atmosphere, and exposed to the whole of the malarious influences of the actual soil around them.

134. Lord *John Hay.*] Do you mean rock or soil?—Soil; the same influences of the soil acted upon them that acted upon the Europeans when Hong Kong was first inhabited; I do not, in my remarks about the sanatorium, class India with China in the least; I talk of China by itself.

135. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] I believe it is the case in India that the sick are apt to suffer from diarrhœa when they are sent up to the hill stations?—Yes; in the cold weather.

136. Was there any floating hospital during the time you were in Hong Kong?—Up to the end of 1862 there was a hulk called the "Hercules," which had been used for many years as a floating hospital.

137. Had you any experience of the success or the contrary of that floating hospital?—It was very beneficial indeed, but the "Hercules" became so rotten and dilapidated that she had to be moved about two and a-half miles from the other hospital, and she fell into disuse, and it was only in emergencies that she was used; I look upon a floating hospital at Hong Kong as almost indispensable.

138. Did either you or the principal medical officers, to your knowledge, make any recommendations upon that head?—I believe several recommendations were sent home to England to have another vessel sent out in place of the "Hercules."

139. Were those recommendations attended to?—I have no idea; it would not fall within my province as a regimental medical officer at all.

140. Lord *John Hay.*] With regard to the healthiness of the top of the hill, are there not many people who live at the top of the Victoria Peak, higher up?—There is one signal man.

141. Is not it considered a healthy position there?—I think not; I do not know anybody who ever went up to try it.

142. *Chairman.*] However the result was, that the sanatorium was a failure?—The sanatorium was a failure. The minutiæ of the 17 cases which I detailed in my report were sent home, and are in the army medical department office here in a tabular form.

143. What is it used for now; is it entirely abandoned?—Yes; I think so.

144. Have you any remark to make upon the delay and uncertainty in the despatch of invalids from Hong Kong?—Yes. In 1863, about 50 broken-down men of the 99th Regiment were passed by an invaliding Board in May, as unfit to remain in the country. They were kept during the summer to pine and drop off for want of transport. This was caused by the Admiral being at Japan, as all arrangements had to be made through or by him.

145. In what year was this?—In 1863. In 1864, authority was obtained from the Secretary of State for War to send four invalids a month by the overland mail steamer. This was done in urgent cases on several occasions, but the results of the voyage on those cases I never saw or heard of. The men went as second-class passengers at 75 *l.* a head, and were individually responsible for their own care, an arrangement which could hardly be found conducive to satisfactory results. They had medical attendance from the surgeon of the vessel. I believe that there is a new and extended system of Indian transports contemplated by the Isthmus of Suez.

146. Lord *John Hay.*] Were there Government agents on board those vessels?—On board some of them, not all. It would be a very great benefit if a branch line for reliefs and invalids were extended to China, communicating at Point de Galle. The transport for reliefs and invalids under such a system ought to be at least four times during the year.

147. Do you consider it a good way to send invalids through the Red Sea?—Not during the hottest seasons; but the grand thing in a country like China is to get whoever has been stricken down by severe disease out of the country.

148. And you think it better to send them by the Red Sea?—I would send them that way, if no other means existed to send them round the Cape. I think, as a general rule, a Cape voyage might have a better effect; but the great advantage of the overland route for invalids, as sanctioned by the Secretary of State for War, was that you could get the men away once a fortnight or once a month. You could send them away if they were excessively ill; even when they were dying, you could put them on board a steamer, and send them away like civilians.

149. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] When did you receive the permission to send them home in that way?—It was sanctioned in 1863, and it has been carried out on several occasions.

150. Does it exist still?—I believe so; unless it has been cancelled, it does.

151. Lord *John Hay.*] You said that nothing could be done for some time about sending those invalids home, in consequence of the absence of the Admiral in Japan; do you know that of your own knowledge?—I was told so. I have got it in official documents, in reply to my representations; it was stated that communications had been made to the Admiral in Japan;

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that was in reply to my statement that the men were ready to go home.

152. How long had they been ready to go home?—In May 1863 men were passed by the invaliding board, and every month added to the number.

153. *Chairman.*] What is the rule, as it exists now, for getting rid of men; you say the Secretary of State authorised four men per month to be sent home?—Yes, to take advantage of the overland route.

154. Supposing there were 40 men instead of four, what power has a general officer or the principal medical officer, of carrying it out, especially supposing that the Admiral is at Yokohama, or cruising about?—As far as I am aware, none; it would have to go through the senior naval officer on the station, and whether he would take the responsibility or not, is a question.

155. But the military authorities have no power?—As far as I am aware, they have none; the principal medical officer has none; he can only represent to his General. The principal medical officer has no power, except that of recommendation and representation; whether his recommendations are carried out is doubtful.

156. *Chairman.*] I will read to you this part of Dr. Dick's report with regard to the "Hercules," about which a good deal has been said. He says: "There is, besides the hospital hulk, 'Hercules,' which has been used for hospital purposes in emergencies; but as this vessel is not only unseaworthy, but also, occasionally, very leaky, on account of decay in her lower timbers, it has been found expedient by the naval authorities on the spot to moor her in shallow water to meet the very possible danger to the persons on board of her filling and going down; and as her sanitary condition can scarcely be improved by more or less leakage, or the comfort of the sick on board much enhanced by the noise occasioned by the working the pumps 24 hours together, as has occurred from time to time, I do not think she ought to be employed for hospital purposes where it can be possibly avoided; but when it was found necessary to send sick on board during a recent extraordinary outbreak of sickness in the 99th Regiment, the convalescents only were sent. In a climate, however, such as Hong Kong, where extraordinary sickness may at any time prevail, there can be no doubt that a hulk in good repair, moored in the harbour, might prove most useful as a supplementary hospital for the troops, and application has accordingly been made to the authorities in England for such a vessel, as also for an old three-decker, to be used as a supplementary barrack when occasion may require, by the major general commanding." Do you agree with Dr. Dick that these two things would be desirable?—Yes, in every respect.

157. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Do you not think it would be better that the troops, during the bad season, should be quartered, as a matter of course, in hulks?—No; I consider that good barracks would be preferable to hulks under any circumstances.

158. If you have not got the good barracks?—Do you speak of Hong Kong, or Kowloon?

159. Of Hong Kong?—Certainly, if you had no barracks to put them in, hulks would be preferable to anything else you could do; it would be preferable to tents and preferable to temporary huts.

160. But not preferable to barracks?—Certainly not. There is a letter this morning in the newspaper from Colonel Sarjent, of the 95th, who was out in the Buffs afterwards. He writes of Hong Kong as it existed in 1848. With reference to hulks and those things, all that he says is perfectly, in every respect, sound; but he does not know the altered condition of Hong Kong.

161. Lord *John Hay.*] Has not he been there since 1848?—He was out in Canton for a few months.

162. Was not he in the last war?—Yes.

163. He went to the north, did not he?—Yes; but he has not been stationed in Hong Kong, and he does not know the present health statistics at all.

164. Major *Anson.*] Do you think that the troops would be better in hulks than in barracks at Kowloon?—Yes.

165. Would you not think it better to have a ship like the "Melbourne," which was there some years ago, to serve as an hospital ship, and which would be able to take troops out to sea, if there was any epidemic amongst the men at any moment?—Certainly; but there is, or there ought to be, by the Admiralty regulations, a transport always on the station.

166. Can it be used whenever the military authorities wish it to be used?—No.

167. You require one which shall be entirely under the control of the military authorities, do you not?—To have any ship of that description would be a highly commendable arrangement, and it would be perfectly useless, unless it was under the control of the military authorities.

168. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] When you say under the control of the military authorities, you mean, I suppose, so arranged that they could get it when they asked for it?—Yes, that is what I mean.

169. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] And that they could get it at once; that is the main point?—Yes.

170. *Chairman.*] Dr. Dick also says this—"Having referred to the protection from solar influence afforded by the shade of trees as an effective sanitary precaution in this climate, it doubtless has frequently happened that men have been struck down by the fierce rays of the sun, who might now have been alive had such shade existed; but I find also that an impression exists among experienced medical practitioners in this part of China, among a large proportion of the old European settlers who have resided many years in the colony, among the educated and intelligent of the Chinese population in the south of China, that trees exert a highly beneficial influence on the public health in another way. They are believed to possess the property of decomposing the malaria existing in their vicinity, and so contributing to the salubrity of the localities where they grow: and strange as it may seem, the very small sum of 50 *l.* a year inserted in the annual estimates, and intended to cover the expense of planting trees in the localities requiring shade, has been struck out by the home authorities." Does your opinion agree with that, with regard to the shade of trees being beneficial?—I have mentioned that as one means by which the health of Hong Kong has been improved.

171. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Do I understand you that the health of Hong Kong has been

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or that it might be improved by those means?—It has been improved; Hong Kong is very extensively planted with trees.

172. *Chairman.*] You have already stated that there is no accommodation for the women and children. Here is a statement of Dr. Dicks also respecting that. He says, "The barrack accommodation for officers is also very inadequate. At the present time I am informed that as many as three officers are living in the same room in Murray Barracks. Surely this is not a state of things that ought to be allowed to exist in a tropical, or any other climate; and the major-general commanding being fully impressed with the inadequacy of the accommodation, has sanctioned such private houses being hired as will meet the necessary requirements of the service"?—Although the Murray Barracks are excessively fine barracks for the men, they are very bad for the officers. The officers' rooms were very badly ventilated. In the 99th Regiment I have known our junior officers living two in a room, doubled up; there was no other accommodation to be had under the circumstances, and they had both to pay for the same room, I believe.

173. Why did they have to pay for it?—When receiving Indian allowances you have to pay for your quarters. For two rooms I, ranking as a field officer, have had to pay 8 *l.* a month.

174. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Was that paid to a private person?—No, to the Government; it was deducted from my pay.

175. That was the rent they charged you?—It was the rent I had to pay for two rooms.

176. Was it paid to the local government?—No, to the paymaster; and it was paid over to the Government at home, of course.

177. To the War Department?—To the War Department.

178. Marquis of *Hartington.*] That was when the troops were receiving Indian allowances, was not it?—Yes.

179. *Chairman.*] Have you any idea what the subalterns paid?—I think it was about 2 *l.* 10 *s.* for a room.

180. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Do you mean 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per month?—Yes.

181. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] What was the size of the two rooms for which you paid 8 *l.* a month?—They were about the area of this room, but about 10 feet high.

182. The two rooms or the one?—The two rooms were about the superficial area of this room.

183. Each of them?—No; if you divide this superficial area into two, that would give the size of each room.

184. And with a height of 10 feet?—Yes, 10 or 11 feet. The colonel paid less than anybody; he was entitled to five rooms, and if he only got three he only paid in proportion to five.

185. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] But a subaltern paid 2 *l.* 10 *s.* for the half of one room?—Yes, and the colonel, if he only lived in one room, would only pay 2 *l.*

186. Marquis of *Hartington.*] When the Indian allowances ceased, the payment for the rooms ceased too, did it not?—I believe so; I was not there when the Indian allowances ceased; you do not pay for quarters in any other part of the world, except India.

187. Lord *John Hay.*] Rents are very high, are they not, in Hong Kong?—Yes, rents are very high; but then you get very superior accommodation; they are very fine houses.

188. *Chairman.*] It appears that there was a Board ordered by the General Commanding in Chief to sit, to inquire into such matters as would be brought before it; I want to ask if you agree with the different headings of decisions that they came to. The first is, that the return of each detachment from Kowloon to Hong Kong was followed by a considerable increase to the general regular sick list; this is the return, dated November 1864?—On all occasions when a detachment of the 99th Regiment from Kowloon joined head quarters at Hong Kong, a considerable increase to the general sick list, principally from fever, took place; and the detachment proceeding, there, became sickly in about a month or six weeks. I am now speaking of Kowloon as it existed before any excavations or cuttings commenced.

189. That was when coming back from Kowloon to Hong Kong?—When they came back from Kowloon, there was always an increase to the general sick list in the hospital, of those companies. The company, when it went over there, became sickly in about six weeks; if the company had been 12 months at Hong Kong, and had only five or six sick when it went over, it would have 15 to 25 or 30 sick in six weeks at Kowloon.

190. Lord *John Hay.*] It did not matter what time of the year it was?—No; the summer was, in proportion, the worst; but the proportion between Hong Kong and Kowloon kept pretty fair according to the seasons. Both fluctuated according to the seasons, and fluctuated equally.

191. *Chairman.*] The second is that "the mat huts occupied by the troops at Kowloon did not afford sufficient protection from ordinary vicissitudes of weather"?—The huts I always considered as improper and inadequate protection for Europeans.

192. The third is that "extensive marshes and abandoned paddy-fields existed on two sides of the military station"?—There were large tracts of marshy and undrained land which added to the natural unhealthiness of the soil.

193. The fourth is "that the water is of bad quality, and unwholesome in its native condition"?—The water was never good; it was always charged with organic impurities, and it was very far from plentiful.

194. Were any means adopted of improving it or getting it in larger quantities?—The water was taken out of two little mud-holes, or natural kind of wells at the bottom of the valleys; there was no running stream or anything of that kind; every drop of water had to be baled out with a bucket.

195. Was that water for drinking?—For everything; there was no other means of getting water.

196. Could not good water have been brought from a distance?—Not from within our territory at Kowloon.

197. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Was this water that was used, rain water?—No, it was water that was obtained at the bottom of a little gorge or hollow, where water collected.

198. Mr. *Adderley.*] It was surface water, I suppose?—No; it could not be called surface water; there was no direct spring, but there was always water there; it was a kind of surface well.

199. Lord *John Hay.*] How could you have brought water from a distance?—I fancy that by

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an aqueduct, or by pipes, it could be brought from the mountains four miles at the back in the Chinese territory.

200. By four miles of aqueduct?—Yes, or pipes; there is a range of hills there, but it is in China Proper. These mountains (*pointing to a photograph*) are about four miles or so distant; there are large supplies of water all along there.

201. *Chairman.*] The fifth is that "the sanitary condition of Kowloon is and has been unsatisfactory, and that no proper means have been adopted to improve it"?—The general conditions which I have already described were reported monthly whilst the 99th were there, in the ordinary monthly sanitary reports; but no means were ever attempted to be taken to improve it.

202. The Board say that, "amongst other predisposing causes of fever, may be classed undue exposure to solar influence and night duties;" you have fully gone into that?—Yes.

203. Were you at Hong Kong when the 2d battalion of the 20th Regiment was stationed at Kowloon; and can you give any history of the state of health of the regiment on landing, and also on its departure for Japan?—I was stationed in Hong Kong when the 2d battalion of the 20th arrived from Calcutta. They came almost direct from England; they had merely been transhipped at Calcutta, and had come on by the steamer. They arrived at Hong Kong in December 1863, and had to be sent to Kowloon, as no other barracks existed for them. They were a very fine body of as healthy men as I ever saw. Their health continued very fair up to April 1864, when fever appeared among them, and from that time they became very unhealthy indeed.

204. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] When did the fever begin?—It had commenced to show itself, and developed itself considerably in April. Their fever cases after April averaged as high as 80, and latterly cholera broke out; and the whole corps, on its departure for Japan on 27th June, was in a most unhealthy state.

205. Mr. *Adderley.*] There were 80 cases of fever, out of what strength?—I fancy they were about 700 strong. I have not the exact statistics.

206. Sir *Harry Verney.*] How many sick were there altogether; you stated that there were 80 cases of fever; what other illnesses were there?—I was not the medical officer in charge of the battalion. I am merely speaking of what happened in their cases, from my having got the exact statistics of the fever cases; but I think it will appear in some of the documents.

207. General *Dunne.*] At what date was that?—The dates were December 1863, April 1864, and June 1864.

208. Sir *Harry Verney.*] You mentioned 80 fever cases out of a strength of 700 men; I want to know how many were sick?—I do not think I can give you that information.

209. I mean in June 1864?—It says in the book, that on the 17th of June the weekly percentage of sick amounted to 14·165; it is at page 370 of the Blue Book; or if you will look at Dr. Dick's report on Hong Kong, you will find it there.

210. Lord *John Hay.*] Were these men living in the huts?—They were living in the huts up to some time in the end of May or the beginning of June, when cholera appeared, and they were then encamped out, and they changed their camp once or twice.

211. Was there any advantage apparent from their changing their camp?—They got rid of cholera for the time being, but they took it with them on board ship; and in a short voyage of 10 days up to Japan, I think they lost seven or eight cases.

212. *Chairman.*] Was quinine given daily to the men of the 20th, do you know, as a preventive to the fever?—Certainly not on their first arrival; and I do not think, from a conversation I had with Dr. Home, the principal medical officer, that it was given before fever began to make its appearance. In reply to a question of mine, as to whether the 2d battalion of the 20th Regiment were getting quinine or not, he said "No," and remarked how exceedingly interesting it would be to watch the commencement and spread of the disease without its being interfered with by the use of quinine.

213. Did the detachment of the 99th Regiment at the same station, and at the same time, receive quinine daily?—They were getting four grains daily each man.

214. How could that difference exist?—I cannot give Dr. Home's reasons.

215. It was merely a difference of medical opinion?—I think he had some peculiar ideas about quinine, but the question of expense was always brought forward.

216. Lord *John Hay.*] You mean that he had peculiar medical reasons for not giving it, do you not?—Yes.

217. He had doubts as to the propriety of giving quinine?—Yes; but the question of expense was always brought forward whenever the use of quinine, or other remedies of a costly nature, was brought on the *tapis.*

218. Sir *Harry Verney.*] You told us, did you not, that the cost of each dose was only a halfpenny?—When you multiply that by 700 a day, and take it for 30 days in the month, or 365 days in the year, it amounts to something considerable.

219. Lord *John Hay.*] What is the name of the doctor to whom you referred?—Dr. Home; he was the principal medical officer at that time.

220. Had he had much experience in China?—He was out there in 1849, I think; he was out there as assistant surgeon during the time that the 95th Regiment was stationed there.

221. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] What do you mean when you say that the question of expense was always brought forward; by whom was it brought forward?—By the principal medical officer. When I first went to Hong Kong I did my best to get a resumption of the daily issue of quinine after it had been stopped. There was then a very large amount of discussion with regard to the expense.

222. Who objected to it?—The principal medical officer mentioned the word expense; I cannot say that he objected to it.

223. *Chairman.*] Are there any other medicines that are necessary for the troops out in a climate like China, that are withheld on account of expense?—Latterly, before the 99th Regiment left China, an excessively valuable medicine, namely, chlorodyne, had been stopped. I was told that it was on account of the expense; it is a most invaluable remedy.

224. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] By whom was it

it stopped?—By orders from home. A prescription or formula for making up chlorodyne in the stores, by shaking the ingredients together in a bottle, came out, and we were told to use that, a class of remedy that I found perfectly useless; that style of medicine I found to be quite useless; and at the Cape the same thing happened; in my indent six months ago, for medicine for the regiment at the Cape, it was struck out.

225. Lord *John Hay.*] Was it struck out at home?—No, it was struck out at the Cape; it was not allowed to be issued.

226. *Chairman.*] By instructions from home?—I was told that it was by instructions from home; the medicines have to be sent from home to be issued there; therefore, if they do not get them they cannot issue them; chlorodyne is a patent medicine, made by a secret process which cannot be imitated; it is a medicine that is prescribed, although it is a patent medicine, by nearly every one of the first physicians in London; I look upon it as one of the most valuable remedies we have for sudden emergencies in the east; the imitation of it, which we were told in the army to adopt, I look upon as utterly valueless.

227. General *Dunne.*] At what period was that?—It was either at the end of 1864 or the beginning of 1865 that I applied for it in Hong Kong, and could get none; and the same thing happened in July 1865 at the Cape of Good Hope.

228. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Do you know whether there was any positive order that no quinine should be supplied?—No; I have already said that I saw a letter from the Director General stating that it was to be used with water for the future, and that they would give no wine for it.

229. The quinine was not given?—No; at the time which I am speaking of now, there were large supplies of quinine in store equal to many years' consumption; it was very liberally supplied from home.

230. *Chairman.*] Was any order given with regard to the other medicine you have mentioned?—I was told that an order came from home that no more would be sent out, and that they must use what there was.

231. Lord *John Hay.*] You state that you think the quinine was not discontinued on account of the expense, but simply because Dr. Home did not seem to approve of it?—The two reasons seemed to be mixed up together; it was very hard to understand what the exact reason was; I had nothing to do with the recommendations in the case of the 20th Regiment; they were another regiment altogether; I got my own recommendations carried out, as far as possible, as regarded the regiment of which I was surgeon.

232. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Is this chlorodyne generally used by civilians, who have to pay for it themselves?—It is most extensively used. I saw a prescription the other day of Dr. Walsh, one of the first physicians in London, in which he prescribed it for an officer in the army.

233. Lord *John Hay.*] Is that also the case in Hong Kong; is chlorodyne much used there?—Decidedly.

234. General *Dunne.*] Did you act upon that system when you could get chlorodyne yourself in Hong Kong?—I did so, up to within the last two months of our coming away, when there was no more in store.

235. *Chairman.*] Is it a very expensive medicine?—As medicines go, I think it is costly.

236. You mentioned just now the 2d battalion of the 20th, besides the 99th; had you any Indian troops there at the time?—We had; the 22d Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry formed part of the garrison of Hong Kong during all the time I was in China, and we had besides a company of gun Lascars.

237. You had two European regiments?—The 20th was sent there in connection with some political emergency in Japan.

238. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] In what year was that?—They arrived at Hong Kong in December 1863. They were supernumerary to the garrison of Hong Kong; they did no duty on the Hong Kong side at all.

239. Mr. *Trevelyan.*] Where were they quartered?—At Kowloon, in the huts there.

240. Lord *John Hay.*] They were sent, you say, for an emergency in Japan?—Yes.

241. Did they go to Japan?—Yes, in June 1864; they were six months at Kowloon.

242. Do you know why they did not go to Japan before that time?—I believe there were no barracks ready for them there.

243. In Japan?—Yes; but that is a matter I have no knowledge of.

244. Marquis of *Hartington.*] You mentioned that a detachment of the 99th Regiment was sent to Kowloon, and that there was an outbreak of fever there soon afterwards?—There was always a detachment of the 99th at Kowloon. The detachment I mentioned as going across were the reliefs, which were made about once in three or four months, to give it to the different companies in turn.

245. How many would the Murray Barracks hold?—In 1863 there were 578 men of the 99th Regiment in the Murray Barracks. From the 30th of June to the 15th of September 1864, there were 658 men in the Murray Barracks; about 80 of those men (it was during the summer time), slept in the verandahs.

246. It was necessary to keep one or two companies at Kowloon?—When the regiment was very strong, that is to say, when it was over about 800 strong, it was necessary to keep generally about 200 men at Kowloon.

247. You stated that no means were taken to improve the sanitary condition of Kowloon; did you say what would have improved its sanitary condition?—No, but drainage would have done so, and good and suitable barracks, and the stoppage of all rank cultivation and irrigation close by, would have been the means of improving it very much, even if it had only been done as a temporary matter.

248. Was that in the power of the authorities there; is Kowloon the property of the British Government?—Kowloon has been the property of the British Government since the treaty of Pekin in 1860, I think.

249. Sir *Harry Verney.*] When the 20th Regiment arrived at Kowloon, had preparations been made for their reception?—Yes.

250. Were there suitable barracks for them?—There was the same description of hut that had always been there, and additional huts had been erected; whether they were specially erected for the 20th Regiment, or whether they were erected in anticipation of the 67th coming down from Shanghai, I do not know, but there were huts to put the troops in.

251. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Were the huts made of bamboo and mats?—Yes.

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252. Lord *John Hay.*] Are the huts you are speaking of the same sort of huts that they put men in in India occasionally, when they want to give them accommodation?—They are not nearly so good as anything you would see in India, and besides they have no verandah; you would never see a room in India without extensive broad verandahs all round.

253. Major *Anson.*] Are the huts the same as those erected in 1860, which were only experimental ones?—No, those were only four wooden huts; the others were not nearly so substantial, but there was better ventilation.

254. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] They were made merely of mats, with bamboo frames, were they not?—Yes, with a single roof.

255. What was the roof made of?—Of the same material as the sides; a rough kind of palm leaf.

256. Made into matting?—The leaves were stitched together, as it were, and made into mats.

257. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Did the men sleep on the ground-floor?—They were on piles, and the boarded floor was about three feet from the ground, as I have already stated.

258. *Chairman.*] The North Barrack at Hong Kong is put down in a return which has been laid before this Committee, as holding seven sergeants and 409 men; is that correct?—During the time that the 99th were in the Murray Barrack, 128 of their men occupied the North Barracks. I have included those 128 men already in the 578; and there were of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Commissariat Staff Corps, and odds and ends, about 120 more.

259. Your regiment having been stationed there, you have given an account of the Murray Barracks; now, with regard to the North Barracks, is that capable of holding 409 men?—I never knew more than 263 men in the North Barracks.

260. Marquis of *Hartington.*] I think they are out of repair, are they not?—They are; but most of those 263 men were on the ground-floor; at least, a large portion of them were on the ground-floor; the roof of the North Barracks is in bad repair.

261. *Chairman.*] Was any part of that barrack occupied for the Garrison Institute?—Yes; there was a large room that would hold about 45 men, used as the Garrison Institute, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State for War for that purpose.

262. That must be deducted from the 409, must it not?—I do not know how the barracks could ever hold 409 men under any circumstances.

263. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] That includes the ground-floor, probably?—Yes; but the men in the North Barracks were on the ground-floor. I should like to correct an error I made just now. In reply to a question, I said that the Murray Barracks held 578 men of the 99th, but that includes those who were in the North Barracks as well. It was the number of the 99th who were actually in Hong Kong, 450 of whom were in the Murray Barracks, and 128 in the North Barracks. That makes up the 578.

264. I see that this return gives the Murray Barracks as holding 440, that gives a rate of 700 cubic feet per man, and the North Barracks 670 cubic feet per man; is that equal to the recommendations of the Sanitary Commission?—No, the minimum recommended by the Sanitary Commission in a climate like this is 1,000 cubic feet.

265. Therefore, this shows that the barracks were made to give a very much larger amount of accommodation than, in your opinion, they ought to afford?—Decidedly.

266. Marquis of *Hartington.*] I understand you to say that there was nothing whatever to prevent the principal medical officer ordering quinine, if he thought it necessary?—Yes.

267. Although the question of expense was brought forward, it was not brought forward in such a way as to prevent him from ordering it if he thought fit?—Certainly not; it was merely said in the course of conversation.

268. *Chairman.*] I think it was with regard to the use of wine with the quinine, was it not?—No.

269. Marquis of *Hartington.*] I think you mentioned that Dr. Home was not using quinine at the time you were?—Yes; at least, he had not ordered it for the 20th.

270. With regard to the use of chlorodyne, is there any difference of opinion among medical men with regard to the use of that medicine?—I never heard any but a unanimous opinion of its efficacy.

271. *Chairman.*] What was the largest number of men that you had in the two barracks, the Murray Barracks and the North Barracks; can you give the Committee that information?—Yes; the time when we had the largest number of men was from the 30th of June 1864 to 15th September, when we had 658 men in the two barracks; about 80 of those men were sleeping in the verandahs of the Murray Barracks. The object of that was to keep them away from Kowloon; they were better off there than at Kowloon; it was done to meet the emergency.

272. That could not have been done in the winter months, could it?—No, it could not have been done in the winter months. There were 450 men in the Murray Barracks, and 128 in the North Barracks.

273. That makes about 578?—Yes.

274. What was the strength of your regiment at this time?—We had 246 men at Kowloon in 1863—that, added to 578, gives the strength of the regiment in 1863. The average strength of the regiment was about 824 men.

275. Then, if your regiment had been all together in Hong Kong, you could not have been put up in the Murray and the North Barracks?—No.

276. Those two barracks together would not have held your regiment, independent of the three corps which you say were there; the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, and the Commissariat Staff?—No, certainly not.

277. The Stanley Barracks are put down as having been constructed for 400 men; and as having actual accommodation only for 150. The note says that that barrack was so dilapidated as not to afford accommodation for more than 150 men?—Yes.

278. What was it used for?—The women and children of the 20th were over there from the time the regiment landed till as late as September 1865, when they went to Japan; they were there from December 1863, I think, to September 1865.

279. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] You stated, some time back, that part of your regiment was quartered at Kowloon, I think?—Yes.

280. And

280. And that you made a recommendation that they should be relieved by native troops?—Yes.

281. In what year was that?—In June 1864.

282. And they were so relieved, I believe?—They were so relieved.

283. When did your regiment leave?—On the 1st of March 1865.

284. Marquis of *Hartington.*] As to the recommendation for the relief of those men by native troops, that would be that the native troops should make room at Hong Kong for your men to come back there, would it not?—No; we could not put the men into the native lines there.

285. There was no duty at Kowloon, was there?—Yes; the men had no more nights in bed there than at Hong Kong.

286. What sort of duty was it?—There were the dockyard guards, the camp sentries, sentries for the protection of the commissariat stores, the barrack stores, and all those things there.

287. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] The native troops did relieve your men, I think you said?—Yes, they did.

288. Was there much advantage to the health of the troops in consequence of that?—The very greatest advantage.

289. When did you leave China?—On the 1st March 1865.

290. Were there native troops there all the time you were there?—Native troops were there all the time that we were there.

291. I believe they have been withdrawn since?—I have been told so; at least, they were under orders when I left, and the ships were named to take them away.

292. From your experience, are you of opinion that the native troops can perform the duties with less loss of life than the white troops?—Most certainly; and there are many guard rooms in Hong Kong which have been used for them from time immemorial, and were built, in fact, expressly for native troops, and which are not fit for occupation by Europeans.

293. Those are duties that must be performed by some troops?—Yes; duties that must be performed by some troops in low-lying localities, and very exposed sentry posts, and places like that, the native troops always had.

294. I gather from what you have stated, that you have a very strong opinion as to the injury to the white troops, if black troops of some kind or other are withdrawn altogether?—Most decidedly; I consider that most of the duties in Hong Kong, especially during the summer, ought to be performed almost solely by native troops.

295. Would the substitution of native troops for white troops for those duties be one of the greatest sanitary improvements that could be carried out there?—Certainly it would.

296. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Can you state what sort of duties those are?—Guard duties principally.

297. On what buildings, or for what purposes?—There is the Governor's guard, there is the colonial treasury guard, there is the main guard, there is the hospital guard, the commissariat guard, the military store guard, the magazine guard, and guards of every description, and sentries in all directions.

298. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] They are mostly over Government property, are they not?—All over Government property.

299. War Department property?—All over War Department property, or for the maintenance of discipline at the barrack gates, and things of that kind.

300. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Could not any of those duties be performed by watchmen?—That I am not in a position to state at all. I do not know what the actual duties are; I merely know that European and native soldiers were used for those duties; whether they could be discharged by others I am not in a position to state.

301. I thought you stated just now that there were duties that must be performed by troops?—I said by native soldiers, in contradistinction to European. There have been always sentries of some kind in those places in my time.

302. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] At any rate, the duties must be performed by troops, until the Government furnish in some way or other paid people to do the duty?—Yes?—I should fancy so.

303. *Chairman.*] They are in charge of Government property, are they not?—Yes, they are protecting Government property.

304. Will you give the Committee information with regard to the Stanley Barracks?—The Stanley Barracks are a dilapidated pile of old buildings, which were used at some former time as barracks; they are detached and scattered in different positions, and, in order to go from one portion to the other, you have to pass into the sun.

305. Is it in the town of Hong Kong?—No; it is about seven miles to the south of the island, on the windward side. Except during a temporary occupation in 1860, they have not been used for many years.

306. Major *Anson.*] Were they in a very dilapidated condition then?—They were in a very dilapidated condition.

307. It is a healthier site than that of Victoria, is it not?—No, not at present; it was supposed to be so at one time, but it has proved since not to be so.

308. *Chairman.*] You stated, I think, that the women and children of the 20th Regiment occupied it?—The women and children of the 20th Regiment occupied it from December 1863 to September 1865.

309. Dr. Dick reports in this paper that they were sent there without the medical authorities being consulted, and the consequence is stated by him thus: "The military post of Stanley has existed for a good many years, but was abandoned in 1861 on account of its insalubrity, and it continued unoccupied until last year. The 2d-20th Regiment having proceeded on service to Japan, it was decided by the military authorities that the post should be again occupied by the women and children of that corps, and I regret to say that the mortality among the latter has amounted to 28 per cent. in less than six months." This is in Dr. Dick's last report, that of 1864. Therefore, in point of fact, this Stanley Barracks would not be occupied by anybody, except in case of emergency?—Not except in case of emergency.

310. Therefore, you cannot consider that as affording any barrack accommodation for the troops?—No.

311. The next item in this paper is the hospitals, and the Stanley Barracks hospital is returned here as constructed for 88 patients, and the actual accommodation is also returned as 88; this

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is a return showing the accommodation for the troops of all arms at Hong Kong and Kowloon at the time of the arrival of the 2d battalion 9th Regiment, and 2d battalion 11th Regiment, specifying the nature of the accommodation and number of cubic feet allowed per man. But Dr. Dick, the principal medical officer, reports that, instead of 88 patients, it will only hold 30?—In August 1864, I was the officiating principal medical officer, and I made a visit of inspection to Stanley while the women and children of the 2d-20th were there, and in order to give them increased accommodation, as they were very much crowded, we gave up the lower part of the hospital to the women and children, and half the upper portion was the women and children's hospital. That would reduce the actual number of beds there to some 10 or 12 beds for men.

312. Marquis of *Hartington.*] This Return is probably correct in stating that it would hold 88 patients, allowing 900 cubic feet per man, is it not?—No, I should certainly say it was incorrect.

313. Why?—From the size of the building; it has only two floors.

314. *Chairman.*] If these women of the 2d battalion of the 20th Regiment had not been sent there, was there any accommodation whatever for them elsewhere?—Nowhere.

315. In the barracks that were built at Hong Kong, accommodation for the women and children had been omitted altogether; there was no accommodation for them?—There was no accommodation anywhere at all. At Kowloon the huts were all occupied by the men; the strength of the regiment was very great, and there was no other accommodation for the women at all.

316. The next item here is "Mat Sheds," which is put down, "actual accommodation, 700"; that refers to the mat sheds at Hong Kong, not at Kowloon?—These were for the natives; these were the 22d Bombay Native Infantry lines and the gun Lascars' lines. I cannot tell you what the accommodation was, or what the space was.

317. What was their condition?—They were excessively dilapidated, and nearly all tumbling down when I left in March 1865.

318. Then, in fact, they cannot well be considered as accommodation?—I believe they were blown down in the first gale of wind they had, about two months after the 99th Regiment left.

319. But would they have been fit for European troops at any time?—Certainly not; there is a remark carried out in this Return; you will see the foot note upon it, that 700: "Sheds for 303 men blown down by the typhoon, and for 257 men so dilapidated in consequence, as not to be habitable, leaving available only accommodation for 140 men."

320. That reduces the number from 700 to 140, at the outside?—Yes.

321. Now we come to the Kowloon huts. What is your opinion of the Kowloon huts?—That they were never fit for Europeans.

322. Were they occupied by your regiment?—They were occupied by the 99th Regiment, and by European troops, on all occasions, except between June and September 1864, when natives were sent over to do duty there.

323. Then, when did your regiment leave the huts?—The detachment or detachments which I have spoken of were recalled in June 1864, and none of the 99th Regiment were stationed there between that date and the 15th of September 1864, when the whole regiment was sent there again.

324. Do you happen to know, having lived there for a considerable time, any of the houses that were hired for the accommodation of the troops?—I know nearly every house in Hong Kong.

325. Personally?—Yes, personally.

326. This Return mentions the United States depôt, with accommodation for eight officers; do you know that?—That was a house that was abandoned, some time in 1864, as unsafe.

327. You are speaking of the United States depôt?—Yes; it was considered unsafe for habitation on account of its dilapidated condition.

328. The next one that is mentioned in the return is "Messrs. Fletcher's premises," with accommodation for 500 men; are those what they call "godowns"?—Yes.

329. What does that mean?—It means nothing more or less than a store or warehouse for goods, such as you would see on the Thames or anywhere else; they are a block of unventilated granite buildings.

330. Are there windows in them?—Sufficient windows for light, but nothing else. Messrs. Fletcher's godowns were, three of them at least, excessively well built; they were granite buildings, but I should not think they would hold more than from 350 to 370 men.

331. Were the men able to occupy the lower floor, the ground floor?—Certainly not; it would be highly detrimental to their health.

332. The next is Messrs. M'Gregor's premises, you know them?—Yes.

333. With accommodation for eight officers and 200 men?—I should say that they could accommodate a little more than that.

334. A little more than 200?—Yes, about 230; but in the case of both Messrs. Fletcher's godowns and Messrs. M'Gregor's godowns, before the troops occupied them, there was an extra storey put on to them.

335. That was on Messrs. M'Gregor's?—On both of them.

336. Then there is St. Francis's Hospital for married soldiers?—That was the officers' quarters and the mess room of the officers of the 22d Bombay Native Infantry, in my time.

337. Then comes Her Majesty's ship, "Princess Charlotte"?—That is the Royal Naval guard ship there, and hoists the pennant of the senior naval officer; she is a purely naval ship. I believe she was lent on an emergency.

338. Then we come to Her Majesty's ship, "Hercules," but there is a remark appended here, "The 'Hercules,' in consequence of being in an unsafe state, from age, was sold; four officers and 143 men accommodated on board the 'Princess Charlotte' as a temporary measure." Then I suppose the "Hercules" could not have been used for the accommodation of troops, as it was sold out of the service?—No.

339. All these together, give actual accommodation for three field officers, 30 officers, four staff sergeants, 29 sergeants, 20 married soldiers, and 1,541 rank and file, and 208 patients?—I do not think that the huts left standing at Kowloon, at that time if you put 402 men into them, could hold 20 married soldiers as well.

340. According to your account, the huts at Hong Kong will hold only 140, and those at Kowloon are in so defective a state, that they will hold nobody at all; is not that the state of the case?—No, I did not say that; I said that the Hong Kong huts were very dilapidated.

341. But

341. But you said that the Kowloon huts were not fit for European troops?—They are not fit from their construction for the protection of European troops.

342. So that, in point of fact, the real accommodation is very much under what is stated in the Return?—Yes.

343. Mr. *Trevelyan.*] Would the huts at Kowloon, though unfit for European soldiers, be very bad accommodation for native troops?—They are exactly the same description of huts as they had lived in on the Hong Kong side all along.

344. Would the health of the native troops be less likely to suffer in those huts than that of the European soldiers?—Certainly.

345. You have already stated that the natives stand the climate much better than the European troops; their hospital expenses would be much smaller, would they not?—Yes.

346. And the rations of European troops would be much larger than those of the native troops?—Yes; I should think they would be much more expensive

347. And also the native troops would not require such costly barrack accommodation?—Certainly not.

348. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Does the climate affect the native troops at all at Hong Kong?—I believe it does, but not to the same extent as the Europeans.

349. But it does affect them to a certain degree?—It affects them to a certain degree.

350-53. I suppose the diseases are not very serious in this case?—No, not nearly so serious as in the European constitution.

354. *Chairman.*] It appears that your regiment was suddenly ordered from Hong Kong to Kowloon on the 15th of September?—Yes, in 1864.

355. Will you be so good as to inform the Committee of the result of that move?—The result of the move of the 99th Regiment from the Murray Barracks at Hong Kong to huts and tents at Kowloon, was that, from being a comparatively healthy corps, considering their service in China, they became stricken down by fever and miasmatic disease, and rendered a sickly and inefficient body of men.

356. General *Dunne.*] You say that they were moved in September, is that a bad season?—No, it is the improving season. Nearly every one of the men who had formerly been exempt from fever; the staff-sergeants, the band, the mess-waiters, the orderlies, and all those who had been previously exempt, were stricken down with the others. I may mention that about the 9th of August, at the time when there were no European troops at Kowloon, extensive cuttings and excavations had been commenced.

357. Lord *John Hay.*] What were they for?—For the general levelling and laying out of the new settlement, civil and military.

358. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Did that produce bad health?—It produced a type of fever which had been almost unknown for the last 10 years, besides dysentery and other diseases, and the condition of the men of the 99th Regiment when they left China on the 1st March 1865 was most debilitated; they were weak, pale, sickly, broken down men, and even after six months at the Cape more than half the regiment was still subject to periodical attacks of fever.

359. Mr. *Trevelyan.*] Who took the place of the 99th Regiment in the Hong Kong barracks?—The 2d battalion 9th Regiment.

360. I mean, who took their place in September 1864?—Nobody; the barracks were left idle and quite empty.

361-72. *Chairman.*] What was the cause of that move, then?—The cause of the move was a series of disturbances which had taken place in Hong Kong between some Malays and the police, in which some of the soldiers of the 99th Regiment had been mixed up.

373. From what you know of Kowloon as quarters did you make any representations about it?—I made representations at the time in the same office; I made a verbal representation to Colonel Moody, and told him the results that would follow from going over there, and I was told that the question of the healthiness of Kowloon was a matter of opinion, and one upon which he could form his own opinion.

374. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Who told you that?—Colonel Moody, the commandant. The next day I made an extended protest in writing.

375. *Chairman.*] Was that to your own principal medical officer?—To the commanding officer and the principal medical officer too. I will read it to the Committee.

376. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Did the principal medical officer of the station represent against the 99th being sent to Kowloon?—Yes.

377. And, nevertheless, they were sent?—Yes. On the 15th of September I addressed the following letter to the commanding officer, that was the same day. "After my views expressed in my letters to you of 19th and 27th June, and 6th instant, of the climate of Kowloon in its present state, and the inadequate protection afforded by the mat huts used as barrack rooms, it would be useless on my part to adduce further evidence of the known unhealthiness of that station. Whatever reasons of urgency or political importance may have prompted the sudden removal of the entire regiment to a locality well established in reputation by statistics for its general insalubrity and fever-producing qualities, are best known to those who are responsible for the act; but as the surgeon in charge of the corps, I again repeat that greatly increased sickness and mortality will follow from the change, and the health of all will be deteriorated. The wonderful improvement in the health of the men since being all stationed in Hong Kong has been most marked, and I need only call your attention to the morning sick state of to-day to show the exceedingly small number sick and the slightness of the cases——total sick, 31; of these three cases only are from fevers, and the total includes two casualties from gun-shot wounds. The strength of the regiment is 669; to-day's state shows only 4·60 as the per-centage of sick to well. I particularly wish that the minutiæ of these facts may be noted, as they are, and will be, important data to go by when comparison will be invited between the health statistics of the men of the 99th Regiment when stationed in Hong Kong, and what they must inevitably be if the regiment is kept any length of time at Kowloon." A letter of the same description was sent to the principal medical officer, and they were both brought forward.

378. *Chairman.*] I suppose you have not got the letter to the principal medical officer?—It was nearly identically the same.

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379. I suppose this refers to the affair: it says, "The 99th Regiment arrived at Kowloon while these cuttings were still in progress, and though they were discontinued a few days afterwards much fresh earth was still exposed, and fever supervened, just about the period it might have been expected to appear, if it resulted from the injurious influence of these cuttings. The evidence further shows that the cuttings nearest the military post and almost in contact with some of the barrack buildings, were resumed on the 20th of October, at which date fever had greatly decreased in the 99th Regiment, and then again a new accession of fever occurred, just at the period that might have been anticipated, if it could be demonstrated with the accuracy of a mathematical problem that the infection had been the result of the malarious influence of the newly-turned up earth. In dismissing this subject I cannot help remarking, that if an entire regiment can in future be removed from good and healthy barracks to wretched mat huts in a malarious locality, rendered doubly so, as it was in this instance, by artificial means in the shape of extensive cuttings, an account of the misconduct of a few of its members who were afterwards legally exonerated by the decision of a court of justice, then an additional very serious obstacle will be placed in the way of all sanitary measures intended for the benefit of the soldier and the advantage of the public service." Does it refer to that move?—It refers to that move. Those men that I have referred to as having broken out of barracks were all apprehended, and there was a coroner's verdict of wilful murder found against 13 soldiers of the 99th Regiment, on account of the policeman who jumped into the water; they were indicted for murder and riot; the indictment for murder was withdrawn, and they were acquitted on the charge of riot.

380. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Was Colonel Moody the commanding officer at that time; was it not General Brown?—Colonel Moody was the commanding officer; General Brown was in Japan or Shanghai.

381. *Chairman.*] It appears that you and the principal medical officer remonstrated about the cuttings going on, and they were stopped until the 20th October?—No, they were never stopped altogether; they were stopped in one place, but they were going on in another; they were going on actively here and there (*pointing to the Plan*); here are the huts; that portion of earth had been got down about as far as that; they were stopped there, but they were commenced there; the soil was wheeled in barrows, and thrown down there.

382. Then it was likely to affect the health of the troops just as much?—Yes.

383. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Was this done for building purposes, or what?—To make an embankment, like the Thames Embankment, up here, and to level the whole of this (*pointing to the Plan*).

384. What is it for; for building?—It was to make a plateau upon which to erect a town and erect the barrack.

385. *Chairman.*] Was it true that of 12 officers who lived in a range of quarters immediately overlooking the cuttings, nine were more or less seriously affected with fever, and that of six officers quartered in another range of buildings at some distance from them, only one had fever?—Yes, these were the officers' huts, coloured in pink, here (*pointing to the Plan*). At the time that evidence was given it was perfectly true, and continued so to the 17th of November, when we were moved over here, and went under canvas, after which there was only one officer in the whole regiment that escaped having fever. These are the huts; those that were near suffered first (*pointing out the position of the huts*).

386. Where were the other officers that escaped?—There (*pointing to the Plan*).

387. These were the ones who escaped at first?—Yes, those escaped at first.

388. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Do any other Europeans live at Kowloon?—No.

389. None whatever?—No.

390. *Chairman.*] Were any officers and men left behind in Hong Kong when the main body of the 99th Regiment was sent to Kowloon on the 15th of September?—There was the paymaster, a married captain, who lived in Hong Kong, and myself, together with about from 40 to 45 non-commissioned officers and men who were employed in the different offices and staff departments there.

391. What was the state of health of these officers and men when the rest of the regiment was in so unsatisfactory a state of health at Kowloon?—Most satisfactory; none of the officers left in Hong Kong suffered from fever, or have suffered from it since; none of the hospital attendants had any fever, and the few cases of fever that there were amongst those men, occurred in the cases of those who had been obliged to join their companies at Kowloon for 15 or 16 days for the annual rifle practice. In those, almost without exception, fever appeared shortly after their return to Hong Kong.

392. It was very frequently the case, I think you say, that the fever did not break out until some time after they had returned to Hong Kong from Kowloon; that they might be healthy at Kowloon, but still, when they returned to Hong Kong, they were attacked with fever?—As we have reached the time of the cuttings now, the evidence which I gave this morning is altered; it was a different form of fever altogether; it was most deadly; it took about three weeks to germinate, and whoever was exposed to its influences was sure to succumb.

393. Do you agree, then, in the opinion of the Board, "that on a review of the whole of the evidence, they are of opinion that the recent outbreaks of sickness in the 99th Regiment were mainly produced by the malarious influences of the cuttings which have recently been going on there, and that if these cuttings had been effectually stopped in the first instance, much of the sickness and mortality which has since ensued, would not have occurred"?—Most certainly I do; I agree with the opinion of the Board in every respect.

394. Lord *John Hay.*] Was there much drinking among these men at Kowloon?—No.

395. There were no means of getting liquor perhaps?—There was our own canteen.

396. Nothing more?—No other means.

397. Major *Anson.*] Did they get no samshoo there?—Very little; for three months afterwards, no man was allowed to cross over to Hong Kong, therefore there was no drink obtained in that way for three months.

398. Lord *John Hay.*] Did they not bring the samshoo to Kowloon?—I dare say, in exceptional cases, they did; but with the barrack police and all the institutions of that kind, as the men were not

not allowed out of their quarters during the day time beyond certain bounds, it could not have gone on to any extent.

399. There was not more drunkenness, in fact, than there was in Hong Kong?—No, a great deal less.

400. Major *Anson.*] The men had more opportunities of obtaining drink in the town of Victoria than they had at Kowloon?—Yes; they had no opportunities at all at Kowloon.

401. *Chairman.*] (*Reads a statement.*) Dr. Dick, I think, makes a comparison between the European and native troops with respect to intemperance—(*quoting date of Letter*)?—He says that 294 men of the 67th and 99th Regiments were tried by court-martial in 1864, and various punishments awarded to them, while only 24 men of the 22d and 29th Bombay Native Infantry were tried by court-martial in the same period, showing a difference of 270 men. And then, as regards habitual drunkenness, there were 180 cases in the 67th and 99th Regiments, while in the 22d and 29th Bombay Native Infantry there was not a single one.

402. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Is there a great deal of drinking among the troops at Hong Kong?—I do not think more than in any other garrison town in the east. There is no doubt about it that drink is the prevailing vice of the soldier, especially in the east.

403. More than at home?—Yes.

404. What is the liquor?—The liquor that they get drunk on in China is samshoo, a most villainous spirit; I believe it is distilled from rice and coarse grain.

405. Is that very cheap?—Very cheap indeed; the commonest description you can get for about 4*d.* a bottle, I think.

406. *Chairman.*] Do you mean a quart bottle?—Yes, a wine bottle.

407. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Do you think it is worse than the corn spirit which is drunk in North America?—A great deal worse; I do not know anything more horrible than to see cases of drunkenness from samshoo; it makes a man mad, and the depression afterwards is perfectly awful. In the 99th latterly we got rum from the commissariat for our canteen, and allowed the men to buy rum at the canteen; that was attended with very beneficial effect.

408. Sir *Harry Verney.*] And beer?—Yes; beer and ale, and lemonade, and all those drinks. In some canteens they forbid spirits, but we thought it better, as many of the men were spirit drinkers, rather to encourage them to drink good spirits than to drive them away to get bad liquor.

409. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Do you think that much of the ordinary high rate of mortality at Hong Kong is owing to the drinking of this spirit?—No, I do not think so as a rule. Except on the arrival of fresh drafts, samshoo is a liquor that the men do not take to but in very exceptional cases.

410. *Chairman.*] When we first took possession of Hong King it was very much the same sort of dangerous place as Kowloon is now, was it not?—From all the history of the case, and everything I have read, and I have tried to make myself conversant with the history of it, Hong Kong has gone through the same history that Kowloon must go through.

411. Mr. *Adderley.*] Do you believe that this malaria could be cured?—Not till the whole surface of the ground is covered over either by buildings, or roads, or gardens, or trees.

412. How would that stop the malaria?—Because you would have no longer the native soil exposed for it to rise from.

413. The malaria rises from the soil, even without its being opened, does not it?—Yes; but if the roads are macadamised, and the gardens covered with a foreign soil, there is none of the original soil on the surface.

414. You think that the malaria can be stopped merely by covering the soil without drainage?—I mean to include drainage as well; the town of Hong Kong is now a healthy town; at one time it was one of the most deadly of the British possessions.

415. It has been cured by drainage?—Yes, by planting and draining, and the soil being covered, and it is hardly ever disturbed now.

416. Marquis of *Hartington.*] It was not a healthy town last year, was it?—Yes; except in very exceptional cases, nearly every one of which can be traced to fever contracted outside the town.

417. You were not there last year, were you?—No; but amongst the civilians I know every one who was sick and suffered from fever, and where they caught it.

418. *Chairman.*] Some of the residents at Hong Kong go out of town on the Saturday and remain till the Monday, do they not, occasionally?—Yes, they go out of town in that way.

419. And those who have gone down to various places in the country have suffered from fever, have they not?—Yes; there was one house especially, the house of Smith, Kennedy & Co., in which, out of five persons, four had very bad fever; three were invalided, and one of them died; and a brother of one of those gentlemen, from another house, had been with them, and he died; two out of six died, and four had this low form of fever.

420. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Has no attempt at all been made to improve the salubrity of Kowloon?—Not the slightest; till the cuttings commenced, Kowloon was in precisely the same state as when we took possession of it in 1860.

421. Major *Anson.*] When Kowloon was first taken possession of by us, it was in hopes of its proving a more healthy station for our troops than the town of Victoria, was it not?—Certainly; and so it will ultimately be.

422. But you say that proper steps have not been taken to insure that?—Kowloon, as I said before, up to August 1864, remained in the same condition in which it was when we took possession of it in 1860.

423. It has not had a fair trial as yet for us to be able to tell whether it will prove eventually a healthy station?—According to the history of Hong Kong, when Kowloon has been levelled, has been drained, and has been planted, and houses built, and things of that kind, in three or four years afterwards it will be a healthy place.

424. What ought to have been done would have been this: barracks should have been built and left vacant for a year or two before any English soldiers were quartered in the place, ought they not?—Certainly; and at the same time everything in the shape of excavations and levelling should have been done simultaneously.

425. You have been in India, I believe?—Yes.

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426. Is not it the case with regard to all new barracks in India that they leave them standing for a considerable time before they put troops into them?—Yes.

427. Sir *Harry Verney.*] You did not tell the Committee why the cuttings were resumed at Kowloon, I think?—I cannot tell you further than that I believe the Civil Government were under a contract to the purchasers of different allotments, which were to extend as far as this (*pointing to the Plan,*) that they would have them completed for them by a certain day.

428. Marquis of *Hartington.*] I am not quite sure whether you stated how long the 99th Regiment remained at Kowloon when they were sent there on account of the disturbances?—They remained there until they embarked on Board the "Tamar" on the 28th of February 1865.

429. How long was that?—Five months and a half, from the 15th of September.

430. *Chairman.*] Were the barracks at Hong Kong empty all that time?—The 2d-9th came in in the beginning of February, and occupied them.

431. From September to February they were unoccupied?—Yes.

432. That is five months?—Yes.

433. Marquis of *Hartington.*] You say that the 99th suffered during that time more than you would have expected them to suffer at Hong Kong?—Yes; I can hand in the nominal roll of deaths and invalids; there were 13 deaths during that time in the regiment, and there were 35 men invalided from China, the results of whose cases I am not aware of.

434. Have you ever been to Shanghai?—Never.

435. Do you know anything about the sanitary condition of Shanghai?—No. I could offer no opinion at all about it; all I know is, that it is perfectly different from Hong Kong in every respect; at Shanghai the temperature falls much lower; it freezes at Shanghai.

436. *Chairman.*] Is that a return you have there?—It is a nominal return of deaths in China and at the Cape up to the 22d of July, of men who lost their lives, in my idea, of disease contracted at Kowloon between the 15th of September and the 22d of July 1865.

437. Sir *Harry Verney.*] That was your own return?—Yes.

438. Lord *John Hay.*] When the troops were encamped in 1860 at Kowloon, were they healthy?—They were not there long enough for Kowloon, in its then condition, to have any very decided effect.

439. All that marshy land existed then, did it not?—Yes; but I am under the impression as regards the unhealthiness of the Queen's, more especially, who came from the Cape, and some other regiments in the north, that they got the seeds of disease in Kowloon, though they attributed it to the climate of the north, and did not attribute it to the climate of Kowloon. I have come to that conclusion since.

440. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Did the strength of the garrison at Hong Kong vary very much during any part of the time that you were there; I mean the number of regiments?—The garrison consisted of one European regiment—the 22d Bombay Native Infantry, a company of gun Lascars, a battery of Artillery, with Engineers, the Commissariat Staff Corps, and Hospital Corps.

441. It was nominally about the same strength during the whole of the time you were acquainted with it?—Yes.

442. It was never without Indian troops?—Never.

443. But I suppose you think the number of them was insufficient?—Certainly; there were many duties performed by English troops which could have been much more efficiently performed, and should have been performed by natives.

444. Lord *John Hay.*] Do you mean police duties?—I mean sentries, generally speaking.

445. Were they duties such as might have been performed by police?—I do not know anything about police; but when a soldier was put as a sentry, he ought in many cases to have been a black soldier, instead of a white soldier.

446. Mr. *Dalglish.*] You stated that the water was taken from a couple of holes in one of the valleys?—Yes, at Kowloon.

447. Did you analyze that water?—I did not do so myself, but it was analyzed, and it was found to contain an immense amount of organic matter—vegetable matter—in suspension.

448. Was it filtered at all?—It was filtered before it was issued to the troops.

449. But the filtering did not remove the impurities, as I understand you?—It did to a certain extent, not entirely.

450. There were salts in it that were prejudicial to health?—Yes, some few.

Monday, 23d April 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Adderley.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major Anson.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Mr. Calthorpe.	Colonel North.
Lord Frederick Cavendish.	Major General Lord Henry Percy.
General Dunne.	Mr. Trevelyan.
Lord John Hay.	Sir Harry Verney.

COLONEL NORTH, IN THE CHAIR.

WILLIAM SNELL, Esq., further Examined.

451. *Chairman.*] WE have had laid before us these letters from Dr. Currie, referring to the garrison of Shanghai; are you of opinion that his remarks apply equally to Hong Kong?—Yes.

452. Dr. Currie says that it is advisable to reduce, as far as may be safely practicable, the European element of the force, and to substitute Indian troops; do you coincide in that opinion?—I do, but I consider that Dr. Currie's remark about the Sikh or Beloochee regiment is intended to be applicable to Shanghai as a station.

453. But how would that be with regard to Hong Kong and Kowloon?—Equally the same; but those are native troops who, from the nature of their own country, are accustomed to stand cold weather.

454. Have we any troops at Shanghai now?—I think we have not one now; they have all been removed.

455. Dr. Currie also says, "With regard to the description of Indian regiment best suited for service in China, I am of opinion that a Sikh or Beloochee corps is physically better adapted to the extremes of heat and cold of this climate than a common Hindostanee one, and therefore, when a choice can be made, is to be preferred." Do you agree with Dr. Currie in that remark?—Yes, certainly.

456. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Is it your opinion that a garrison which is adapted to the climate of Shanghai is necessarily adapted to that of Hong Kong?—I consider that Sikhs or Beloochees are better soldiers and better adapted for any climate out of their own country than any other natives of India that I know.

457. That is not an answer to my question; do you think that it necessarily follows that a garrison which is adapted to the climate of Shanghai is also adapted to that of Hong Kong?—No, I do not think it necessarily follows at all.

458. Then Dr. Currie's letter, which you have just read, cannot be taken as referring to Hong Kong in any manner?—Yes, I think most certainly it can.

459. But Dr. Currie was not referring at the time to Hong Kong, or the climate of Hong Kong, was he?—In his letter he mentions, "the description of Indian regiment best suited for service in China."

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460. Was he referring then to Hong Kong?—Most certainly; the China command includes Hong Kong; Hong Kong is the head quarters of the China command.

461. General *Dunne.*] Do you not think that there is a similarity of climate throughout China, so that what is applicable to one place is applicable to the other, with regard to the use of native troops for night duties, and so on?—There is not a similarity of climate, but native troops are preferable for night duties, as you say, throughout China everywhere, except in the extreme north.

462. Shanghai, I believe, is two or three degrees to the north of Hong Kong?—It is 1,000 miles to the north, or 800 at least.

463. Therefore it would approach the European climate more from its situation?—It approaches the European climate more in the winter, but in the summer it is almost hotter, I have been told, than Hong Kong.

464. They have frosts there, have they not?—They have.

465. Therefore anything applicable to Shanghai as regards the use of Indian troops would be still more applicable to Hong Kong and Kowloon?—Yes, certainly.

466. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Why should it be more applicable to Hong Kong?—Because it is a tropical country.

467. From what you said, I understood that the alternations of climate at Shanghai are greater than they are at Hong Kong?—Yes, they are greater, certainly; that is what tells so much upon the European constitution.

468. Then Shanghai has a worse climate for Europeans than Hong Kong?—I do not quite know what your lordship means by "worse climate."

469. A more dangerous climate.—It would take me an hour to write a treatise on the variations of temperature, and the want of drainage,

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and bad barrack accommodation, and everything else at Shanghai; I do not know its other special peculiarities; I have never been stationed there; but with regard to the employment of native troops, those troops are preferable who will stand alternations of heat and cold; and the best troops to serve out of their own country are Beloochees or Sikhs.

470. Major *Anson.*] Do you mean the best troops for Shanghai?—The best native troops to serve out of their own country anywhere.

471. But the climate of Hong Kong is adapted to all classes of native troops, is it not?—To all classes.

472. To Bengalees, Madrasees, or Sikhs?—Yes.

473. More so than Shanghai?—More so than Shanghai, certainly.

474. *Chairman.*] When you left China, were there Indian troops at Hong Kong?—I have already stated that when we left China there were Indian troops at Hong Kong.

475. And you think it preferable to have native troops there?—Most certainly; I have already stated so in my former examination.

476. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Have you any knowledge of the constitution of the Malay troops who form the Ceylon Rifle Corps?—I could not speak authoritatively of them; I have seen them in Ceylon.

477. You could not give a medical opinion about their being suitable for duty in Hong Kong?—As natives of the tropics, and as physically well formed men, I should think they would be able to serve very well out of their own country.

Monday, 30th April 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Adderley.
Major Anson.
Mr. Baxter.
Mr. Calthorpe.
Lord Frederick Cavendish.
General Dunne.
Marquis of Hartington.
Lord John Hay.
Colonel Percy Herbert.
Colonel North.
Major O'Reilly.
Major General Lord Henry Percy.
Sir Harry Verney.

COLONEL NORTH, IN THE CHAIR.

HENRY S. GORE, Esq., called in; and Examined.

478. *Chairman.*] Do you produce the disembarkation return of the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment at Hong Kong?—Yes.

479. And also of the 2d Battalion of the 11th Regiment?—Yes. (*The same were handed in, vide Appendix.*)

COLONEL WILLIAM SANKEY, called in; and Examined.

480. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you are the Senior Major of the 9th Regiment, and a Colonel in the army?—I am.

481. Were you in command of the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment, at Hong Kong?—I was in command of the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment from 15th May previous to the date of its leaving Corfu in June 1864, until I gave it over to Colonel Knox, at Hong Kong, on the 9th April 1865. I commanded it during the whole of the time (except from 15th July to 14th September 1864), between those dates. June 1864 was the time when we evacuated Corfu.

482. On what day did you land in China?—On the 8th of February 1865.

483. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] How long did you remain there?—I remained until the 1st of November 1865.

484. *Chairman.*] Can you state to the Committee the strength of your battalion on landing, and the number of women and children who accompanied it?—That will appear from the disembarkation return produced, which is signed by me, and I believe to be correct.

485. Will you give the totals; first, what was the number of officers?—There were 34 officers, 49 sergeants, 23 drummers, 40 corporals, 728 privates, 51 women, and 82 children. There were, I think, six men of the Commissariat Staff Corps.

486. On the landing of your regiment what accommodation was provided for it?—We were accommodated in the Murray Barracks; the whole of the Murray Barracks was given up to us; and some in the North Barracks, and two companies were sent to Kowloon. At Kowloon they were accommodated in mat huts.

487. Was there sufficient accommodation for the officers at Hong Kong?—There was not sufficient accommodation for the officers of the 9th Regiment on landing.

488. What was the accommodation in the Murray Barracks and in the North Barracks, for your men?—That would be a difficult question for me to answer, because the returns given by the Quartermaster General's Department would be different from what my ideas upon the subject are. I think the returns of the Quartermaster General's Department only allowed 700 cubic feet per man, and the proper allowance considered necessary for China is 1,000 cubic feet per man.

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489. In a return we have had laid before us, the Murray Barracks are put down as capable of holding 440 men, and the North Barracks 409 men; but it has also been stated that instead of that barrack holding 409 men, it will only hold 263 men. Can you give the Committee any information as to the number of men accommodated in the Murray Barracks?—Not when I arrived there first. It would be very difficult for me to depend upon my memory for a matter of that kind; but I can state what number of men were in the Murray Barracks upon a later occasion, in August.

490. Were the North Barracks and the Murray Barracks entirely given up to you, or had you any other men there?—The Murray Barracks were entirely given up to us, with the exception of an orderly room of the Royal Artillery, and that was on the ground floor, and did not interfere with the accommodation of the troops. I might say, therefore, that those barracks were entirely given up to us.

491. Were the North Barracks given up to you as well?—No; the Royal Artillery had a portion of the North Barracks, and the Commissariat Staff Corps had a portion of it. The gun Lascars attached to Royal Artillery had quarters in the mat huts native lines.

492. Where were the Engineers?—The Engineers were also in the North Barracks.

493. Mr. *Adderley.*] How much of the North Barracks was placed at the disposal of the 9th Regiment?—We had two rooms and a-half, the half room was on the ground floor.

494. What proportion of the barracks which were made to accommodate 409 men were given to the 9th Regiment?—There were two large rooms given to us, and half a room.

495. What was the size of the rooms?—It is very difficult for me to recollect the number in every room. I believe that between 30 and 36 men would, ordinarily, be about the largest number that could be put into them (the North

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Barracks), but I am only stating this upon my belief.

496. *Chairman.*] We may, at any rate, come to this conclusion, that the Murray Barracks and the North Barracks could not hold the whole of your regiment?—Not, certainly, if 1,000 cubic feet were allowed for each man.

497. Could they do so without that?—It is according to how you put the men in; if you choose to cram them in, you can put a great many in, of course.

498. Did you send 250 men to Kowloon?—No; we sent two companies: that would be about 140 men, or rather more.

499. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] How many companies were there in the Murray Barracks?—Eight companies were in the Murray Barracks.

500. Then, there were two companies in the North Barracks, were there not?—No; two companies were at Kowloon; but in the North Barracks we only put some men from each company into the rooms given to us, and also our band and drummers. There were no head-quarters of a company in the North Barracks.

501. *Chairman.*] Do you consider that, with the number of men you had in the Murray and the North Barracks, those barracks allowed 1,000 cubic feet for each man?—No, they did not allow it.

502. You cannot tell, perhaps, at this distance of time, what the real allowance was?—I could give the Committee my own calculation of it. I made a calculation, on the occasion (28th July 1865), on which I was ordered to put more men into the Murray Barracks, from buildings that had been hired in the town. I went with Dr. Saunders, and we measured the rooms in the Murray Barracks. There are 16 rooms, and we calculated that each room contained 17,000 cubic feet. I had at that time 375 men in the Murray Barracks, which did not give much more than 700 cubic feet per man.

503. Mr. *Adderley.*] Is that what the quartermaster general calculates as the proper space for the men?—I do not know what his calculation is; this is the calculation I made myself with the acting principal medical officer at the station (Surgeon Saunders). It appears that he, the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, in the printed return before the Committee, puts down 700 cubic feet per man, so that I am very near it.

504. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] As far as I can make out, there were 664 men between the Murray and the North Barracks, and about 166 men at Kowloon. Would that be right?—About that number.

505. Therefore, the total of your men was 830, including non-commissioned officers, corporals, and so on?—Yes, that would be about it. The married soldiers were accommodated in mat huts in the native lines.

506. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] How many men had you in the North Barracks; have you got the number?—No; I have not.

507. Did you occupy the whole of the Murray Barracks?—We did.

508. Did you occupy them to the full number for which the barracks were lettered?—I cannot say that; I think they were, in some cases, lettered to a higher number than we considered they would hold. I think the rooms were lettered up to 29 or 30.

509. Were they lettered according to this Return, of which, I believe, you have a copy. This Return shows that the Murray Barracks are lettered to hold 440 men, at 700 cubic feet per man?——

510. Was it given over to you as barrack room for 440 men?—I cannot say that; I cannot recollect all these numbers at this distance of time.

511. *Chairman.*] You stated that there was not sufficient accommodation for the officers at Hong Kong when you landed?—There was not.

512. What became of the officers?—Some were two in each room.

513. All of them?—A great number of them; although I commanded the regiment, I only had one room. I gave my other room over, and two officers occupied it.

514. It is stated by Dr. Dick in one of his reports that there were as many as three officers in some rooms; are you aware of that?—I can state the fact positively as to two officers being in the same room, in several instances, but I will not state positively as to three officers occupying the same room.

The Number of Rooms for Field Officers and Officers in Murray Barracks, are - - - - - -	20	
Deduct 1 Room in possession of Garrison Adjutant	1	
TOTAL handed over to 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, 8th February 1865	19	
Deduct 2 Rooms occupied by Major Darling, 9th Regiment - - - - - - - - -	2	
		17* Rooms.
Number of Officers, 2d Battalion 9th Regiment - - - -	34	
† Deduct - - - - -	9	
		25 Officers.
		17* Rooms.
		8 Rooms must have contained 2 Officers each.
† Major Darling - - - - -	1	
Officers at Kowloon and elsewhere - -	8	
		9

515. What was the size of the rooms in which there were two officers?—They were very good sized rooms; I should say they were half the size of this room.

516. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Did the officers have to pay for their rooms?—Yes.

517. Where two officers were doubled up together did they each pay the full amount for the room?—No only one officer paid. They were charged the proper price for the room; one officer was in nominal possession of the room, and paid for it accordingly, and the other officer paid him his share; that I believe to be the case.

518. Mr. *Adderley.*] When you say that eight companies were put in the Murray Barracks, what may we suppose was the number of each company?—I think our strength was about 72 or 73 per company. It would be very easy to divide the total so as to ascertain.

519. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] It is about 84 men per company, is it not?—We had altogether 728 soldiers, I mean privates, dividing that by 10 would give 73 men per company.

520. But then you must put in the non-commissioned officers and the drummers, and so on?—I am quite aware of that, but some of the non-commissioned officers were accommodated elsewhere, and then the married men were put up for the most part at Kowloon. I was speaking of

of the strength of privates, and the drummers were in the North Barracks.

521. Mr. *Adderley.*] Do I rightly understand that, taking 73 men to a company, which, multiplied by eight, would give something like 600 men, those 600 men were put in barracks calculated to hold 400, and that with an allowance of only 700 cubic feet, instead of 1,000 cubic feet per man?—As I have already stated, although no head-quarters of a company occupied accommodation in the North Barracks, yet several men of each company were put down there. I gave over two rooms to each company at the Murray Barracks, but I could not accommodate a company in two rooms, and the overplus were put into barrack room in the North Barracks. All the drummers were put down into the North Barracks, and the band.

522. The fact is, then, that there were about 600 men put in barracks which were calculated for 400, and that at the rate of 700 cubic feet instead of 1,000 cubic feet per man?—I do not know the numbers at that time, 8th February. Casuals, such as men in hospital, in prison, 15 sent to Canton on duty, prison orderlies, hospital orderlies, married soldiers, &c. &c., must be deducted. Some of these numbers vary considerably at times, and would give a large number to deduct from 600.

523. Major *O'Reilly.*] I think you mentioned that the number of men you had in the Murray Barracks was 375?—I was referring to 28th July when I mentioned that.

524. You do not know about how many men, not counting by companies, but by men, was the greatest number you ever had in the Murray Barracks?—I have no note to refer to for that figure, and therefore I would rather not state it. I could not be very positive about it. I was very careful that the men should be accommodated and distributed as well as I could arrange it, having regard to sanitary precautions: this was done under my own personal direction.

525. *Chairman.*] Your battalion consisted of 10 companies?—Yes.

526. Eight companies were distributed between the Murray Barracks and the North Barracks, and two companies were at Kowloon?—Yes.

527. That was the distribution when you landed?—Yes, if you take in the drummers and band, I have accounted for them all. Some of the non-commissioned officers were in small rooms, as also the staff sergeants.

528. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] The corporals would be in the barrack rooms, I suppose?—Some of them; if they were married men, they would not.

529. *Chairman.*] Was there any accommodation for married soldiers?—The greater part of the married soldiers were accommodated in huts at Kowloon; some in small rooms; and huts (mat) in native lines Hong Kong, after the departure of the 22d Bombay Native Infantry.

530. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] That would be 51, would it not. I see there were 51 women?—Yes, that would take away a great number of the rank and file, and put them over to Kowloon, in addition to the two companies there.

531. The women were over at Kowloon, and their husbands with them?—Their husbands were with them.

532. What sort of accommodation had they?—They were accommodated in mat huts.

533. *Chairman.*] Were they boarded?—There was a boarding to the floors.

534. I mean at the sides?—No, they were simple mat huts.

535. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Dr. Saunders states, on the 28th of July 1865, that "At present 375 men occupy these" (that is the Murray) "barracks;" do you believe that is correct?—I do, because I counted the beds with Dr. Saunders, on that occasion, and made 375; I will state that positively. I find that number in my notebook.

536. *Chairman.*] When were you inspected?—I believe it was on the 7th of April 1865.

537. Did you make any report to the general officer upon the subject of your quarters?—Yes; he went round our barrack-rooms, and I pointed out to him, at that time, that I considered that the men's beds were too close together.

538. Was any change made in consequence?—When we were looking for, and hiring quarters for, the 11th Regiment, which was expected, we took into calculation that some men would be taken from the Murray Barracks to be put into the newly hired quarters.

539. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Do you know whether any other representation was made subsequently, with regard to the overcrowding of the men, in July?—Yes, I made a representation myself.

540. On what day?—I think it was on the 28th of July 1865. I received an order by letter from the commandant to give up two rooms in buildings, called Fletcher's Buildings, that had been lately hired by the Government for the accommodation of soldiers. I was ordered to hand those rooms over to the 11th Regiment. I had in those rooms about 90 men, between the two rooms; and taking off 20 for sick, I calculated that I had to put 70 more men into the Murray Barracks. At that time I had 375 men in the Murray Barracks. I am counting the number of men who actually were in the rooms at that time. I received, as I say, a letter, ordering me to give up those rooms, and put my men into the Murray Barracks. On the receipt of that letter I went to Dr. Saunders, who was not only the acting principal medical officer, but who was also the senior surgeon of the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment, and I told him that I feared my men would suffer very much from sickness if I was obliged to overcrowd them. He went with me to the barracks; we counted the number of men sleeping then in the rooms, and we found there were 375. We measured the rooms and we calculated, that with the 16 rooms at 17,000 cubic feet each, we had 272,000 cubic feet; that gives a little more than 700 cubic feet per man. Dr. Saunders wrote me a letter, which is printed at page 28 of this return. It is addressed to the Commandant of Hong Kong in the printed correspondence; this is a mistake: it was addressed to me; I was then commanding the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment; I was the person it really was addressed to. This letter was enclosed in one of my own, couched in the strongest terms, begging that no more men should be put into the Murray Barracks. I took that letter myself to the commandant.

541. *Chairman.*] Who was the commandant?—Colonel Wyatt. I was only commandant until a short time before his arrival.

542. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] What was Colonel Wyatt's regiment?—He was Major

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and Colonel in the 11th Regiment. I told Colonel Wyatt that he must excuse my great anxiety upon the subject, but I feared that I should lose a great number of men in consequence, or words to that effect. He said that he would do what he possibly could for me, and he let things remain as they were for about two days longer. At the end of that time I received a letter from Colonel Wyatt, or from the garrison adjutant, which was the same thing, from the commandant's office, saying that Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General Roberts had written to say that Murray Barracks was capable of containing 460 men, and that I must comply with the order, which I consequently did. This letter (*see* Question 540) was addressed to "Colonel Sankey," not to the commandant. My letter does not appear in these papers.

543. You say that the letter from the office of the quartermaster general stated that the barracks would hold 460 men?—Yes, in the letter I received from the garrison office they were put down at that number.

544. Can you speak as to whether that was in accordance with the accommodation that is marked upon the doors of the barrack rooms?—I cannot answer that question, but it was in the letter I received. I took it down. 460 men is what was put down for the Murray Barracks in that letter.

545. *Chairman.*] You stated just now that you were employed in making arrangements for the accommodation of the 2d Battalion of the 11th Regiment?—Yes, I was the president of the board.

546. Was there any barrack or other proper accommodation in Hong Kong for a second European regiment?—Not at that time. There were a number of native huts that were evacuated by the 22d Bombay Native Infantry, which huts we (the board) examined and universally condemned; the board condemned them as utterly useless.

547. You say there was no proper accommodation for a second European regiment on its arrival in Hong Kong?—There was no proper accommodation; there were mat huts, which were condemned.

548. Can you give the Committee an account of the construction of those huts?—They were constructed of framework; they had mat sides to them, and wooden floors, and mat roofs.

549. Had they double roofs?—No.

550. Or verandahs?—I do not think the huts in the native lines at Hong Kong had verandahs, but they had projecting roofs at Kowloon. In the huts at Hong Kong the flooring was very close to the ground, but in those at Kowloon it was about that height (*describing it*) on posts, and there was a circulation of air underneath. I think you had to mount about four or five steps to them.

551. It is necessary there that the floor should be raised from the ground, is not it?—It is the universal opinion that you should never sleep near the ground in China; that is a medical opinion which is universally given.

552. Marquis of *Hartington.*] How long did the arrangement under which two officers slept in one room continue; did it continue the whole time you were at Hong Kong?—No; when we were taking up accommodation for the soldiers, we also took up additional accommodation for officers.

553. Do you remember how long the arrangement lasted?—I should think we had certainly entered April before the officers were all filled out; it was some time in the months of April or May.

554. Afterwards what sort of accommodation was provided for them?—There were very good houses provided for them, but they were at such a distance from the barracks that the officers then found it a great inconvenience to them to do their duty; and expense in chair hire, as they could not walk in the heat of the sun.

555. But the houses were good?—They were very good houses, but we could get no others nearer the barracks, and therefore we had to take these at a long distance; there was no choice.

556. *Chairman.*] In this report, with regard to quarters, it is stated that the United States Depôt was taken up for eight officers, and it was mentioned here that that house was abandoned as unsafe, before its occupation?—The United States Depôt was not taken up; it was contemplated to take it up.

557. It is put down in this report as taken up?—It was not taken up. I was president of the board; we contemplated taking it up, but found it was unsafe, unless considerable expense was gone to in repairs, and other reasons.

558. Marquis of *Hartington.*] It may have been used before you arrived, then, possibly?—No, it was not; it never was taken up by the Government; they contemplated taking it up, but they never did take it up. The floors were not considered safe, and it was in what we considered an unhealthy position.

559. *Chairman.*] Messrs. M'Gregor's premises are also mentioned as having been taken up for eight officers and 200 men; what was that?—The accommodation stated at M'Gregor's, I think, is correct.

560. What was the nature of the accommodation at M'Gregor's?—M'Gregor's were originally large stores; they were raised an additional storey for the accommodation of the troops, and the two barrack rooms the troops were in were very fine rooms indeed.

561. And properly ventilated?—They were properly ventilated; they had a number of windows, and they had openings in the ceilings besides.

562. Were the officers in one large room, or what?—No, they were not in one large room; they had a quarter each, I believe, occupied by 11th Regiment.

563. How many rooms were there for the men?—They had two rooms.

564. Were there 100 men in each?—I cannot tell you the number; the 11th Regiment, occupied them. But the rooms were at least 120 or 130 feet long by between 30 and 40 feet wide, and high in proportion.

565. And at Messrs. Fletcher's premises?—The rooms were about the same size.

566. But there were no officers in them, were there?—No; there were no officers in Messrs. Fletcher's premises; there was no accommodation for them; but a room was provided.

567. Messrs. Fletcher's premises are put down here as affording accommodation for 500 men?—Yes; but they would never have held 500 men, I think, at the proper allowance of cubic space. Captain Roberts, deputy quartermaster general, stated so, but I told him that I thought differently. For instance, we had 110 men in two rooms

rooms in Fletcher's Buildings in August; I had three sergeants and 98 rank and file, and nine were in hospital; that is, calculating for them, 110 altogether.

568. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Were those buildings, which you have just been speaking of, inspected by the board, of which you were the president?—We inspected them when we assembled to inspect the different buildings proposed to be hired for the accommodation of the troops. The greater number of those buildings we had to condemn, on account of their being utterly unfit to put soldiers in. But as regards the buildings, both M'Gregor's and Fletcher's, the position was not as good as you would choose if you were about to erect a barrack; but as far as barrack rooms went, I think they had as fine rooms as ever I went in; there were no verandahs to them—a great drawback in a tropical climate, where they are considered so very necessary for health.

569. These buildings were recommended by the board of which you were president?—They were.

570. And they were hired?—Yes.

571. Some alterations were required, were they not?—All the accommodation in M'Gregor's Buildings, with the exception of the front house, was raised over the ground floor, and built new by the owner of those houses; and at Fletcher's Buildings, two additional rooms were raised on to the buildings, as they then existed.

572. When these buildings had been hired and altered, as you recommended, was the accommodation for those two battalions sufficient?—It was not, because when we made this arrangement it was contemplated to have a wing of a regiment at Kowloon, with a proportionate number of officers. But Kowloon, from being so unhealthy, and from the reports made by Dr. Saunders, was abandoned, and consequently it threw a whole wing of a regiment into Hong Kong.

573. But all was done that was recommended by the board of which you were president?—All was done that was recommended by the board of which I was president, I believe. I did not inspect them when they were completed and handed over. I did not belong to the board or assemblage of officers who then inspected them; that was in July.

574. What you recommended was carried out?—It was carried out so far, I believe, but I must say that we calculated for a wing of a regiment being at Kowloon, which was afterwards put into this accommodation at Hong Kong.

575. *Chairman.*] You calculated for providing for only half the regiment in Hong Kong?—Yes, we calculated for the accommodation of half the regiment, and we took up accommodation accordingly; but, instead of that, nearly the whole regiment was put, or contemplated to be put, into that accommodation.

576. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Those buildings were not ready, you say, when the 2d Battalion of the 11th Regiment arrived?—They were not; they were not ready until, I should say, six or seven weeks afterwards.

577. Could they have been got ready sooner?—I do not think they could; there was a great deal of work to be done.

578. But the 11th Regiment was not expected so soon as it actually arrived, was it?—I know that Captain Stirling said he might be expected any day after the 15th June; the received idea was not before July.

579. *Chairman.*] Captain Stirling is captain of the "Tamar," I believe?—Yes; he said he might return from the Cape any day after the 15th June.

580. Marquis of *Hartington.*] When did the 11th Regiment arrive?—On the 28th May; they had a rapid passage.

581. *Chairman.*] That is a fortnight before they were expected?—Yes.

582. With regard to those stores, were any of the men in them on the ground floor?—No, in none of them.

583. And it is not usual for them, I think you have stated already, to sleep upon the ground floor?—It is not usual, nor healthy.

584. Supposing Fletcher's and M'Gregor's godowns had been filled with merchandise, would there have been any means at all of accommodating the troops?—Not that I know of; and besides, Fletcher's and M'Gregor's godowns were only one storey or two storeys high, and they added a storey on to them, which was the accommodation we had, with the exception of Fletcher's, where there were three first-floor rooms, and stores underneath; the first-floor rooms existed already; they lay parallel to each other in this way (*describing their position*). There was a storey raised on the first and third building, and these consequently gave two barrack rooms one over the other; the rooms were raised so that there would be more ventilation by having a passage of air, the centre building not being raised. M'Gregor's were raised altogether from the ground floor; they put a flooring over it and built new rooms above.

Fletcher's Buildings when Completed.

The stairs in Nos. 1 and 3 were in the centre of the rooms and added much to the ventilation and current of air from 2d to 3d floor.

Barrack Room.

585. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] You stated that you arrived with your regiment at Hong Kong in April 1865?—No, in February 1865.

586. What did the garrison consist of then, besides your own regiment?—There were some men of the Royal Engineers, and of the Royal Artillery; and some of the 99th Regiment were at Kowloon (you must count them in as forming part of the garrison), and the 67th and 22d Bombay Native Infantry.

587. Were the 99th Regiment all at Kowloon?—The 99th Regiment were all at Kowloon, except some at Taku Forts, North China.

588. What barracks did the 67th Regiment occupy?—They occupied the Murray Barracks; they were then taken out of the Murray Bar-

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racks and sent to Kowloon, and we got their accommodation; not head quarters 67th at Shanghai; I believe only a wing of three companies were at Hong Kong.

589. Then was the whole of the permanent barrack accommodation at Hong Kong handed over to you and the Royal Artillery?—Yes, with Royal Engineers.

590. And it was insufficient for your accommodation, as I understand?—Yes; I consider that the men were crowded even at that time.

591. You had no more than 700 cubic feet per man, instead of 1,000 cubic feet?—I did not calculate it at that time. I cannot tell you the number of cubic feet per man.

592. That is stated in Dr. Saunders' report?—Yes; but the doctor's report was made on the 28th July.

593. That was when you had still fewer men?—Yes; some men had died, and invalids were sent home by the "Sovereign of India" and "Tamar," on the 25th July.

594. The whole of the permanent accommodation was occupied by your regiment and the rest of the European troops when you first arrived, was it not?—Yes; the 22d Bombay Native Infantry were in what they call the native lines, which were mat huts, at Victoria, Hong Kong.

595. When did the 11th Regiment arrive?—They arrived on the 28th May. I was at the time at Shanghai.

596. At that time was there any increase to the permanent barrack accommodation available for them?—No, there was not.

597. None?—None.

598. The hired buildings had not come into the hands of the Government?—They came into the hands of the Government somewhere about the middle of July.

599. That is to say, six weeks or two months later?—Yes, six weeks later.

600. Then it was proposed to put some of them into your barracks, but you protested against it, did you not?—Not into the Murray Barracks, but into Fletcher's Buildings, in which we had got possession of the two rooms; that was in July; towards the end of July.

601. You have just stated that none of the hired barracks had then come into the possession of the Government?—Yes; not until the middle of July.

602. Then Fletcher's Buildings had not come into possession of the Government?—Fletcher's Buildings had not come into the possession of the Government on the arrival of the 11th in May. The Government gave us over two rooms subsequently.

603. When was that?—About the middle of July.

604. When the 11th Regiment arrived, how were they accommodated?—When the 11th Regiment arrived, a great number of them were accommodated in Kowloon. Some of them, I believe (as I have stated I was at Shanghai when they arrived), were accommodated on board the "Princess Charlotte," an old three-decker. There were some more of them, for a short time, on board the "Hercules," a two-decker, which was subsequently condemned and sold as being unfit for occupation. And in addition to that there were buildings called Heard's Buildings, which were godowns, in which they had a number of the 11th Regiment, and for which the Government paid at the rate of 2,000 dollars a month; I believe they were very unfit for occupation and most expensive; 2,000 dollars at 4 *s.* 3 *d.* = 425 *l.*

605. You stated that you inspected, as president of the board, the hired barracks, Fletcher's and M'Gregor's premises; what was the date of that inspection?—The board commenced, I think, early in March; it was a very long business, we had so many places to inspect.

606. They were occupied in July?—Yes; the owners had, I may almost say, to erect them in the meanwhile.

607. They were occupied in July, however?—Yes, about the middle of July.

608. And up to that time, the middle of July, the provision for your regiment and half of the 11th Regiment was in permanent barracks, as I understand?—I did not say that the provision for the 11th Regiment was in permanent barracks.

609. Provision was calculated in the permanent barracks for one regiment and a half?—Yes, counting in the already existing permanent buildings belonging to the Government, with the buildings in course of preparation.

610. At the end of July what was the total accommodation available for European infantry?—The accommodation that we had at the end of July was the Murray Barracks and the North Barracks, Fletcher's Buildings and M'Gregor's Buildings. The women and children were accommodated some in St. Francis' Hospital, and some in the mat huts in the native lines; I could not give the numbers; and in the Old Native Hospital.

611. What proportion of the two regiments of European infantry that were then at Hong Kong was that calculated to accommodate?—I have already said that the accommodation that we calculated upon providing at Hong Kong, that is counting in the already existing permanent barracks belonging to the Government and the hired buildings, would accommodate a battalion and a half of infantry, along with the Artillery and Engineers. The other wing of the 11th Regiment was contemplated to have been sent over to Kowloon.

612. And to be there in huts or in barracks?—To be in mat huts.

613. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Would there have been any difficulty in giving the number of cubic feet in those hired houses? I see it is written down, "Not known." Could not you have said how many cubic feet there were for each soldier in Fletcher's and M'Gregor's Buildings?—No, I could not. They were very fine rooms. I should say that the allowance of cubic feet would be equal to that in the Murray Barracks, if not greater; they had no verandahs, and consequently the distribution was more liberal.

614. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] What is your opinion as to the fitness of the mat huts at Kowloon for the accommodation of European troops?—They are utterly unfit.

615. Lord *John Hay.*] Why are they utterly unfit?—Because in heavy weather the wind will blow through the matting, and the rain will pierce through it. The damp is excessive, and, in case of a typhoon, the chances are that they are blown down. Some were blown down in a late typhoon; and in dry weather are dangerous from fire, and burn rapidly.

616. Have you seen the rain go through them?—I have not been over there in wet weather that I remember, but I have heard officers

officers in my own regiment complain sadly of the state of their clothes, from the rain passing through, and the great damp.

617. You mean coming through the roofs?—Yes, coming through the roof, and beating through holes in the sides.

618. In regard to the hired buildings and godowns at Hong Kong, had you any reason to suppose that there was likely to be any doubt as to the possibility of getting those godowns at any time when they were wanted, in consequence of their being occupied by goods?—The godowns, as they exist at Hong Kong, would be quite unfit to put troops into.

619. My question related to the possibility of hiring them?—Those godowns which we took were remodelled and built over for the troops. We were very fortunate in being able to get them.

620. One of the questions you were asked a short time ago, was with reference to their being occupied by goods; do you think there would be any doubt as to your being able to hire those godowns at any moment when you wanted them?—You could not get them at any moment, because they require adaptation, and might be filled with goods.

621. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Do you consider the godowns as healthy or unhealthy quarters for European troops?—The buildings that pass under the signification of godowns are simply stores, and are quite unfit. Those godowns that our men inhabited were remodelled altogether and built over; there was a storey raised on most of them. Most of the godowns, as they exist, are simply large buildings, with few windows in them, with flag floors and a roof.

622. The question I asked was simply whether you considered them unfit for European troops?—I do; but that would not apply to what are called Fletcher's godowns, because those barracks which were called Fletcher's godowns were remodelled altogether before troops were put into them; but a godown, as it exists in Hong Kong, according to the proper understanding of the word, is a store, and is quite unfit to put European troops into.

623. Then you consider Fletcher's godowns were healthy, from having been remodelled?—They were; from my experience, the men in Fletcher's Buildings were not more unhealthy than the men in the Murray Barracks. We had not more sick in Fletcher's Buildings than we had in Murray Barracks, as far as I remember.

624. Lord *John Hay.*] I think you stated a little while ago, that they were very healthy?—I said they were very fine rooms.

625. *Chairman.*] I wish to ask you, from your knowledge of Hong Kong, whether if M'Gregor's and Fletcher's godowns, or whatever they are called, had been filled with their own merchandise, there was any other place that might have been obtained by paying for it, which would give proper accommodation for troops?—I do not think so; we visited every house that was proposed; we first advertised in the newspapers for accommodation for the troops, and then we visited every house of which proposals were sent in to us, and these were the only places which we considered fit to put troops into, and they had to be built up as stated.

626. Mr. *Adderley.*] With every facility given to you, it took you from February to the middle of July even to get these godowns fit for troops?—Yes, from about the middle of March.

627. And from the date of the arrival of the 11th Regiment, for six weeks, until these godowns were ready, one battalion was placed in barrack-room which, in your opinion, was fit for only half a battalion?—No; I said that some of the 11th were put over at Kowloon. They were put over at Kowloon at the time when they first arrived, but as Kowloon is very unhealthy they had to remove them from thence.

628. Mr. *Baxter.*] When were the authorities at Hong Kong first made aware of the expected arrival of the 11th Regiment?—I cannot answer that question, as I only arrived myself on the 7th February.

629. It was known previously to your arrival?—Yes, it must have been known, because we knew it before we left Gibraltar; we knew that the "Tamar," which took us from Gibraltar, was to return to the Cape to take the 2d Battalion of the 11th.

630. You knew before you left Gibraltar that the 11th was going to Hong Kong?—Yes; that the 2d Battalion of the 11th was going to Hong Kong. We left Gibraltar on the 3d November 1864.

631. General *Dunne.*] Are you aware that as soon as you arrived, there was a report made to this country by General Guy, stating that there was no accommodation for any more troops; was that report correct?—I have heard it said so.

632. I ask you your opinion. You state that you heard it was so?—I have heard that General Guy had reported that, but I cannot state it officially.

633. Is it your opinion that it was so?—It is.

634. Have you ever seen a medical report which states that during the whole occupation of the Murray Barracks in Hong Kong there was never more than 700 cubic feet allowed to a man at any time; and do you think that report true?—I saw a printed report here upon that subject.

635. Do you agree with that report of the medical officer, that 700 or 750 cubic feet per man was as much as was given at any time?—I believe that report to be correct. I measured the accommodation myself of Murray Barracks in July.

636. Do you believe that those mat huts there afford no accommodation in the rainy season; that they are not waterproof or windproof, as is stated by the medical officer?—They are neither waterproof nor windproof.

637. They were objected to by the medical officer, were they not?—They were objected to by Dr. Dick; he was a member of the board with me.

638. And you agree with that report?—Perfectly.

639. Are you aware of the date of that report, and when it was sent to this country?—No; I had constant complaints of those huts from the very time I landed at Hong Kong.

640. And those complaints with regard to the insufficiency of the huts were confirmed by almost all the medical men, were they not?—As far as I know they were.

641. Are you aware that the 11th Regiment arrived a month before they were expected?—They arrived on the 28th May, and the Major General said that he did not expect them before the 1st July.

642. Are you aware that the Major General took

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took every possible precaution to find barracks for them by doubling up the other regiments?—I have already stated that we took up accommodation, or contemplated taking it up, but that in making that calculation we calculated for a wing of the 11th Regiment being at Kowloon and a proportionate number of officers.

643. And they did go to Kowloon?—I stated that when the wing of the regiment was removed from Kowloon, of course crowding must have followed at Hong Kong.

644. Was there any other preparation made for the arrival of the 11th Regiment besides the doubling up of the other troops; are you aware of any houses or barracks being prepared for them?—I have already mentioned that I was president of the board that searched out those buildings.

645. But you could get no more than you did?—We could get no more; but when the 11th Regiment arrived, and the accommodation in these godowns was not finished, the Government took up buildings called Heard's Buildings, for which they paid 2,000 dollars a-month, and they abandoned them on account of the great expense. Those godowns were so insufferably hot from the tile roofs that the troops could not live in them.

646. The object of my question is to know if, in your opinion, everything was done by the local authorities to put the 11th Regiment into the best accommodation possible?—Yes, for the time being; but it was too late to commence to look for accommodation then.

647. And if they had had timely notice there would have been the means of preparing accommodation for the 11th Regiment?—Of course that would follow; because if they could prepare buildings at four months' notice they could have done it earlier if they had got earlier information.

648. Therefore it entirely depends upon the fact as to the time when the information was given, whether that rests with the authorities at home, or the authorities abroad?—I suppose so.

649. Are you aware of the building of what was called a trial hut, which was paraded in the Estimates very much; do you know anything about that hut?—The were always talking of a trial hut, but what that trial hut was to be I could never understand; it was to be built upon the ground that was cleared at Kowloon; whether it was to try to enable men to live in it or die in it, I cannot say.

650. But they never did try it, it merely appeared in the Estimates?—Kowloon was abandoned as unhealthy before its trial.

651. Is Kowloon abandoned now?—It is; they only send guards there.

652. Was this trial hut ever built?—I cannot answer that question.

653. You never saw it, did you?—No, not to my knowledge.

654. It was never occupied by any troops under your command?—Certainly not.

655. There is a description given of these mat huts by a medical man, in which he says that they make an attempt at what they call a verandah; was there such a thing as that?—I do not know; perhaps you will let me know the description.

656. One description is, "That the huts occupied by the troops at Kowloon are most of them mat huts, which do not afford sufficient protection from ordinary vicissitudes of weather"?—They do not, certainly.

657. Are you aware that, in a letter received at the War Office in 1865, General Guy reported that it was utterly impossible to accommodate the 11th; have you any means of knowing that?—I think I have already stated that I heard it spoken of, that General Guy represented the difficulty of accommodating the 11th, but I have not seen the official communications.

658. You think that he was quite justified in that report?—He was, certainly.

659. The passage to which I wish to call your attention was this: "I would beg to request your Lordship's consideration of my letter, No. 764, of the 12th November last, pointing out the impossibility, under existing circumstances, of providing for the 2d Battalion, 11th Regiment in China, at least until additional accommodation be prepared for a second regiment at Hong Kong, and request, therefore, further instructions on this head." That seems to refer to a former letter?—Yes.

660. *Chairman.*] The mat huts at Kowloon have been described to us in this way: "The huts at Kowloon were, in their construction, never fit for Europeans to inhabit, if any regard to their health was to be taken into consideration. They were simple mat huts, on bamboo or pole frames, with a boarded floor raised some three feet from the ground. They had no verandahs, and no means of communicating with each other or with the cook-houses, latrines, &c., without passing into the open air, and under the direct rays of the sun." . . . "The situation of the huts was irregular, and as the natural contour of the ground would allow, so that some huts were nearly 1,000 yards from the others, and all communication between the huts was, of necessity, conducive to exposure. They were built in no form, either a square or anything else"?—That is perfectly correct, and I might add, that the men will suffer, not only from the exposure to the heat of the sun, but from the exposure in wet and tempestuous weather. The men have to go a long distance to their privies, in the sun, or the wet, as the case may be.

661. Sir *Harry Verney.*] What distance have they to go?—I cannot measure the distance; some men would have to go further than others, as a matter of course.

662. *Chairman.*] With regard to the sort of headdress that they had at that time; had they umbrellas to go from house to house with?—No; the orderlies had umbrellas, but not the soldiers.

663. Had they anything besides their forage caps or shakos?—They had a helmet, nothing more.

664. General *Dunne.*] Do you think that, under any circumstances, the accommodation being the best that could be possibly given, Hong Kong would be a healthy station?—I do not think that, under any circumstances, Hong Kong would be a healthy station; but I consider that with proper accommodation, with black troops, and a sufficient number of nights in bed, it would be rendered more healthy and more tolerable than it is at present.

665. Then you think the smallest number of British troops, or troops of the line, in our service the best?—Yes, with Indian troops.

666. The smallest number we could put there, consistently with the performance of the duties of the place, would be the best?—It would; if there were a sufficient number of native infantry to perform the duties.

667. Therefore

667. Therefore you think it is advisable that we should have a certain number of native troops there?—Decidedly so.

668. There is a different kind of barrack provided for the British and the native troops, is not there?—There is.

669. Would not barracks for the native troops be built at a more moderate expense than those for British troops?—Of course they would; the barrack accommodation for native troops there is simply these mat huts we have spoken of.

670. They are sufficient for the native troops, are they not?—I never heard them complained of.

671. Was there any sickness on account of them amongst the native troops?—Not that I know of; but the native troops were not more than about a month in Hong Kong when I was there.

672. What species of native troops were there then?—The 22d Bombay Native Infantry.

673. And you think that they could efficiently perform the duty?—Of course they could, if you had a sufficient number of white troops to preserve what you might call the balance.

674. Do you think that there is sufficient accommodation for more than one European regiment at Hong Kong in the permanent barracks, with such accommodation as is now provided?—Not for a strong battalion.

675. And not for more than one battalion?—It is not sufficient, I consider, for one strong battalion.

676. I believe three battalions, or the greater part of three battalions, have been sent out occasionally?—I can only speak to two battalions of Europeans.

677. Were there artillery and engineers besides?—There were artillery; and a few engineers.

678. They were there besides the two battalions?—They were.

679. Did you ever see more than two battalions there?—No, the 99th and 67th were mostly in tents at Kowloon, on our first arrival.

680. They were placed in the barracks, which were insufficient for one battalion?—I consider that the permanent barracks were insufficient for one strong battalion.

681. Marquis of *Hartington.*] The last question was as to whether two battalions were placed in barracks that were insufficient for one; did you assent to that?—I never meant to say that; I meant that I consider the existing permanent barracks at Hong Kong would be insufficient for a strong battalion; but at the present time there are Fletcher's and M'Gregor's Buildings, which are hired buildings, and used as barracks. It never was contemplated to keep those hired buildings for permanent barracks.

682. General *Dunne.*] With those buildings. do you think there was ever accommodation there for two battalions?—No, certainly not.

683. In the permanent barracks there is not sufficient accommodation for one battalion, if I understand you rightly?—I do not think there is accommodation for one strong battalion; that is, if 1,000 or 1,500 cubic feet are allowed per man, certainly not.

684. Are you aware that 1,200 cubic feet of accommodation was reckoned the proper amount there, according to a medical report which we have before us?—I have heard that from 1,000 to 1,500 cubic feet has been stated to be the proper amount; I have never seen a warrant upon the subject.

685. In all climates?—Not in temperate climates.

686. But in all warm climates?—Yes; but I do not believe that a warrant of that sort exists.

687. It is only what has been suggested as the guiding principle?—I believe medical men consider 1,000 or 1,500 cubic feet the proper quantity.

688. *Chairman.*] Were you commandant at Hong Kong in the month of August?—No, I was not. I commanded the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment in the month of August.

689. There is a report made by the surgeon of your battalion, with regard to the rooms in the Murray Barracks, the "C Range, Basement West," in which he states, that in "Colour-Sergeant Reaside's room, occupied by himself, wife, and four children, beneath the floor three dead rats and one dead cat were found in an advanced stage of decomposition," and so on. In short, "a quantity of most offensive matter, yielding pestilential gases, which readily passed up through the numerous openings in the floor, thus rendering the air of the apartment most impure. The consequence has been that the sergeant is dangerously ill, his wife (who has since died) and his four children have all suffered in health from the same cause." Do you know anything of that?—Yes; he has lost three of his children. I think two of them died at Hong Kong, and another died at sea; his wife died at Hong Kong, and he himself, I understand, was left invalided at the Cape, unfit to come home.

690. And the schoolmaster's room is reported under similar circumstances?—Yes, that is quite correct as to the schoolmaster's room. I saw the filth after it was taken out.

691. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Were there any ships in the harbour in which troops might have been temporarily accommodated?—There was the "Princess Charlotte," in which a portion of the 11th Regiment was accommodated; and the "Hercules," in which they also put some of the 11th; but she was considered so unfit that she was condemned and sold; her timbers were so rotten that she was anchored, for fear she should sink in heavy weather.

692. What was the "Princess Charlotte"?—She was a three-decker, but she was a receiving ship for the invalids, and the other men of the naval force out there.

693. Were there any other ships that might have been available?—Not that I know of; I do not think there were. The "Melville" was used as a naval hospital.

694. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Could they have taken up any merchant vessels?—I never heard it spoken of; that would have been a most costly arrangement.

695. *Chairman.*] It would have been a most costly arrangement to have taken up the merchant vessels?—Of course it would.

696. There was a recommendation as to hulks being sent out from this country for the purpose of a floating hospital, and also a floating barrack; do you know anything of that?—I do not.

697. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Would you approve of your men being quartered on board a hulk, instead of in barracks?—I should not; they would have no means of exercising themselves; and when there is no wind, it is much warmer on board a hulk than on shore.

Colonel *W. Sankey.*

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698. *Chairman.*] Can you give the Committee any information with regard to the number of deaths and invalidings of your battalion, from the time you landed?—I will give it to you as nearly as I possibly can, but of course the medical returns in London would give it perfectly correct; I can give some of the numbers, simply saying that I may be one or two out, but they can be all corrected. In the second battalion of the 9th Regiment from the date of our landing until the 23d of October, we had lost 37 men, dead.

699. And any officers?—Two officers died, and 37 men.

700. Mr. *Adderley.*] The two officers were in addition to the 37 men?—Yes; there were 37 men extra; 3 men died up to the 31st December; I heard that from Colonel Knox afterwards.

701. That is three more?—Yes; and four men embarked in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer to return to England overland with me. Two of them died. I believe there were 15 of the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment who died on the passage to England; that would make 57 men altogether.

702. Only two officers died?—Only two of the 9th Regiment; up to the 23d October, there were seven women died and 27 children, but there have been subsequent deaths; I am simply giving the numbers up to the 23d of October, and up to the same date we had invalided 78 men.

703. *Chairman.*] Were any officers invalided?—There was one officer who was invalided, but he was ill when he came to China from a chest complaint, and therefore his being invalided could not be laid against China.

704. If he was invalided you had better include him?—He was invalided, but he was an invalid before he landed in China.

705. What was the number of women?—I say there were seven women who died to my knowledge; that is up to the 23d of October.

706. Do you know anything later than October?—I gave the deaths of the men up to the 10th of February; that is for one year; I gave the invalids up to the 23d of October, the women who died up to the 23d of October, and the children who died up to the 23d of October.

707. Mr. *Adderley.*] Your first list of the deaths of the men comprised three periods, from May to October, from October to December, and on the passage home?—Not from May, from February. I said from the date of our landing.

708. From February to October was the first period?—Yes.

709. The second was from October to December?—Yes.

710. The third on the passage home?—Yes, on board the "Gresham." Those 15 men that died on board the "Gresham" must be taken out of the 78 men who were invalided; they were a portion of the 78 men who were invalided.

711. *Chairman.*] Up to what time would the medical return be made, up to the 31st December, or what date?—I do not know; I think that in the medical return they have given 36 men as dead up to the 13th of October, but I have given up to the 23d, and two men died coming home with me; three men died with the regiment, and 15 men died of fever on board the "Gresham."

712. Up to what time were the 78 men invalided?—Up to the 23d of October.

713. Mr. *Adderley.*] You cannot state the number of men invalided afterwards?—No, I cannot.

714. *Chairman.*] Can you give the Committee the number of women who were invalided?—No, I cannot. Seven women died up to the 23d of October, and 23 went home altogether; the number of children who died was 27.

715. And how many children were invalided?—I cannot say that; I did not take the numbers. Captain Burland will be able to answer that question.

716. General Guy states, in his letter to the War Office, of the 23d of January 1865, that the sickness among the troops at Kowloon was "mainly attributable to the excavations then going on for building purposes in the close vicinity to the huts;" do you agree in that opinion?—Yes, it is well known at Hong Kong that if you disturb the earth there it produces a deadly malaria; at Hong Kong and Kowloon the ground is of the same formation; it is a decayed granite.

717. The Medical Board reports that if efficient drainage, protection from solar influence afforded by the trees, the erection of good substantial buildings well ventilated, and a supply of wholesome water for drinking purposes were carried out at Kowloon, it would be more healthy than Hong Kong; do you agree with that opinion?—As the thing has never been carried out properly at Kowloon, it would require to be tried before one could tell. I should rather think it would be so.

718. It appears that there is a current of air of which the troops would have the advantage by being at Kowloon?—It is considered that the monsoon, which is prevented from blowing at Hong Kong by the Victoria Peak, is felt at Kowloon, which, of course, would make it cooler.

719. Dr. Dick's report states that the planting of trees, not only in the opinion of the Europeans, but in the opinion of the Chinese themselves, is of the greatest possible advantage, and that not only for shade, but that it also affects the miasma, or whatever it is called. Can you give any opinion upon that subject?—Yes; it dries the ground very much; it is considered to be advantageous, and, in fact, necessary.

720. Dr. Dick states that a sum of 50 *l.* allowed for planting, had been struck out of the estimates; are you aware of that?—I do not know that; it has not come under my knowledge.

721. It is stated that when detachments, stationed at Kowloon, were relieved, and returned to Hong Kong, a considerable increase of the general regimental sick list in each instance followed the returns of those detachments to Hong Kong, the men having contracted fever and other diseases, when stationed at Kowloon. Can you give the Committee any information upon that subject?—Yes. I had a guard of, I think, 110 men over at Kowloon for a fortnight, from Hong Kong, in the end of July and the beginning of August. I made careful inquiries from the sergeants of those companies afterwards, and I found that nearly all those men had gone into hospital after they returned from Kowloon; and three of the men of that guard died; the officers also complained of contracting fever.

722. It has been stated that many of the guard-rooms were perfectly unfit for European troops to be in; that they were fit for native troops, but not for European troops. Was that the case?—Our regimental guard-room I consider to have been a very unfit place; but Captain Walker,

Walker, the garrison adjutant, is here, and he will be able to give evidence to the Committee upon that subject.

723. It is also stated that no proper means have been adopted to improve the sanitary condition of Kowloon by draining and planting. Is that the case?—No change has been made at Kowloon since that report has been written that I know of.

724. It is further stated that cuttings on an extensive scale were first commenced on the 9th August 1864, at Kowloon, and continued until the 17th September, and that these cuttings were in close proximity to a portion of the barrack buildings. Do you know anything about that?—I know that when the men of the 9th and 11th Regiments were at Kowloon the cuttings were carried on to an enormous extent: some of the huts that the officers inhabited were actually taken away by the cutting. The cuttings were going on within a few yards of where all the married soldiers were. They cut deeply into the ground there, 20 or 30 feet in some places.

725. Were any remonstrances made upon the subject?—I am not in a position to say.

726. Remonstances were not made by yourself?—Yes, I very constantly remonstrated about several things; I cannot say that I remonstrated about the cutting, it was so well known.

727. Who was the commandant at that time?—I was the commandant from February until the middle of May.

728. From February 1865?—Yes, until the middle of May. Colonel Wyatt, when he arrived, being my senior, succeeded me.

729. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] By whose authority were those cuttings made; by whose order was it done?—I suppose the General gave the order, I cannot say.

730. Could you answer it in this way; were the cuttings made by civil or military authority?—The cuttings were made under the superintendence of the Royal Engineers.

731. *Chairman.*] That is under Colonel Moody's?—Yes.

732. Lord *John Hay.*] By what authority were the cuttings made?—I cannot answer that question, I do not know the authority.

733. *Chairman.*] You do not know whether the attention of Colonel Moody was specially directed to the danger likely to be caused to the health of the troops, by the continuance of the cuttings?—I do not know, but it was the general conversation that they would produce, and that they did produce, illness. Colonel Moody was commandant before my arrival.

734. Lord *John Hay.*] Was the conversation that they did, or that they would, produce illness?—Both that they did and that they would.

735. People said so before hand?—Every person who had experience said that they were the cause of sickness, and then people came and said, "Of course we shall have more sickness while the cuttings are going on."

736. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] What were the cuttings for?—They were preparing the site for a new town at Kowloon; several acres of ground were levelled, and this stuff was thrown down to erect wharves and piers.

737. If they were preparing a site for the new town at Kowloon, it must have been by the order of the civil authority, must it not?—I have already stated that the works were under the superintendence of the Royal Engineers, and I know no more about them than that. I do not know by what authority the cuttings were made.

738. Mr. *Adderley.*] This has no relation to the mortality in the 9th Regiment, has it?—Yes, the cuttings were as close as they could possibly be to the troops.

739. Sir *Harry Verney.*] What measures would you recommend in order to make Kowloon healthy for the troops; have you formed any opinion with regard to that?—The Chairman has read out the recommendations of the medical report, with which I fully agree.

740. Have you anything to say with regard to the water?—The water was very bad at Kowloon.

741. How would you recommend that good water should be procured for the troops?—I do not know how they can get it; I do not know whether there are springs at Kowloon.

742. Would you recommend that it should be brought from the hills in the neighbourhood in China, by an aqueduct, or pipes?—That would be an enormous expense.

743. *Chairman.*] Water can be obtained, but it is in the Chinese territory, I believe?—I imagine it is a long distance to bring it.

744. About one and a-half miles, I believe?—I should have thought it was more; I have never been in that portion of the Chinese territory.

745. Whatever the distance may be, whether two miles or six miles, you cannot tell whether we could get water there; you do not know it of your own personal knowledge?—No.

746. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Would you recommend that all the interests of the Chinese should be bought up, so that we should have the entire command of the Kowloon peninsula?—We have it so far as our lines are concerned; the part that we inhabit is clear of the Chinese.

747. Is it not true that the Chinese mode of cultivation is carried on on the Kowloon peninsula, and does not that produce unhealthiness to the troops?—I have never been beyond the garrison at Kowloon, and therefore I cannot state.

748. Mr. *Calthorpe.*] I think that mode of cultivation has been given up since our troops have had accommodation at Kowloon?—There has been none in our lines.

749. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Have not the troops suffered from the bad smells caused by the Chinese mode of cultivation?—There is no cultivation going on where the lines are at Kowloon, as far as I know.

750. You apprehend that they do not suffer?—Not from that, but near the place called Artillery Hill there is a marsh.

751. Mr. *Calthorpe.*] The grounds lie so low there that they cannot be drained, is not that so?—Yes; not without difficulty.

752. Sir *Harry Verney.*] I refer to the filth used in this mode of cultivation?—That did not interfere with the troops; it did not come in their way.

753. Lord *John Hay.*] In fact, as I understand you, the troops there did not suffer from the system of cultivation pursued by the Chinese?—I have already stated that the Chinese did not cultivate within our lines. Of course there was cultivation beyond our lines, I presume; but I have not been out there. There was a salt marsh that cut in under the hill, which was called the Artillery Hill, where the Engineers were.

Colonel *W. Sankey.*

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754. You describe it as a salt marsh?—It seemed to be so; it looked as if the sea was able to get into it; it could not have been healthy; there was the remains of a paddy field between where the huts were, and where the 99th Regiment were encamped; that, I think, would have been improved by an open drain.

755. Is not it the case that this system of cultivation which has been complained of in the neighbourhood of Kowloon, namely, cultivating by human excrement, is pursued in the most populous parts of China habitually?—As far as my experience of China goes, they use it to an excessive degree; but I have never heard it complained of, nor have I heard it alleged that the troops suffered in consequence at Kowloon; I think we were out of the reach of it.

756. Mr. *Adderley.*] Do you know in what part of the period from February to October, the chief part of this mortality that you have spoken of, occurred?—During July, August, and September; I might almost say it commenced in June, but August was the worst month.

757. We may take it that the chief part of the mortality and invaliding which you have mentioned occurred in about three months?—It occurred in about three months.

758. What sort of proportion, should you say, of this mortality and invaliding in the 9th Regiment was occasioned by their coming from Kowloon?—I could not give the proportions.

759. Should you say about half?—I cannot say that; I can only say that out of 110 men who went to Kowloon nearly every one of them, after their return from Kowloon, visited the hospital, and three of them died; they returned from Kowloon in the first week in August.

760. The causes of the mortality and invaliding were partly diseases caught in Kowloon, and partly overcrowding in Hong Kong, if I understand you rightly?—I consider so.

761. Can you state at all to what extent you should say this mortality and invaliding were in excess of the average deaths and sickness?—I have not gone into the average deaths and sicknesses, generally speaking, but I can give the Committee a few details, if you will allow me to do so. I will state, first, the increase in August.

762. Do you mean the increase over other autumn mortalities?—Yes; when I was ordered to give up the accommodation of the 9th Regiment in Fletcher's Buildings, and put those men into the Murray Barracks, I had at that time 61 men in hospital; that, I may say, was on the 31st of July. Sickness gradually increased. In August seven men died; and I find from the weekly return for the week ending the 4th of September (I think it was about the 4th of September) that 102 men were in hospital, 122 were admitted during the week, giving a total of 224 patients and men treated, of whom 54 had been discharged, two died, and the remaining 168 men remained.

763. Can you state what is the usual average sickness in your regiment?—No, I cannot.

764. But you consider that greatly in excess of the ordinary sickness?—Immensely; we lost I think two men in 15 months or so in the Mediterranean, previously to going out to Hong Kong; we have now lost 57 men. When I brought them to Hong Kong the men were in as healthy condition in which British soldiers can be, I think.

765. Can you fill up the numbers of invalided women and children; the numbers I have are 23 women invalided?—The number of women gone home, that would be invalided, is 23; the number of children dead is 27; I do not know the number of invalids; I do not know any numbers beyond that, 23d October, but Captain Burland who commanded going home, can no doubt state the numbers more positively than I can.

766. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Was it considered a healthy season for civilians, do you know?—No; it was not considered a healthy season; it was considered an unhealthy season.

767. To any great extent?—It was considered the most unhealthy season since the year 1848.

768. Mr. *Adderley.*] What was the nature of that unhealthiness; was it malaria?—It is very hard to tell in Hong Kong what it is; there are so many kinds of disease.

769. *Chairman.*] Had there been any excavations recently going on in Hong Kong which might have caused it?—I believe that one of the principal reasons was that there was not so much rain as usual at Hong Kong; but that is never considered to account for the immense mortality among the troops.

770. Lord *John Hay.*] Excavations have been continually going on in Hong Kong for the last 20 years, have they not?—They must have taken place to some extent in preparing for new houses.

771. Has it been considered that making those excavations produced great sickness?—It is always considered to be one of the principal causes of sickness in Hong Kong.

772. *Chairman.*] When you were acting as commandant, had you complaints and remonstrances made to you by the medical officer in charge of the troops at Hong Kong, with reference to the cuttings?—I do not recollect having any complaints upon the subject.

773. Lord *John Hay.*] In Hong Kong, when cuttings have taken place, has it been noticed that sickness has taken place in the particular neighbourhood of the cuttings to a greater extent than in other neighbourhoods?—It has.

774. At the same time?—Yes.

775. Is that invariably the case?—It is considered as such by the medical authorities of Hong Kong, as I think the Committee will see by a letter from Dr. Keane, one of the principal medical practitioners in Hong Kong.

776. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Is it within your knowledge that there were only 91 men out of a regiment of 568 sent to Kowloon, who were not attacked by some miasmatic disease during the time they were there?—I cannot answer that question; I am simply stating what I know myself to have positively taken place.

777. *Chairman.*] I want to ask you about the hospitals; the Stanley Barrack, in this return, is put down as capable of holding 88 patients?—Yes.

778. Can you answer any question about it?—I cannot answer any question about Stanley Barrack more than by saying that I visited it on one occasion, and I found that most of the roof of the hospital had been blown off by the typhoon, on the 29th June.

779. It is put down in this Return as capable of holding 88 patients, and Dr. Dick reports that it will only hold 30; I suppose that that is in consequence of the typhoon?—Yes; there was a typhoon on the 29th of June, and a great portion of

of the hospital was unroofed by that typhoon, and consequently rendered unfit for the occupation of the sick.

780. Then there is the General Hospital?—Yes, the General Hospital is at Hong Kong.

781. How many is that hospital capable of holding?—I cannot tell the number it is capable of holding, but I can speak as to the crowding of that hospital.

782. Will you give the Committee any information you can upon that subject?—The 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment occupied a portion of the hospital. The beds in the ordinary wards were very close together, and when a number of fresh sick came into the hospital they were accommodated by mattresses placed on the floor in the centre of the rooms, and remained there until the beds were either emptied by the men recovering, or very often by the death of the patient. A man was then put into the bed that had been occupied by his comrade. There were verandahs round those hospitals. The verandah was about 11 feet wide; it was bounded by a balustrade two or three feet high; from that, for several feet, it was quite open to the air; and on one occasion, on a very wet day, when I went down, the beds were put standing perpendicular from the wall, and the rain was coming in; so that half of each bed was wet by the rain.

783. *Chairman.*] Do you mean in the verandah?—In the verandah.

784. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Will you mention the time when this took place?—I will; I made a note of it: it was about the 28th of August that this happened which I am speaking of now. I calculated at the time that the length of one verandah, the portion occupied by 9th Regiment was about 114 feet by 10 or 11 feet wide; there were 19 beds in that verandah, and another bed was preparing; that would make 20. This gives about six feet from centre to centre of each bed. The bedding of the men, during the wet weather, was wet nearly half way up the bed; and when the men were obliged to leave their beds, of course, their feet were wet directly they left them.

785. *Chairman.*] There is a report, at page 22 in the Correspondence, which says, "the accommodation is required for hospital purposes;" this refers to a house hired of a Mr. Alexander?—Yes; I suppose so.

786. "The accommodation is required for hospital purposes. There is only room for 126 sick in the General Hospital; 195 are at present treated in it, and 73 in barracks?"—A great number of our men were treated in the barracks because there was not room for them in the hospital; at least they were considered convalescents. They did not do duty; they were unfit for any duty.

787. With regard to the Stanley Barracks, on the other side of the island, was that used as a hospital?—The hospital at the Stanley Barracks had been unroofed by a typhoon in June.

788. Was that used merely for the women and children?—We afterwards sent convalescents over to Stanley Barracks for change of air.

789. What are the Stanley Barracks?—I believe that the Stanley Barracks were originally a very large establishment in former times, but at present there are very few soldiers kept there; first of all, the married women of the 20th Regiment were there; after they went away, the 9th and 11th Regiments sent some of their convalescents down there; but I believe that late in the autumn Stanley is considered more unhealthy than Hong Kong, as far as bowel complaints are concerned.

790. How far is it from Victoria, Hong Kong, to Stanley?—It is by a mountain path, over the hills, about eight or nine miles distant; but by water it is a much longer distance.

791. Lord *John Hay.*] There is a road round to Stanley, is there not?—Yes, there is a road round, but that is a considerable distance round by Aberdeen.

792. *Chairman.*] How is it provisioned?—They send the meat every morning.

793. From Victoria?—From Victoria. I am not certain about the bread; I rather think the bread is sent also; I know the meat is sent from Victoria.

794. How is it sent?—It is carried by Chinese coolies, and they send an escort of two soldiers and a non-commissioned officer.

795. Do they send every day?—They send every day; the meat must be killed in Hong Kong, and it has to be sent every day, in hot weather particularly.

796. Do they march during the night, or what?—The men used to start about three or four o'clock in the morning, and then they remained at Stanley during the day and returned to Hong Kong the following night. It was a cause of great sickness to our men; I think one man died two and a half hours after his return, in the barrack room.

797. The furnishing of that escort was a great cause of sickness to your men?—Yes.

798. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Could not it be sent by water?—It is a considerable distance to send by water, and if you sent by boat there might sometimes be an adverse wind, and then it would be very difficult to get there.

799. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] It would be uncertain?—Yes, very uncertain; if a typhoon came on they could not go. And a water guard would be also necessary, because there are water pirates as well as land pirates in Hong Kong.

800. Lord *John Hay.*] What is the necessity of sending a guard by road?—The Chinese inhabiting the hills would attack the provisions if they had not an escort.

801. *Chairman.*] Do you know any case in which they have been attacked?—Yes, I know that one of our own officers was attacked; he was with the escort, but he turned round a corner before the escort came; he was struck, but luckily he had his revolver with him, and he escaped. Besides that, the escort on one occasion were attacked.

802. How were these escorts performed before?—They were performed, as well as I remember, by the native infantry before they left. Then we had to take the duty.

803. Lord *John Hay.*] What was there unhealthy about the duties of the escort?—It was a considerable march in such a climate as that, to have to go 16 or 18 miles in the 24 hours, particularly as you have to mount up one side of the hills and go down the other, very likely meeting the wind on the summit. When you were in a state of intense perspiration, any breeze on the top of those hills would be quite enough to create sickness.

804. I understand

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804. I understand you to say that they went one morning and came back the next; that would be 16 miles in 48 hours, or eight miles in 24 hours?—They went back again before six o'clock the following morning. I should say 26 hours would be about the actual time they took to go there and back.

805. *Chairman.*] We may take it as about 26 hours?—Yes. They might be earlier, for the men always tried to come back before the sun was up.

806. You cannot give the Committee any further information with regard to the accommodation at the hospitals, except that the Stanley Hospital was used for convalescents?—Yes.

807. And that the Stanley Barracks were unroofed?—The hospital, and thereby rendered, to that extent, unfit for use.

808. You cannot tell us what the accommodation was in the General Hospital?—No; except what I have already stated, that it was overcrowded to excess. Allow me to add that the General Hospital accommodation must now be much greater than when I was at Hong Kong. It consists of a centre building, with two large wings, and those wings were occupied by purveyors and purveyors' stores and medical officers. I do not think that either of the wings were used as medical wards, except a ward for gun Lascars attached to Royal Artillery. But then an order came out from England that they were to be completely cleared out. Consequently, under that arrangement, the hospital would accommodate a great many more.

809. Has that been done since you came home?—The order was given before I left, and it has been since carried out, I suppose.

810. Had not the general officer the power of ordering this before; did he order it, or did the order come from home?—The order came from home, I believe.

811. Had not the general officer the power to turn out the stores?—I was not the general officer there.

812. As commandant could you have done it?—I could not have done it as commandant. I should have referred it to the general if he had been there.

813. Marquis of *Hartington.*] If he was in Japan what should you have done?—I believe a general officer has always to procure sanction from home for changing the accommodation in barracks and hospitals.

814. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] That would be under ordinary circumstances, but in a case of necessity he would take it upon his own responsibility, would he not?—I can give no opinion upon that, I was not the general there.

815. Marquis of *Hartington.*] If you had been commandant, and it had been reported to you that these hospitals were overcrowded, and the general was in Japan, would you not have taken the responsibility of accommodating the purveyors and the other departments elsewhere?—It would have entailed an enormous expense, and the question is, whether I might not have been called upon to pay it myself afterwards.

816. You would not have taken the responsibility then?—I was not put to the trial; I think I might have done it; however that is a question of opinion. It would have entailed an enormous expense, and if I had been obliged to pay it, it would have utterly ruined me.

817. When did you first notice, or when was it first brought to your notice, that the General Hospital was overcrowded?—I noticed it by constantly visiting the hospital.

818. At what time?—From July until the arrival of Colonel Knox; then I simply reverted to my position as major in the regiment.

819. I want to fix the dates?—I will say from the 25th of July until I gave over the command on the 24th of October following to Colonel Knox. During the whole of that period I considered the hospital to have been overcrowded.

820. Did you represent to the commandant that it was overcrowded; the medical officer represented it, I think?—The medical officer represented it constantly: he wrote several times. Dr. Saunders and I constantly conversed on this subject, and he wrote many letters on my suggestions; it gave us great anxiety.

821. What was done in consequence of his representations?—After a very long time they took up Alexander's Buildings. I do not know what the date was when they inhabited them, perhaps sometime in September, if so soon. I think it was in September.

822. Do you know what was the cause of delay in taking up Alexander's houses?—I believe they had to communicate with the general in Japan, and it would take a month to have an answer.

823. Colonel Wyatt was commandant, was not he?—Colonel Wyatt was commandant.

824. Then he did not like, apparently, to take the responsibility of hiring additional hospital accommodation without the general's sanction?—I should conclude so, because the expense of hiring buildings there is something enormous.

825. Major *Anson.*] How long was the general absent in Japan?—The general left Hong Kong on the 17th of May, and he returned, I think, about the 26th or 27th of October.

826. Marquis of *Hartington.*] If the General Hospital had been entirely available, and if Alexander's houses had been hired earlier, there would have been quite sufficient hospital accommodation, would there not?—I dare say there might have been; I only say, "there might," I will not say "there would," because we had to accommodate a great number of sick men in our barracks, and I believe the 11th Regiment had to accommodate a great number more.

827. Mr. *Adderley.*] Where were the 78 invalids of your own regiment placed in hospital?—They were in the General Hospital, some of them.

828. But not all of them?—I cannot say where the rest were; there were 78 men that were invalided, but you will remember that those 78 invalids were not all invalided at one time; there were some sent home by the "Tamar" and "Sovereign of India," some sent home overland, and others by the "Gresham"; they were sent on many occasions.

829. The greatest number of invalids that were not shipped home were placed in the General Hospital, were they?—Yes, in the General Hospital; I believe the "Gresham" brought home about 52 men invalided out of the 78.

830. Were your own men very much crowded in

in hospital?—I have already stated that they were immensely crowded.

831. And exposed to the weather?—Yes, and exposed to the weather in the verandahs.

832. Was the principal medical officer present during that series of months, July, August, and September?—No, he was not; he was in Japan.

833. Was he present for no part of the time?—He was not present any part of the time; he returned to Hong Kong a day or two before the "Gresham" started, on the 13th of October. The first time I saw him after his return was on board the "Gresham," and she started a few days after, as well as I remember.

834. Dr. Saunders was acting for him, was he not?—He was acting principal medical officer and surgeon of the 9th Regiment.

835. Was there a sufficient number of medical men for the number of invalids generally?—By no means.

836. Was there much mortality amongst the medical men themselves?—One assistant surgeon of the 11th Regiment died, and the surgeon of the 11th was invalided. I know that assistant surgeon Adams was constantly ill, and went home in the "Gresham."

837. Besides that sickness and mortality amongst them, they were not in sufficient numbers?—By no means. The 2d battalion of the 9th Regiment were obliged to give their senior assistant surgeon, Assistant Surgeon Piper, to look after the hospital of the 11th Regiment.

838. *Chairman.*] You have stated that this was a very unhealthy season?—It was considered very unhealthy.

839. Was there an excess of mortality amongst the civilians resident there equal in number to that amongst the military?—I should think not.

840. In proportion, I mean?—By no means. The civilians, when they are ill, are immediately shipped off to Japan, England, or one of those places, and get away at once; whereas we have to wait until there is a transport taken up.

841. Was there a general desertion of the place in the season by the civilians?—There was not.

842. I understand you to say that they escaped the unhealthiness by leaving the place?—When a civilian became ill, he was immediately shipped off to some other station, and in that way they had not so many deaths; and then the civilians in Hong Kong are exceedingly well accommodated and provided for.

843. Mr. *Calthorpe.*] And they have no night work?—They have not, of course.

844. Mr. *Adderley.*] Was there an unusual desertion of the place by civilians?—No, there was not an unusual desertion of the place that I am aware of.

845. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] I think I understood you to say that you would have been deterred from clearing the hospital of the non-combatants therein residing for fear that the expense of providing quarters for them should be disallowed by the Government?—I did not say I would have been deterred. I said I was never put to trial upon that subject, and it was a very serious consideration.

846. Marquis of *Hartington*] You said, I think, that you would have run the risk of it, but that it would have been a risk?—I think I should.

847. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] I wanted to find out whether you would have run that risk?—I think I might have done so, but at the same time it is a serious consideration to a man, because if that money was disallowed to him it would have ruined him thoroughly.

848. *Chairman.*] The storekeeper general, or the person out there who had charge of the stores, probably would have insisted upon a proper place being found for them?—Yes; and the rents in Hong Kong are something fabulous.

849. Major *O'Reilly.*] Had you any reason to feel any certainty that if you had undertaken such a serious responsibility, the expenditure would have been allowed?—No, I did not know. There are instances on record of officers having to pay those things themselves. I have heard it constantly reported at Hong Kong, that Colonel Wyatt was told that if he engaged more native watchmen he would have to pay for them; that was the common report among the officers at Hong Kong. I have heard it said that that was one of the reasons why he would not employ them, namely, that he was told that he would have to pay for them.

850. Lord *John Hay.*] Who was he reported to have been told by?—It was the general report among all the officers.

851. Who was supposed to have told him so?—Colonel Jenner, of the 11th Regiment, would answer that question better than I can.

852. I ask, who, according to the report you heard, was supposed to have told him?—The report was, as I have said, that he was told.

853. Who would be the authority who would charge it?—The people who generally make these charges; you have to pay them, somehow or other, to the War Office.

854. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Would it not be to the Colonial Department?—No; you have to pay the disallowances to the War Office.

855. *Chairman.*] With regard to the night duties; are you of opinion that exposure to the night air is detrimental, in China, to the European constitution?—All the medical officers considered it very detrimental.

856. Are you aware what number of nights in bed was considered necessary for the Europern troops by the Medical Department?—I hear that the Medical Department say there should not be less than six.

857. According to the statement we have, it is from six to seven?—About that.

858. How many nights in bed had your men, on the average?—In summer they could not have averaged more than between three and four. On the 6th of September 20 of my men went on guard, with only two nights in bed; I had at that time 186 men sick.

859. What was the strength of the battalion at that time?—I cannot tell you exactly, because I have not got a note of it, but there were so many men that were in hospital, and so many men unfit to go on guard, that it fell very heavily upon the men who were fit to carry arms: I could not give you the strength of the regiment unless I had the details, which I have never prepared. I simply put this down; that on the 6th of September it was reported to me that 20 men had gone on guard with only two nights in bed; I reported it to the commandant. The average, at that time, was about three nights in bed, for I took it very carefully. I used, from time to time, to ask the serjeant-major how many

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nights the men had had in bed, and he told me. I speak of the 9th Regiment; the 11th was so weak that in fact they did very little duty.

860. Was there no means of reducing the number of sentries; were all the sentries necessary?—Unless it was by hired watchmen there was no other means.

861. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Were sentries absolutely necessary at all the posts where they were placed?—I think so.

862. Major *O'Reilly.*] It is a question of opinion, is it not?—It is not merely my opinion; I am certain of it, because this question occupied my serious attention when I first became commandant at Hong Kong in February, with the prospect of the immediate departure of the 22d Bombay Native Infantry. On their departure, the weight of the duty would have fallen upon my own battalion, the 2d battalion of the 9th Regiment; therefore, as a matter of course, this was one of the first things I attended to. With respect to our regimental guard, I cut down as many of the sentries as I could possibly take off, and I mentioned to the general the employment of native watchmen in place of the soldiers, and after some time he sanctioned some native watchmen being employed. On three different occasions I obtained his sanction to employing native watchmen, combined with the soldiers.

863. What do you mean by combined with the soldiers?—I mean that the guards would be combined; the sentries and the native watchmen could take the guards in place of the sentries alone; the native watchmen would supply the place of the soldiers in many cases, but they would be under the eye of the serjeant who commanded the guard. I also asked the general to allow that the governor's guard should be formed by civil policemen or watchmen in place of soldiers, and that the Colonial treasury guard should be found by civil authorities in place of soldiers. There was a naval yard at Hong Kong, and I considered that the naval police, who were Englishmen, might be used as a guard, or that the marines and sailors who were convalescents on board the "Princess Charlotte" might also be made use of as watchmen at night. Then there was the naval yard over at Kowloon and the commissariat stores; to all those places we had to find sentries. We had to furnish a guard to the "Hercules," which was considered as an invalid depôt at that time. I had an arrangement made by which invalids who were sent over to the "Hercules" should be able to do the police duty of that ship, in place of sending a guard every day. There were a number of watchmen sanctioned by the general, but I am of opinion that more watchmen might have been employed, and that they might have supplied the place of sentries; but it was a question of expense.

864. *Chairman.*] Was there any difficulty in finding those native watchmen?—None at all.

865. Are they trustworthy men?—I do not know any Chinaman that I thoroughly trust, but if these watchmen were combined with soldiers, under the eye of the serjeant, they could be trusted better than if they were alone.

866. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Under that arrangement, although the soldiers do not mount sentry, they would be ready to turn out in case of any disturbance, and these men would act as sentries?—If we had a place to guard and had a few sentries there, the serjeant of the guard could have those watchmen under his superintendence.

867. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] You stated that it was a question of expense; what did the general say in answer to your application?—On three different occasions he granted watchmen, but the reply I received at last was, that no more watchmen would be granted.

868. Did he give you any reason for that?—I cannot say that he gave any reason that I now remember, but I know the objection was that they would entail expense.

869. Who made that objection that it was expensive?—I cannot exactly tell that, but I know that that was the reason.

870. Who made that objection?—I cannot tell you.

871. You said it was the reason; you have not said who made it the reason; who raised it as the objection?—I fancy it was the major general.

872. *Chairman.*] It would be an objection on the part of the Colonial Government, I suppose?—No; the military have to pay for them.

873. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Was that reply in writing?—My applications were several times made in writing.

874. Was the reply you speak of in writing?—Not the last; the last reply I received was a communication through Major Gammell, or Captain Roberts, to say that no more watchmen would be granted. I knew that it was in consequence of the expense.

875. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Did they say that they would not sanction the expense, or merely that the War Department at home would object to the expense?—I have already said that I am confident that the objection was on account of the expense.

876. Sir *Harry Verney.*] But who made the objection; was it the Colonial authorities?—The Colonial authorities had nothing to do with it; it was the military. I believe that was the reason that there were not more men employed. The question can be very well decided, because the officers on the staff in China could answer it.

877. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Among other grounds you spoke of, a guard over the Colonial Treasury, and another over the Colonial Governor's house?—Yes.

878. You recommend that they should be relieved, if I understood you rightly?—I did.

879. Was your recommendation attended to?—The Governor objected to having the soldiers taken off, and they said that they could not trust the guard of the Treasury to other than British soldiers. There was no result from it, the guards still continued.

880. I presume that the expense of watchmen in those two cases would have fallen upon the Colonial Treasury?—I had nothing to do with the Colonial Government.

881. You can answer the question whether, if they had had a guard of policemen, the expense would have fallen upon the Colonial Treasury?—I presume it would, but they said they could not trust the Treasury with them.

882. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Was not your representation with regard to the sentry over the naval stores attended to; you suggested, I think, that the marines or the sailors should be employed?—I suggested that the marines, or the sailors

sailors, or the police of the dockyard, might take it, but I had no success in that either.

883. *Chairman.*] Was the Government House guard what is called a combinatory guard or a a guard of protection?—As in most Colonies there was a guard of a non-commissioned officer and three men appointed to stand at the gate. There was also a guard at the general's house of six men.

884. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Can you give the Committee the actual detail of those guards, stating the number of men in each case?—I cannot. I could give the number of guards and stations, but not the exact strength.

885. Do you know who could?—I see Captain Walker, 99th Regiment, here; he was my garrison adjutant at Hong Kong when I went there first, but the guards were so constantly changing and so much cut down by every new commandant, that it would be very difficult even for him to give it accurately. I know that I myself reduced every sentry that I possibly could.

886. Sir *Harry Verney.*] How many did you reduce altogether?—I cannot answer as to the number. I took off as many as I possibly could.

887. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Can you say while you were commandant how many men were required on guard every day?—I do not remember now; it is difficult to carry all these numbers in the head; I could detail the guards we had to furnish, but not the strength.

888. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] I think you said that there were about 20 sentries; therefore, that would be 60 men?—I do not think I have given the number of the guards; I can give a list of them, if it would not take too long. I might mention that the reason there were so many guards required at Hong Kong was that most of the Government buildings were detached, and the Chinese are such expert thieves that every place requires to be watched to guard against them.

889. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Did the artillery take any share of the guard duties?—They took a very small share of the duty.

890. *Chairman.*] They merely found the guard over their own barracks, I suppose?—Yes, and sometimes they took some of the garrison duty. When I went there I insisted upon their taking their share of it, but they were not very strong, and had a good many things to do in the arsenal and other places.

891. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] There was only one battery, was there?—I think there was only one battery.

892. Sir *Harry Verney.*] The Chinese watchmen were not to be trusted as guards, you say?—No, not thoroughly.

893. If you had Indian troops, would not they be trustworthy?—I never had anything to do with Indian troops further than being a few days at Hong Kong with them, but I should consider that the Indian troops ought to be more trustworthy than Chinese watchmen, because the Indian troops are isolated from the Chinese; they cannot understand them; whereas, the Chinese all live together, and, of course, understand one another.

894. Major *Anson.*] Native troops had been used previously had they not?—Native troops had been used previously.

895. Lord *John Hay.*] Do the merchants employ Chinamen to watch their godowns and other property?—They do, and to a great extent.

896. Is the property in the merchants' godowns in China of considerable value?—Very valuable at times, but the great house of Jardine and Matheson have not Chinese, they have Lascars, and men of that kind employed for that purpose.

897. Sir *Harry Verney.*] They employ Indians?—They employ, they style them Lascars.

898. Lord *John Hay.*] There are many other large firms there besides Messrs. Jardine and Matheson?—Yes, some very large firms.

899. Mr. *Calthorpe.*] But Messrs. Jardine and Matheson's premises being detached would require more protection than others?—Yes, being detached they require a very strong guard.

900. Lord *John Hay.*] Practically, the guarding of property in Hong Kong on the part of the merchants is, as I understand, habitually performed by Chinese watchmen?—Yes, but some excessive robberies take place there.

901. Do you know whether that is the practice followed in Canton, also by the mercantile establishments there?—Yes; I should think so.

902. And at Macao?—I have never been there.

903. Is it the case at Shanghai?—I cannot state; I have only been on a visit there for a short time.

904. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Do you think that there is any one spot, from which you may want 70 sentries, within view?—No, I think not. You would take three men to each sentry; there are not so many as that (70 sentries).

905. *Chairman.*] Do you consider that the effect of the climate upon the native troops is less detrimental than upon Europeans?—I was only with the native troops about a month, but it is generally known all over the world that native troops in their own climate, or in a climate similar to that of their own country, must be more healthy than Europeans.

906. Are you aware, with regard to the 11th Regiment, whether, during the time you were at Hong Kong, umbrellas were not allowed to be issued to them?—Umbrellas were issued to the orderlies while I was there.

907. To the orderlies of your own regiment?—Yes.

908. Were they issued to the 11th Regiment?—I never heard; I presume that they got umbrellas also, for Colonel Jenner told me that whatever we got he applied for similar things, and he never told me that he had been refused.

909. It has been stated that they did not get the helmets until six weeks after they landed?—They might not have been ready.

910. They were not kept in store then?—The helmets are kept in store, but they require to be covered, and to be fitted also, which takes a long time.

911. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] They are furnished regimentally, are they not?—No, they have been furnished lately from the military store at Hong Kong.

912. *Chairman.*] Will you give a description of the helmet?—It is made of a kind of wicker-work, with a very thin brown covering over it, and a very thin white covering on that, with a small puggery, which I consider not sufficiently sun-proof.

913. I thought that the helmets were made of pith?—No, the soldiers' helmets which were in the

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the stores, were not made of pith. There being insterstices in these helmets, the sun must strike much more through the wicker helmet than it would through a pith helmet.

914. Major *Anson.*] Had the helmets only two thin linen covers; was there no quilted stuff?—There was no quilted stuff; at least it was quite thin; I do not consider that it was quite sun-proof.

915. Mr. *Calthorpe.*] Did those helmets fit close to the head, or was there a ring?—There was a ring put into them.

916. I believe they are copied from those that come from Manilla?—Their having the ring is an advantage, because there is a current of air between the helmet and the head.

917. *Chairman.*] The helmet you describe was not more or scarcely more protection than the shako would have been?—Not much more; but the circulation of air round the head was an advantage.

918. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] You say the helmet was not sufficiently covered?—It was not. The covers we had for our shakos in the Mediterranean were more sun-proof than these helmets.

919. Major *O'Reilly.*] Those guards you have mentioned that were furnished for the military stores, were chiefly for the protection of property against thieves, were they not?—Yes, for protection.

920. Were the guards for the protection of property, chiefly out-door sentries, or in-door watchmen?—Out-door sentries.

921. It was necessary to have those out-door sentries, was it not?—Yes, it was necessary for them to walk round the place; if they had been inside, the Chinamen might have come to some other part and robbed the place; it was necessary for them to walk round.

922. When you were commandant, were sentry duties performed by the different corps according to their strength, after deducting for their special duties?—Yes.

923. Then the artillery and all the other corps took their share?—Not the engineers, they had other duties to do; but the artillery took their share.

924. According to their strength?—Yes. I know that three men of the Artillery died, and though I have not seen it mentioned in the papers, I believe the Artillery were considered more sickly than the 9th Regiment.

925. *Chairman.*] This report, with regard to the Artillery, relates to 1864; that was before your arrival, I think?—There were three men of the Artillery who died in the summer of 1865.

926. Upon the subject of the invaliding, it appears in the correspondence we have before us, that a letter was addressed by your surgeon, on the occasion of transport for 160 men being taken up, and the matter was referred to General Guy in Japan?—Yes, at Yokohama, I believe so.

927. But the case was so urgent that Dr. Saunders applied to the commandant, saying that in all probability many of them would die if transport was not taken up immediately for them?—Yes.

928. And accordingly a ship was taken up, but it did not sail, I think, for three or four weeks after that. Have you any remarks to make with regard to periodical invaliding from Hong Kong?—An invalid ship was sent in March, the "Sovereign of India," and then there was this invalid ship I have spoken of, in September.

929. What ship was that?—The "Gresham."

930. Another ship has been taken up since that, I believe?—Another ship has been taken up since that, and is on the voyage home.

931. But that is a peculiar case, is not it?—I believe the "Gresham" was considered as a peculiar case. I do not know that it was a general rule to have invalid ships going off in the autumn.

932. But when you were commandant you would have had no hesitation in securing a transport, under the circumstances, when it was recommended by Dr. Saunders, would you?—I think I should have run the chance, but as I have already said, it was a great expense to risk. The "Gresham" alone cost about 5,000*l.* going home; it would be a serious consideration to an officer to take up a ship like that. I dare say it would be quite necessary, from my experience of Hong Kong, to have an invalid ship going home four times a year, with the number of troops we had when I was there, and suffering as we did.

933. The War Department have sanctioned the sending home of four invalids a month overland, have they not?—That is abandoned now. I came home with some men, and they suffered very much, and two of them died. I wrote to Colonel Wetherall about it, and he tells me that it is abandoned; it occasioned great suffering to those men.

934. Lord *John Hay.*] You mean coming overland?—Yes; they had nobody to look after them, and they suffered very much from the great heat in their small cabin.

935. There is a medical officer, is not there, on a Peninsular and Oriental steamer?—Yes; attached to the ship.

936. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Was there proper accommodation for the men?—I do not consider that they were properly accommodated.

937. Will you describe what their accommodation was?—There was a small cabin, in which these four men were all put; two of them were suffering from dysentery, and the things were not removed as they ought to have been; and the heat being very great, the smell was most offensive. I visited them in the mornings, and I found the place very close; and the smell very bad; one of those men died.

938. Was there any person told off to nurse them?—They had one of the Lascars to look after them; but there they were, four men, in a very small cabin, in the heat of the tropics, and two of them with dysentery.

939. Where was the cabin situate; in what part of the ship?—It was near the engines of the ship; it was second-class accommodation; it would be about the middle of the ship. The practice of sending invalids overland has been abandoned since that; Colonel Wetherall wrote to tell me so.

940. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Was there any ventilation in the cabin?—Very little; it was very small accommodation.

941. Lord *John Hay.*] That cabin was not less ventilated than other cabins, I presume?—It was not so well ventilated as the first-class cabins, of course.

942. I mean

942. I mean in comparison with other second class cabins?—It was just the same as the others.

943. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that Dr. Saunders, on the 5th of July, applied for accommodation for 60 patients to be provided with the least possible delay, and that in reply the commandant stated that there was accommodation for 80 sick on board the "Hercules," and 40 at Stanley; can you give the Committee any information on the subject?—I could not speak to that; I know that Dr. Saunders constantly applied for accommodation for sending men home by ship. The letter you have read was not the first letter he wrote on the subject.

944. There was a letter addressed to you, I think, relative to the accommodation of the men of your regiment; I refer to the letter of July 28th, 1865?—There was a letter.

945. Are you aware that Dr. Saunders addressed a letter to the commandant on the 12th August 1865, relative to the severity of the duty upon the men?—I do not remember it, but I addressed a letter myself on the 6th September on the same subject.

946. You were not, I think, at Hong Kong in November, were you?—I left Hong Kong on the 1st November.

947. You would not know anything about what took place on the 11th November, then?—No.

948. The senior medical officer stated these causes of sickness among the troops. The first was insufficient and defective barrack and hospital accommodation; the second, overcrowding the men in their barrack rooms; the third, insufficient number of nights in bed; and the fourth, intemperance and want of indoor employment. You have answered the three first most fully; have you any opinion to give with regard to the indoor employment?—If indoor employment could be procured, as a matter of course, it would be of great advantage.

949. Is there any sort of employment which you would suggest?—We had a reading room, or rather a recreation room, and there was a billiard table in it for the men, and in the canteen there was a bagatelle board, and I had in the galleries boards made for the men similar to what they use on board ship for pitching. I think they call them bull boards. They used to amuse themselves with them. There were two skittle alleys besides; and a theatre has since been arranged in one of the ground-floor rooms, North Barracks.

950. Were those all covered?—Yes, they were all under shade.

951. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Were the men more intemperate at Hong Kong than in other quarters?—I do not consider that the men were as intemperate at Hong Kong, on the average, as they were in the Mediterranean; but as regards the nature of the liquor, that procured at Hong Kong, from the Chinese shops, is a deadly liquor called samshoo.

952. *Chairman.*] Among the recommendations of the senior medical officer is one that the regimental canteens should be always supplied with porter by the Commissariat Department, and no ardent spirits sold, which are decidedly injurious to health, and their excessive use fatal in China; do you agree with that recommendation?—Not altogether. I thoroughly agree in the recommendation that the commissariat should keep porter to be sold to the troops. When we were in the middle of the summer, able to purchase porter or beer from the merchants in the town, we had in the canteen a large ice box, and we kept ginger beer, and similar draughts, and the soldiers drank a great deal of iced ginger beer, with porter or ale mixed with it, and at that time there was very little drunkenness among the men. But when the store of beer and porter fails, and the supply constantly fails in Hong Kong itself, you are obliged to revert to spirits, and, consequently, the drunkenness increases, because spirits are cheaper, and they have a worse effect upon the men. My idea is that the commissariat should always keep a supply of both beer and porter, to be sold to the canteens, which would, consequently, always provide good wholesome liquor to be sold to the men. Sometimes we were able to get a little porter from the commissariat, when they had an overplus of it.

953. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Would there be any difficulty in carrying out that view of yours?—No. When we purchased it from the commissariat when they had an overstock, it cost about 5*d.* a quart. It cost us generally 10*d.* a quart when it was supplied from the town, and it was cheaper at 10*d.* a quart than the men could buy it at in the shops in the town. As long as good and cheap porter remained at the canteen, the men always drunk there, and not in the town.

954. Was your canteen conducted on the regimental system?—On the new regimental system altogether. With respect to the supply of ardent spirits, there are some men who will drink spirits, and if you do not keep a good spirit in the canteen, they will go out and buy a bad spirit in the town. I therefore consider that spirits of good quality should be kept to be sold to the men, under certain restrictions, in the canteen. If you do not do that, you drive them out to the town where they will get drunk on poisonous spirits, and lie out drunk, perhaps, the whole night.

955. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Where is the beer made?—It comes from England.

956. Could not the beer be made out there?—I do not think so; all the beer and porter comes from England, and the commissariat supplied us with a ration of porter of a sixth of a gallon to each man; it was very good porter.

957. *Chairman.*] You have already stated the means of amusement that were provided for the men, have you not?—With regard to procuring amusements for the men from the overplus of our canteen fund, we were always adding to the means of amusing the men, and, I dare say, by this time, a great deal more has been added; for instance, when we had money, we always purchased boats for them to row about in the evening; we had four or five very fine boats when I left, and we contemplated having as many boats as we could; then there was football and cricket.

958. That was all done out of a private fund?—No, out of the canteen fund; the canteen fund is ample for doing it when once it gets into operation.

959. Marquis of *Hartington.*] From your knowledge of the place and the duties, what are the composition and strength of the garrison which you would consider sufficient for the proper performance of the duties, having regard

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to the health of the men?—I have not made a proper calculation upon that subject.

960. You can probably give it with regard to the duties; suppose, first of all, that the garrison was to be composed entirely of Europeans, how many battalions would be required?—That would be a very difficult question to answer, for this reason: sometimes the men might be healthy, and, at other times, excessively sickly, and, of course, the number of nights in bed would vary according to the sickness of the troops.

961. Would you recommend more than one battalion?—I should never recommend more Europeans being sent to Hong Kong than were positively necessary; in fact, more than would be just sufficient to look after the native troops.

962. Have you any notion as to what strength of native troops would be required?—It would be necessary first to know the number of guards, and all the duties to be performed.

963. But you have a general notion of the guard duties that are required?—Not sufficiently to speak upon a point of that kind, because every post will require three men to it; and I don't know the number of nights in bed considered necessary for native troops.

964. I should like to know, if you have formed an opinion, what your opinion is?—The average duties of my men allowed them between three and four nights in bed, altogether.

965. Sir *Harry Verney.*] I should like to have an answer to this question: do you think one European battalion, and two native Indian battalions would be enough to perform the services?—They certainly would.

966. Take a common battalion of 600 men?—Yes, there is no doubt about it; two Indian regiments with such a battalion would be ample, because the Indian regiments would take the out duties, and consequently the Europeans would not be so much exposed; they would also do the orderly duties, &c.

967. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Would three battalions, namely, one European and two Indian battalions, of 800 rank and file each, be amply sufficient for the garrison duties there?—They certainly would; they would be more than sufficient. I should think 800 is a very strong battalion.

968. You think they would be more than sufficient?—Yes; that is my opinion.

969. Have you any question in your mind as to whether it is advisable to have native troops there?—I have no question in my mind upon it; I am perfectly certain that it is the only way to carry on the duty.

970. You are not satisfied to have a European regiment only, whatever may be its strength?—I am not. There are certain duties which no European is fitted for, such as going to Stanley, for instance, and frequent night duty, orderlies, &c.

971. If the garrison is composed entirely of European troops, can the duties be carried on without great sacrifice of life?—It is impossible, in that case, that they can be carried on without great sacrifice of life.

972. Lord *John Hay.*] Could not those duties which would be performed by native troops be performed by others, such as Chinese police?—I do not think that Chinamen are to be thoroughly trusted.

973. But you say that the merchants trust them with their valuable property?—I do not say that they trust them, but they use them as watchmen, because they can get no others; they have no choice.

974. Major *Anson.*] Do they not use Malays?—Yes, they may occasionally. The robberies that occur in Hong Kong sometimes are surprising.

975. Lord *John Hay.*] Do you think that the merchants, as a general rule, have been more robbed than the Government buildings and property; do you think that the Government property has enjoyed an immunity in consequence of possessing the advantage of having military guards?—Several attempts have been made to rob the Government property, but they have been sometimes frustrated by the sentries, and similar attempts have been successful also. But the robberies that take place in Hong Kong and in the town of Victoria are excessive at times.

976. Do you consider, for instance, that such a duty as protecting some meat and other provisions, when it is being carried over to Stanley, could not be performed by other than troops?—I think that it could not be performed by other than troops.

977. You think that you could not trust the Chinese to contract to supply provisions on the spot?—They could not supply the meat on the spot at Stanley, because they could not kill the meat there; the meat required there would be less than one carcase, and, consequently, they could not supply it there; it has to be brought from the main land, and if an escort to Stanley was supplied by the Chinese only, I consider that the mountain men would not be afraid even to attack a very large body of them, although they are deterred from attacking a few Europeans.

978. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Do you mean to say that there are robbers in the middle of the island?—Yes, there are men who live through the island, and attack people on the road. Perhaps I may be permitted to mention, with respect to the manner in which Surgeon Major Saunders has performed his duty, not only as acting principal medical officer of the station, which has occupied an immense deal of his time, but also in looking after the sick of his own regiment; I do not think any man in the British service could have performed his duty in a more honourable noble and talented manner than he has done. He was employed both day and night at these duties, and I have never myself met with such a medical officer as Surgeon Major Saunders; his exertions and labours are beyond all praise, and I consider it providential that such a man was placed at the head of the medical department at Hong Kong, during the great sickness in the summer.

979. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Is he out there now?—He is.

980. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Do you wish to make any other observation to the Committee?—There is one observation which I should like to make, relative to giving the men on guard some kind of supper. Early in the morning, about five o'clock, the men used to get a cup of hot coffee; then they got their breakfast, dinner, and tea, the latter being served about five o'clock in the evening; from that time and till the following morning they had nothing more. About

10 or 11 o'clock at night is the time a man requires to have his stomach filled; and, acting on the advice of some of the old civil medical practitioners in Hong Kong, we were enabled, from the canteen fund, to give our soldiers (9th Regiment), a tumbler of beer and some cheese, and we considered that that had a very beneficial effect upon their health. I think if the Government were to give the men something of that kind, in the way of a supper meal, it would be of the greatest advantage to them.

981. *Chairman.*] You think it would be of the greatest advantage for their health?—Yes; because at night, when the miasma and damp arises, if a man's stomach is filled, he will not suffer so much as he would do otherwise.

982. Major *Anson.*] Are you aware that what you have just recommended has been recommended constantly since 1860 in the different medical reports of the medical men who have been out there?—I am not certain about that. I know that an addition of a quarter of a pound of meat was given to the troops daily on the recommendation of the medical men, for the purpose of enabling them to fry some of it for breakfast. The meat was given, but it was a very difficult thing for them to fry it, because the fuel was so very insufficient.

983. *Chairman.*] Have you any other observations that you wish to make to the Committee?—I think not.

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Thursday, 3d May 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Adderley.	Marquis of Hartington.
Mr. Baxter.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Mr. Calthorpe.	Colonel North.
Lord Frederick Cavendish.	Major O'Reilly.
Mr. Dalglish.	Major General Lord Henry Percy.
General Dunne.	Sir Harry Verney.
Lord John Hay.	

COLONEL NORTH, IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel WILLIAM SANKEY, further Examined.

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984. *Chairman.*] WERE punkahs supplied to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers when you were in Hong Kong?—Punkahs were supplied to the soldiers, to all the soldiers' barrack-rooms in Victoria, Hong Kong, and to the hospitals in Victoria, Hong Kong. An order from the War Department did not permit the non-commissioned officers living in separate rooms to be provided with punkahs. It would have cost a non-commissioned officer six dollars a month, at the very least, to have had a punkah, an expense which his pay would not have allowed him to meet.

985. Was there any reason given for this discontinuance of punkahs?—I do not know of more reason for its discontinuance than that it was discontinued on the order coming out from the War Department. There were no punkahs allowed at Kowloon, on the supposition that Kowloon was sufficiently cool from the effects of the monsoon. At that time—that is, in August—the men of my battalion on duty there complained to me that they could not sleep on account of the number of mosquitoes there were in their rooms. The wind of the punkahs would have driven away those mosquitoes. I have been informed that men used to sleep out in the long grass at night, to escape the bites of the mosquitoes. The galleries, or, as they are called, verandahs, in the hospital, were not supplied with punkahs.

986. Sir *Harry Verney.*] In what hospital?—At Victoria.

987. *Chairman.*] There were no punkahs there?—Yes, in the hospital rooms there were punkahs; the galleries, or verandahs, were not supplied with punkahs.

988. Were they necessary in the verandahs?—Quite necessary. The officers in the mess verandah had punkahs to cool them; when there was no breeze, it was just as hot in the verandahs as in the house.

989. Was there any reason given for not having punkahs in the verandahs?—The occupation of the verandahs or the galleries was an extra occupation; it was not anticipated being a temporary arrangement.

990. It was a necessity that was forced upon you?—Yes; it was a necessity. In consequence of the overcrowding of the rooms we were obliged to occupy the verandahs, which were intended originally for the recreation of those patients who were not confined to their beds, and for them to take their meals in, and for the services of the hospital.

991. But when it became necessary to put the men in the verandahs, in consequence of the overcrowding of the hospital, could not those punkahs have been provided by any of the departments out there?—They could; there was nothing to prevent it.

992. You do not happen to know whether application was made to them to provide them, do you?—No, I do not. I know that Surgeon Saunders never wearied in making applications.

993. For things of what description?—For everything that would improve the sanitary condition of the soldiers; he was unwearied about it, I know.

994. However, the non-commissioned officers were refused them, and would have had to have paid their six dollars a month for the use of them if they had provided them?—It would have cost them six dollars a month, two coolies to pull all night by turns at three dollars each.

995. And the consequence was that they did not get them?—They could not afford it. We lost an immense number of non-commissioned officers by death and invaliding. The proceedings of the Board of which I was the president assigning the number of punkahs must be obtainable at the War Department. I was president of a Board that assembled to detail the number of punkahs and punkah coolies that were required for the use of the troops; I think it was in March or April.

996. What was that for?—You might call it a Board on punkahs and the number of punkah coolies that were considered necessary. The proceedings must be at the War Department.

997. When did it meet?—It was either in March, April, or May; I cannot exactly tell you which month, but I was the president of that Board to detail the number of punkahs and punkah coolies that we required.

998. Were you commandant at that time?—I was commandant and president of the Board at that time. We made provision for the non-commissioned officers, but it was afterwards struck out.

999. How were the soldiers' wives, when sick, treated?—They were treated in the places they lived in; in the mat huts generally speaking they lived in, there was no ward in the hospital provided for them. There was a ward in hospital marked up "sick women," or something of that kind, but it was occupied by a medical officer, I think.

1000. Then

1000. Then the women were treated, when sick, where they lived?—Yes; they were the peculiar care of Dr. Piper, of the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment.

1001. What means had those women of living when their husbands were in hospital?—They had very straitened means. When the husband is on full pay and able to do his duty, he pays 4½ *d.* a day for rations; when he goes into hospital he pays 9 *d.* a day; consequently there is 4½ *d.* loss to his family out of his pay while he is in hospital, and if his pay is 1 *s.* a day with 2 *d.* more which the Government give him out there, it is very difficult for a woman to exist in China on what remains.

1002. How did they get on?—The civilians came forward and made a very handsome subscription to alleviate the sufferings of the women, and the officers of the 9th Regiment subscribed among themselves, and we used to give a woman 6 *d.* a day when her husband was in hospital, and to give them so much to bury their children when they died; we did that out of our own pockets.

1003. Is there no allowance from the Government to the women?—The women are allowed half a ration a day, and each child is allowed about a third of a ration a day. In addition to that it is supposed that the women get the washing from the soldiers; that remunerates them in temperate climates, but it is impossible for the women, in a place like Hong Kong, to perform the washing for the soldiers; the climate is too much against them, consequently they were deprived of that means of living.

1004. Do you happen to know how the women are dealt with in India?—I have never been in India.

1005. Sir *Harry Verney.*] With regard to the punkahs, I think you stated that the punkahs had been discontinued; do you mean that the punkahs had been allowed previously and were taken away?—Yes; from the non-commissioned officers; what I meant by "discontinued" was, that the allowance was not granted.

1006. But, if I understand you rightly, they had punkahs at one time?—I went to Shanghai in May, and was away for a month, and so I cannot answer positively as to that, but I know that in the middle of the summer they had not punkahs, as I stated.

1007. You added, "We lost an immense number of non-commissioned officers"?—I did not mean to say an "immense number" of non-commissioned officers; I meant to say a large number.

1008. *Chairman.*] You stated that you were the president of a Board which recommended strongly that punkahs should be issued to the non-commissioned officers?—Yes; the Board recommended it, or rather made provision for the supply of punkahs to non-commissioned officers.

1009. And that that recommendation was sent home, and that the allowance of punkahs for the non-commissioned officers was struck out?—Yes; and that we had lost a great number of non-commissioned officers.

1010. You say it was struck out of your report?—I do not know that it was struck out of the report; it was disallowed; it was not permitted to be made a charge by the Secretary of State; that is what I mean by struck out.

1011. You stated also, in connection with this, that the men could not sleep in the galleries and the verandahs for the want of the punkahs which would have driven away the flies and mosquitoes, and that the men absolutely slept in the long grass?—Yes; it was at Kowloon; the men complained to me about it; I stated that I was informed that they slept in the long grass; that is at Kowloon.

1012. You stated that 2 *d.* a day was allowed to each soldier as extra pay in China?—Yes.

1013. Do you know that that is to be discontinued to the next European regiment that goes there?—Yes; we were made aware, as soon as the order came out to take away the Indian allowances, on the 1st of November, that the allowance would be taken from a certain class of officers, and that the 2 *d.* a day would be taken away from the men of the next European regiment that came out.

1014. By what authority was that order issued, do you know; did it appear in the General Orders, or what?—I do not remember, but I know that it is the case; it would be very easy to ask for the letter of instructions that was written from the War Office; I think you will find that what I say is correct; that letter of instructions can be found at the War Office; there is no doubt about it.

1015. Were the rations issued to the soldiers of good quality?—Some of the rations were very good; the bread was very good, I consider. The meat was, I think, better than we got in the Mediterranean, but I constantly complained of its not being properly bled; the blood was not properly removed, in my opinion, from the meat; the butchers wished to have as much blood in it as possible on account of its making weight. It turns much sooner, and becomes unwholesome in hot weather. The tea issued was very bad; it was mixed with a nasty herb that was collected round Hong Kong. I constantly complained of it. There was a Court of Inquiry held upon my complaint; of course, the Commissariat, or some of the authorities here, must have a copy of the proceedings of that Court. The sugar was very frequently mixed with nasty sand in considerable quantities. The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry upon my complaint, must of course be found in the possession of the proper authorities at home. The men were allowed four ounces of vegetables a day also, but the vegetables were not of so good a quality as they might have been. I may add, that in support of the statement I have made, I refer to the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, of which the original copy must be at home. I also refer to my letters in the letter-book of the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment at Hong Kong.

1016. That of course would be out with the regiment?—Yes, but copies of these letters can all be had.

1017. With regard to the fuel, was that sufficient for cooking and airing the rooms in damp weather?—It was barely sufficient for cooking; it did not appear to be sufficient to cook the extra quarter of pound of meat that the men got to fry for their breakfasts. I did not consider the fuel sufficient; it was not sufficient for airing the rooms, in my opinion. A married soldier had a pound of coal a day, or three pounds of wood in lieu of it, for his cooking. The proceedings of a Board, of which I was president, in September or October, which I presume were sent to the War Office, would give the Committee the full details of our examination into the allowance of fuel.

1018. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Have you any fur-

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ther observations to make about the rations?—I have stated the substance of what I have to say upon that point.

1019. General *Dunne.*] Were there Boards held on those rations that were found bad by the regimental Boards and condemned?—There were Boards held on my complaints.

1020. But there was no redress given, was there?—The redress would last for a short time, and again the same thing would occur. I should explain that the commissariat at Hong Kong said that they had not sufficient storage for their sugar and tea. The consequence was this, the tea was brought in either day by day or at very short periods from the Chinese contractor, and this man, whenever he had a chance, would adulterate the article.

1021. If the usual Board had been held it would have been rejected. In fact, you rejected it, you say?—When I rejected it, I reported the matter to the Major General, and a court of inquiry was held on two different occasions, as I have stated, the proceedings of which can be procured, and will give a full statement of the whole thing. Every care was taken by the regiment, and in my own personal observation I was very particular about the feeding of the men.

1022. Lord *Frederick Cavendish.*] Was that tea supplied to the officers good?—Yes; it was supplied by our messman; the commissariat had nothing to do with this supply.

1023. From England?—They got it from England, I presume.

1024. *Chairman.*] It was not supplied by the Government?—No, we had to pay heavily for it.

1025. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Do the women and children receive their rations gratis?—They do.

1026. Does the regimental contract system for vegetables and breakfasts exist in your regiment at Hong Kong?—It does; but the Government at Hong Kong allow a soldier four ounces of vegetables per day, which is considered to be a portion of his daily ration; the soldiers purchased potatoes, extra sugar, coffee, &c.

1027. And that is furnished by the Government?—By the commissariat; it is procured from the commissariat store.

1028. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] I presume the system under which the women and children draw rations in China is the same as at every other station in the world?—I suppose it is.

1029. You are aware, probably, from your experience at other stations, whether it is the same?—I have never heard of any difference. The commissariat at all stations allow a woman one-half a soldier's ration, and for a child it is a third, or so. I know there is some difference made for age.

1030. It is the same in Hong Kong as in Gibraltar?—I never heard of any difference.

1031. *Chairman.*] You stated the other day that you gave up one of your rooms to other officers, although you were colonel of the regiment; why did you do so?—I did it to accommodate them.

1032. Why did they require the accommodation?—I have already stated that we were very short of quarters when we went to Hong Kong.

1033. You could not speak with certainty the other day; can you give the detail of the quarters now?—Since I was examined the other day, I have made out, from my memory, a detail of quarters, which I will state, if you will allow me. Of course I give this detail subject to correction as to one or two, but I think I am correct. The number of rooms (I am not talking of quarters, but I count them as rooms,) in the Murray Barracks was 20 for officers. The garrison adjutant, Captain Walker, who is present here, was in possession of one which left for the occupation of the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment, 19 rooms. Then Major Darling had two rooms.

1034. You are counting the rooms, not the quarters?—Yes, that is one field officer's quarters. Deducting those two rooms that leaves 17 rooms for the accommodation of the remainder of the officers.

1035. To accommodate 25 officers?—The number of officers landed at Hong Kong was 34, but deducting for Major Darling and eight other officers accommodated at Kowloon and elsewhere, it leaves 25 officers to be accommodated by 17 rooms. Therefore eight officers had to be put into rooms with other officers, and in consequence of that I myself gave over one of my rooms to two other officers.

1036. Did you pay for both your rooms?—I paid more than I ought to have paid for them, because I paid one half in consequence of not having my full complement, but there was an order relative to Murray Barracks that, in consequence of the crowded state of those quarters, officers were only to be charged two-thirds of the full allowance, and as I only occupied one half of my quarters, I consider that I overpaid, for had I paid one half of the two-thirds I should only have paid one-third of the whole sum. I considered I was justified in asking to be reimbursed, because the room which I gave up was actually paid for by another officer. I applied for the reimbursement, and it was refused to me. However, it was a very small sum, and of little consequence.

1037. The other two officers paid, as I understand, for the room you gave up?—One of them paid for the room I gave up. When I looked over the return, I found that when two officers were together, only one officer was charged, and then they arranged for the payment among themselves; that was the fair state of things.

1038. General *Dunne.*] Here is a list in one of the medical reports of the dietary of the men, both in and out of hospital; have you seen it, and do you consider it correct?—No; I have never looked over it, and I cannot say whether it is correct, but I can tell you if you like, as to the allowance for the soldiers. To begin with, our men did not receive potatoes; I believe they could have received four ounces of potatoes in lieu of vegetables, but we could always purchase potatoes or yams in town, and I do not think they ever drew potatoes from the commissariat.

1039. There is a note which says that some articles were bought by companies at a stoppage of 2 *d.* a day?—I cannot speak to the diet in the hospitals; I know what my men had when they were in mess in their barrack rooms. The upper portion of this, down to where I have marked it, is correct.

1040. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Was the occupation of the officers' barrack rooms, strictly according to regulation; was any room that was properly an officer's barrack room, given up for any other purpose?—They were all occupied by officers. There was no room out of the number of rooms that I have mentioned, that was not occupied by officers.

1041. By

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1041. By officers of the regiment?—Yes, by officers of the regiment, with the exception of Captain Walker, whom I have accounted for; he was then Lieutenant Walker, and garrison adjutant.

1042. Mr. *Calthorpe.*] You state that you were in garrison with the 22d Bombay Native Infantry?—I was for a very short time.

1043. For a month, I think you said?—About a month.

1044. What were your pay and allowance for that month?—Our pay and allowances were on the Indian scale, and that pay and allowance lasted until the 31st of October.

1045. How long would that be after the recall of the 22d Bombay Native Infantry?—The 22d Bombay Native Infantry left Hong Kong some time in March, and our allowances lasted until the 31st of October; on the 1st of November they were to come on the reduced scale.

1046. After the 31st of October, your pay and allowance came on the reduced scale?—Yes, on the new scale, which was sent out from the War Department, but the soldiers who received 2*d.* a day extra, were not to lose that 2*d.* It is not to take effect until the next European regiment goes out; the European regiments at Hong Kong up to that time, are to enjoy the 2*d.* a day.

1047. *Chairman.*] That is what they call the Consolidated Allowances, is it not?—I suppose so.

1048. Can you give the Committee any idea at all of the expenses in China with regard to England and India?—I have never been in India, so that I cannot speak as to that.

1049. With regard to China, what is a dollar equivalent to as compared with a shilling in England?—It would go about as far as a shilling in England.

1050. Can you give us any opinion with regard to the employment of hulks. It has been stated that it would be advisable to have a hulk there by way of an hospital, and also to place men there when there was a pressure for quarters?—My own opinion is that soldiers cooped up in a hulk have no means of exercise equal to what they have on shore; when there is no wind they must be very hot, and if sent to sea, their services as to taking guards would be lost, and therefore entail more duty on those left on shore.

1051. It was not suggested with a view to permanence; but the question is, whether it would be useful to have hulks out there to meet contingencies like the case of the 11th?—It might be, but buildings would answer the purpose better, in my opinion.

1052. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Have you had any experience of the advantage or disadvantage of a hulk used as an hospital ship?—I cannot say positively that I have had experience; because, although the "Hercules" was used as such, it was used for such a short time, and so soon condemned, that I could not say fairly that I have had experience.

Colonel Caledon Richard Egerton, called in; and Examined.

Colonel *C. R. Egerton.*

1053. *Chairman.*] Do you put in the annual returns of the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment and of the 2d Battalion of the 11th Regiment?—Yes; I put in the annual returns of the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment and of the 2d Battalion of the 11th Regiment, for the year 1865.

1054. Do those returns give the deaths of the women and children of those regiments?—No, they do not; only the rank and file.

1055. Can you obtain them for us?—Not from the Adjutant General's returns; but the Quartermaster General has I believe a return of the deaths of the women and children. We could not give it.

1056. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] What was the average strength of the 9th Regiment during the year 1865?—Seven hundred and eighty-six of all ranks.

1057. What was the average number of sick during that year?—Sixty-five.

1058. What was the number of deaths?—Forty-five.

1059. What number of men were invalided and sent home?—Eighty-four.

1060. Will you give me the same answers with reference to the 2d Battalion of the 11th Regiment?—I must just make a little calculation. The 2d Battalion of the 11th Regiment were part of the time at the Cape of Good Hope. You only wish to have it as regards Hong Kong, of course. They have included two men who died at the Cape. The average strength of the 2d Battalion of the 11th Regiment was 629 men, the average number of sick 95; the deaths were 59 at Hong Kong, and the invalids from Hong Kong were 134.

1061. Can you give me the deaths on the passage home of each regiment?—In the 2d Battalion of the 9th, the deaths on the passage home were 28; in the 2d Battalion of the 11th, the deaths on the passage home were 29.

1062. Will you be so good as to add up the total number of deaths in each regiment at Hong Kong, died on the way home?—There were 73 deaths in the 2d Battalion of the 9th, and 88 in the 2d Battalion of the 11th.

1063. Are those regiments still in the China command?—The 2d Battalion of the 11th is on its passage to the Cape of Good Hope now, and the 2d Battalion of the 9th, I think, has gone to Japan; I am not certain.

1064. Can you supplement the return you have produced by any later returns for the earlier months of this year?—No; this was the last, I believe.

1065. General *Dunne.*] Are you aware of the date when the order left England, ordering the 11th from the Cape to China?—No; I cannot give that, the Quartermaster General can state it; it is in his department.

1066. Major *O'Reilly.*] Can you give similar information with regard to the 99th Regiment in the year 1864?—I cannot now; I will furnish that information. With regard to 1865 I can give it now, if you like.

Captain ALBERT L. WALKER, called in; and Examined.

Captain *A. L. Walker.*

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1067. *Chairman.*] YOU are a captain in the 99th Regiment?—Yes.

1068. And you were the garrison adjutant at Hong Kong when the 99th were out there?—I was not the garrison adjutant the whole time that the 99th Regiment were out there.

1069. You were for a time garrison adjutant?—Yes.

1070. Can you give the Committee a statement of the daily duties found by the troops at Victoria and at Kowloon?—They altered very much; but I can give you a list. The governor's guard, one sergeant, and six privates.

1071. At what date was this?—This was in 1863, and as I found them in 1864 to a great extent. But I was away at the end of 1863 and the beginning of 1864. The guards were liable to alteration to a great extent.

1072. Will you state what they were when you left?—Besides the governor's guard, which I have mentioned, the naval yard guard, a sergeant, a corporal, and six privates; main guard, one corporal and six privates; commissariat, one corporal and six privates; treasury, one corporal and six privates. Then there was the regimental guard at Hong Kong, a sergeant, a corporal, and 12 privates.

1073. Major *O'Reilly.*] Have you finished all the garrison guards?—All the garrison guards at Hong Kong; there were two at Kowloon.

1074. Then the regimental guards?—The regimental guard at Hong Kong was a sergeant, a corporal, and 12 men; and at Kowloon, a detachment regimental guard, a sergeant, a corporal, and 12 men.

1075. *Chairman.*] These were mounted daily?—Yes, they were mounted daily. Naval stores, a corporal and six men; the commissariat stores, a corporal and six men; the ship "Hercules," a corporal and three men. They were all furnished by European troops.

1076. What guards were furnished by anybody else?—I have another list of guards furnished by the native troops in Hong Kong; the arsenal guard, a serjeant, two corporals, and 18 privates; old magazine, a corporal and six privates; new magazine, a corporal and six privates; head quarters' house, a corporal and six privates; hospital, a sergeant, a corporal, and 15 privates; two regimental guards, a sergeant, two corporals, and 18 privates; the Royal Artillery Regimental Guard, a corporal or a bombadier, at times, as the case may be, and six privates; the Gun Lascars, one corporal and three privates, at Kellett's Island.

1077. Major *O'Reilly.*] That was a regimental guard?—No; it was a garrison guard. There was also a regimental guard, a corporal and six privates, furnished by the Gun Lascars.

1078. *Chairman.*] Those are all the duties, are they?—Those are all the duties.

1079. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Will you give the totals, first, of the Europeans, and then of the natives?—The total of Europeans will be 85.

1080. How many sergeants, corporals, and men?—Four sergeants, nine corporals, and 72 privates.

1081. *Chairman.*] Does that include the Artillery?—No, it does not include the Artillery.

1082. Now, will you give the totals of Indian guards?—The Indian guards would be three sergeants, eight corporals, and 69 privates.

1083. Then the Artillery?—A corporal and six men.

1084. General *Dunne.*] That is to be added to the Europeans?—Yes.

1085. *Chairman.*] Gun Lascars?—Two corporals and nine privates.

1086. General *Dunne.*] How many men of the Europeans were fit for duty at that time?—I cannot say.

1087. *Chairman.*] Who found those duties when the Indian regiment went away?—I was not at Hong Kong when the Indian regiment left.

1088. Were the guards reduced, do you consider, as low as they could be?—They were constantly being reduced; this list I have given is only an approximate list. We were obliged to reduce them constantly, because we had not men to furnish the duties.

1089. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Were the guards reduced subsequently to, or before that list; were they reduced lower than the list you have given us?—The list I give here is the list of what was considered the smallest number of sentries requisite for the proper protection of the buildings on which they were placed. At times they were reduced below this number.

1090. Lord *John Hay.*] Was any loss sustained by the reduction of the guards below that number, from robberies or anything of that sort?—Not that I am aware of. Robberies were not uncommon, but I cannot exactly say when they occurred.

1091. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Were the sentries under cover, or out of doors?—We put as many European sentries as possible under cover, giving them those guards where they would obtain cover; but most of them, of course, were out of doors.

1092. The greater part of the Europeans were out of doors?—Both Europeans and natives.

1093. Were they under cover, although out of doors?—They had a mat roofing, but not sufficient to protect them, not extending the whole of their beat.

1094. From your statement it appears that there would have been about 25 sentries at a time?—Twenty-four sentries.

1095. Had there been many more sentries than that at one time?—When I was first fort adjutant, there were certainly far more.

1096. How many more do you suppose?—It is three or four years ago now; I can hardly recollect.

1097. Do you suppose that there were twice as many?—No, I should not think quite so many as that.

1098. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Would many of those duties have been performed by native Indian troops without detriment to the public service?—I should say the whole of those guards could.

1099. You would except those in the European barracks, I suppose, having regard to matters of discipline?

discipline?—Of course I should except regimental guards; but all garrison guards, I consider, could have been furnished by native troops.

1100. Unless it was the main guard?—The main guard could not, if there were English troops in garrison.

1101. With the exception of the main guard and the regimental guards, you consider that all the duties might have been performed by Indian troops?—The whole of them.

1102. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Including the governor's guard?—Including the governor's guard.

1103. Lord *John Hay.*] Do you think that the public property which was protected by these guards might have been protected by police equally well?—Yes, I think so, in most cases; but if there were troops there, of course they would be put on guard.

1104. General *Dunne.*] At the time that those guards were mounted, were there a great number of men employed on staff employment; hospital staff, orderlies, and in the stores as clerks, which reduced the number of duty men?—There was a long list of men employed in that way.

1105. And they were, of course, deducted from the duty men?—Yes.

1106. That reduced the strength of the garrison?—Yes.

1107. Could you form any idea of the effective strength of the garrison at the time to which your list of sentries refers, making those deductions; can you give a rough guess at it?—No; I can tell you the number of nights in bed the men had; it was generally three or four.

1108. The duty was very severe?—Yes.

1109. Do you know what number of nights in bed the surgeon recommended?—Five or six nights were considered necessary.

1110. And they had only three or four?—Yes.

1111. Major *O'Reilly.*] Do you know whether at or about the time the guards were mounted as you state, watchmen were employed?—Yes.

1112. Additional watchmen?—Yes, additional watchmen.

1113. Have you any idea how many?—Of native troops I think there were about 15, as far as I can recollect.

1114. Employed as watchmen?—Yes.

1115. General *Dunne.*] Were they increased when the Beloochee Battalion was withdrawn?—I was not there at that time.

1116. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Do you think that the treasury guard could have been found by native troops?—It was very often found by them during the time I was at Hong Kong.

1117. General *Dunne.*] How did it happen that some of these troops were employed as what you call watchmen instead of as sentries?—Because we found that we could get the duty done with a smaller number of men as watchmen, than by mounting them on guard; we therefore employed them as watchmen.

1118. Those men were taken as watchmen instead of mounting guards?—Yes.

1119. Were any native Chinese taken as watchmen?—I believe there were a few.

1120. Sir *Harry Verney.*] You have stated your opinion that the Indian troops would have performed the duties of those sentries as well as the European troops; do you know whether a recommendation to that effect was ever made to the authorities?—I had no means of knowing.

1121. Mr. *Calthorpe.*] With respect to the number of guards you have stated, did your regiment never find the escort for the coolies conveying the prisoners to Stanley Barracks?—No; my regiment was over at Kowloon when that escort was first established.

1122. Did they never take the duty afterwards?—The regiment did not return from Kowloon afterwards; they remained at Kowloon till we left China.

1123. *Chairman.*] Then you did not find the escort to Stanley at all?—No, the 99th Regiment did not; the 67th did.

Captain A. L. Walker.

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Lieutenant General Sir EDWARD LUGARD, K.C.B., called in; and Examined.

1124. *Chairman.*] OUR chief object in asking you to attend here is to give the Committee information with regard to the sending out of the 2d Battalion of the 11th Regiment. By the first letter from General Guy, it appears that he wrote, on the 12th of November, a letter, which was received on the 27th of December, saying, with regard to the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment: "With reference to the annexed extract of a letter from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in Japan, to the officer commanding the troops in that country, from which it appears that a wing of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, can be spared from Yokohama within six months, I would beg to propose the following arrangements, namely, that this regiment be distributed between Yokohama, Shanghae, and Taku; there will then remain no available accommodation for troops in this command, except the barracks and huts at Hong Kong and Kowloon, which will be absolutely required for the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, their families, and those of the 8th Battery 2d Brigade Royal Artillery. I would, therefore, request your Lordship's instructions as to the disposal of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, which, by Horse Guards' letter of the 26th August last, it is proposed to send to China, as, under existing circumstances, it will be impossible to provide for it in this country." Under these circumstances, why was the regiment sent out, when it was stated that it was impossible to give them accommodation, because the whole of the accommodation would be taken up by a European regiment, the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment, already there?—The order for the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment and the 2d Battalion of the 11th to go to China was given on the 5th of August 1864.

1125. That was from the War Department?—Yes.

1126. And the other letter was from the Horse Guards, on the 26th of that month?—Yes.

1127. When was that order carried out?—The 9th Regiment started from Gibraltar at the end of October, and arrived in China on the 8th of February 1865. The 11th Regiment started from the Cape on the 19th of April 1865, and arrived in China on the 28th of May.

1128. There was an order from the War Office, dated the 3d of December 1864, ordering the native troops away, was there not?—Yes.

1129. The general's letter appears to have been

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been received at the War Department on the 27th of December, I think, and the letter from the War Office, ordering the sending back of the two battalions of native troops, is dated the 10th of January 1865?—That order was sent on the 3d of December 1864.

1130. After receiving the letter from General Guy, saying that it was impossible for him to put up the troops, which letter was received on the 27th of December, the War Department still ordered the native troops to be sent back?—Yes.

1131. And the 11th Regiment to go on?—Yes.

1132. After receiving that letter, could not the 11th Regiment have been stopped?—The Secretary of State for War wished to have reduced the garrison in the China seas to two European regiments; but, on reference to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, we were told that it was necessary, temporarily, to keep up a garrison of three regiments in the China seas, and consequently the 11th Regiment had to go on.

1133. Then the 11th Regiment was ordered on, although the general said it was utterly impossible to put them up?—He was told to hire buildings, and to make every arrangement he could; the guard ship, the "Princess Charlotte," was in the harbour, and she had before been lent by the admiral to accommodate troops; we had a regiment on board her for several months. Sometime from 1850 to 1858, I think, a regiment was accommodated there for several months. He was also desired to send such portion of the 11th Regiment as he could not accommodate at Hong Kong to Japan, where the climate was much better, and the men might have been encamped out.

1134. The 11th were ordered to take up the quarters of the Marines, but the Marines did not embark for Japan until the following September, and the order was given in March for the 11th Regiment to go; where could they have been put up at Yokohama?—I do not exactly understand what you mean.

1135. On page 8, letter No. 7, under date 10th January 1865, I find this letter: "War Office, 10th January 1865. Sir,—I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, dated the 12th November last, in which you call attention to the difficulty which you anticipate in providing barrack accommodation for the whole of the force serving under your command. You have been informed by the letters which were addressed to you, by his Lordship's directions, on the 3d December and 6th instant, that Her Majesty's Government have determined on the withdrawal of the troops from Shanghai and Taku, and on sending back to India the two battalions of Native Infantry, and one battery of Royal Artillery. This will leave three battalions of European troops, one battery of Artillery, one company of Engineers to be distributed between Hong Kong, Kowloon, and Japan; and Earl de Grey can only rely on your making the best and most economical arrangements in your power for the proper accommodation of these troops until such time as one of the battalions can be brought away. I am to add, that it is intended to reduce the establishment of regiments serving in China to 800 rank and file, depôt included, from the 1st April next"?—Yes.

1136. Then, on the 28th of January, at page 13, letter 10, General Guy again writes to the War Office. In this letter General Guy acknowledges the receipt of the War Office letter of the 3d of December 1864, giving notice of the intended withdrawal of the troops from Shanghai and Taku, and also of the two regiments of Bombay Native Infantry then in the China command, reports the arrangements he has made, and recommends that the 67th Regiment shall remain at Shanghai, as "it would be impossible to accommodate them without entailing considerable expense upon the Government for the hire of buildings, as the 9th Regiment will take up all the accommodation available here." Then, he reports, that the 99th Regiment is so sickly that he intends to embark them on the first opportunity. And then he concludes in these words, "I would beg to request your Lordship's consideration of my letter, No. 764, of the 12th of November last, pointing out the impossibility, under existing circumstances, of providing for the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, in China, at least until additional accommodation be prepared for a second regiment at Hong Kong, and request, therefore, further instructions on this head"?—Yes.

1137. The reply to this letter is No. 12, on page 15, "War Office, 23d March 1865. Sir,—I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th January last, in which you report that, in compliance with the instructions you had received, you were about to send back to India the two battalions of native troops, and you explain the arrangements you proposed to make for carrying out the relief of the 67th and 99th Regiments. In reply, I am to signify to you Earl de Grey's approval of these arrangements. With regard to the difficulty which you anticipate in providing sufficient accommodation for a second regiment at Hong Kong and Kowloon, I am to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have decided on withdrawing the Royal Marines now serving in Japan. There will, therefore, be no objection to your sending the 2d Battalion 11th Foot, on its arrival from the Cape, or such portion of it, as you may be unable to accommodate at Hong Kong, to Yokohama, where the climate is better suited than that of China to the European constitution."—Yes.

1138. It appears that this letter is dated the 23d of March, and that the accommodation which would have been afforded, by the withdrawal of the marines, was not afforded until the following September. You will see further on, that the marines embarked in September; what then was to become of the 11th in the meantime; why, under those circumstances, were the 11th not stopped at Singapore until the accommodation was provided, because that might have been done by telegram; the General announces that he has not a room for the 11th?—I beg your pardon; he does not announce that; he only says, "Until additional accommodation be prepared"; he stated that in January, and it was supposed that he would have provided accommodation. He had sufficient authority to hire buildings and to make every preparation for the reception of this regiment. As I stated before, he could receive temporary assistance from the navy, and I believe he did so, and he could send a portion of the regiment to Yokohama. But, on reporting what he had done, he stated his inability

bility to send this regiment away, in consequence of the duties of Hong Kong requiring their presence; it was not for want of accommodation elsewhere that he did not send this regiment away; he retained them for the duties in Hong Kong.

1139. Lord *John Hay.*] That is stated in the letter of the 11th of May, No. 17, on page 19?—Yes.

1140. *Chairman.*] We have it in evidence that the accommodation at Hong Kong was not sufficient for one battalion?—It might have been at the time General Guy wrote, but he had authority, as I stated before, to make the best arrangement he could; among other things, to hire buildings; and buildings were hired. Unfortunately they were not quite finished when the regiment arrived, but we anticipated that he would have got temporary assistance from the navy, or have transferred a portion of the regiment at once to Japan.

1141. Was there any particular necessity or urgency for the 11th Regiment to be sent to China?—We wished to have reduced the garrison to two regiments, one at Japan, and one at Hong Kong; but our relations with Japan induced the Foreign Secretary to require three regiments in that command.

1142. Then why was not the garrison at Hong Kong left as it was, because the huts that were suited for the Native Regiment, the doctors say, were perfectly unfit for Europeans; why should the 11th have been sent on under those circumstances?—It was never intended that the 11th Regiment should go into the huts; they were built for the natives.

1143. But there were no permanent barracks for them?—No, but the general had authority to hire buildings; there are very large buildings there, and he did hire buildings eventually, and they put a second storey upon one of them. It had been decided from the very commencement of the China war to withdraw the Indian troops. The Indian troops were only borrowed for a special purpose; they were borrowed during the time of the war with the Taepings in China, and it was always intended that, on the conclusion of that war, they should go back to India.

1144. With regard to the accommodation of the troops, there are letters from General Guy, dated the 12th of November 1864, the 23d of January 1865, the 28th of January 1865, the 11th of May 1865, the 24th of August 1865, the 18th of September 1865, the 31st of October 1865, and the 11th of November 1865, in everyone of which letters he points out the impossibility of giving accommodation to more European troops. There are also letters from the Medical Department, on the 26th of November 1864, the 27th of January 1865, the 31st of August 1865, the 5th of July 1865, the 28th of July 1865, the 12th of August 1865, the 8th of August 1865, the 13th of October 1865, and the 27th of October 1865; every one of those letters, both from the general commanding, and also from the medical officers, goes to state that in consequence of there being no accommodation for the troops, there would be great risk to their lives if more Europeans were sent. All those remonstrances, on the part of the general and the medical officers, having been made, how came it that that European regiment, the second 11th, was sent there?—Because it was considered absolutely necessary to have a third regiment in the command.

1145. Sir *Harry Verney.*] You stated that the 11th, if they had been sent to Japan, might have been placed under canvas; I want to know whether that is an observation of yours made to us, or an observation which was made to the general commanding?—It was not made to the general commanding; but, if they had been sent to Japan, without there being any barracks for them there, they would, of necessity, have been under canvas at first.

1146. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] We have it in evidence, from a Return, signed by the Marquis of Hartington, that the permanent barrack accommodation at Hong Kong, when this first regiment arrived there, amounted to 990 men's barracks, at the reduced accommodation of 700 cubic feet. I daresay you are aware of that Return?—I am.

1147. I think you stated that orders were sent out to the general to hire accommodation?—Yes.

1148. Had you any report from him, or any statement from anybody in Hong Kong, to induce the belief that he would be able to hire accommodation for a whole additional regiment?—We had had more than one regiment in Hong Kong before, and, therefore, it was supposed that the same arrangements could be made for hiring buildings or accommodating the regiment as were made on the former occasion.

1149. Are you aware what those arrangements were upon the former occasion?—I believe that a regiment at one time, as I mentioned before, was accommodated by the navy; it was only for a temporary object, and it was only intended that this regiment should be temporarily there.

1150. Had you any information to show whether permanent accommodation for a second regiment could be hired at Hong Kong?—Not that I am aware of, but there was no doubt of it.

1151. Had you any communication with the Admiralty to induce you to believe that the "Princess Charlotte," or any other vessel, would be available for that purpose?—No.

1152. Can you tell the Committee whether the "Princess Charlotte," or any other vessel, was put at the service of the general?—I have heard that the 99th were on board the "Princess Charlotte" at one time.

1153. But that would be a third regiment, because there were the 9th and the 11th Regiments to be accommodated besides?—No; I am speaking of a time previous to that.

1154. But when the 11th Regiment arrived, there was no vessel available, as a matter of fact, for the accommodation of that regiment, was there?—It was impossible, in England, to know exactly what the resources were in Hong Kong; it was left to the general.

1155. But if it was left to the general, and he had no ship at his disposal, how was he to obtain one?—I imagine by applying to the admiral, that is the course that would be generally pursued.

1156. Did the Secretary of State for War take no means to ascertain whether a vessel would be placed at the disposal of the general if he did make an application?—No; but we knew the vessel was there.

1157. And he had no knowledge as to what accommodation could be hired; that you have stated already?—Yes.

1158. Am I correct in deducing this from your evidence and the returns, that the force was increased to three regiments of European infantry, although

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although there was insufficient permanent accommodation for one regiment, and that the other two regiments were sent there upon the chance of their being accommodated at Japan, in mat huts, or on board a ship, which might or might not be lent by the navy?—You are not exactly correct.

1159. Will you correct that statement?—The garrison was only increased by one regiment.

1160. How many did that make?—One regiment was at Japan and one regiment at Hong Kong.

1161. Would that be two in all, or three?—That would make three.

1162. The one that was at Japan was in a healthy climate?—Yes.

1163. Then that would leave two for Hong Kong?—Not so; the third regiment was to have been distributed between Japan and Hong Kong at the discretion of the general; he had full authority to send the whole regiment if he chose to Japan.

1164. Was there any accommodation for them there?—Five hundred, I think it was, of the Marines were about to leave Japan, and, as I mentioned before, accommodation by tents and huts could have been run up very easily at Japan, where the climate was very good.

1165. Do you think it would have been a satisfactory arrangement to have left them there for a twelvemonth under those huts and tents in Japan?—They would only have been left in those tents until proper huts and other accommodation had been prepared for them.

1166. It has been stated in evidence that the duties at Hong Kong are considerable; do you think it was consistent with the health of the troops to reduce the garrison to one battalion of European troops to do that duty?—It had been done before.

1167. When?—When the 59th Regiment were there.

1168. When was that?—The 59th Regiment were there without any native regiment at all for years.

1169. When was that; was it many years ago?—I think you have got it in one of the returns that have been furnished.

1170. At any rate, it was some years back, was it not?—Not a great many years back.

1171. *Chairman.*] It was in 1859, I think?—It was in 1855.

1172. Marquis of *Hartington.*] It was before the war, was it not?—In 1854, 1855, and 1856, there were no native troops there, and we had one European regiment doing the whole duty.

1173. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Have the stores and Government property increased since that time?—I have no doubt that they have, but we always considered that watchmen and police might be employed in taking charge of those stores. I know that they were employed at the time that the 59th Regiment were there.

1174. That involves expense?—Of course it does.

1175. Has the Secretary of State sent any instructions to the general commanding there upon that subject?—We have never refused to grant any of the charges.

1176. Have you ever suggested that?—It has been done, and the expense granted.

1177. But have you ever suggested that he should serve the duties the European troops would otherwise perform by that means?—Yes.

1178. Will you give me an instance of such a communication?—I think you have it in the correspondence before you; a letter was written, but I cannot find it now.

1179. In the latter part of 1865 there were three regiments of European infantry in the command?—Yes.

1180. The 2d battalion of the 9th Regiment and the 2d battalion of the 11th Regiment; and what others?—The 2d battalion of the 20th Regiment.

1181. Where was the 20th Regiment?—At that time they were at Japan.

1182. After the arrival of the 2d battalion of the 11th Regiment, have you any knowledge whether any part of the Hong Kong garrison was accommodated on board any man of war or hulk?—No, I have not.

1183. You have no knowledge about it?—I have not the return to show if it were so.

1184. Do you know that it was not?—I am not quite certain.

1185. It has been stated in evidence that the godowns, which were hired for the troops in 1865, were the only buildings of the kind that were at all available and fit for the reception of troops; are you aware of that?—Yes.

1186. It has been also stated that they would not have been, and that no other godowns would have been, fit without very material additions and buildings, such as building an extra storey; are you aware of that?—Yes.

1187. I presume the Secretary of State had full information upon that point in the early part of 1865, or at that time in 1864, when you ordered the troops there?—I presume he had.

1188. It was expected that it would take considerable time to make those additions, was not it?—I am not aware that it was.

1189. Was the Secretary of State under the impression that it was so easy here to add to buildings in Hong Kong, that it would be quite an easy thing to find barracks for another regiment?—I cannot exactly answer for the Secretary of State's impression upon that point, but it was considered in the department that buildings could be hired and adapted, and accommodation provided by that means, by the time that the 11th Regiment arrived.

1190. In point of fact, has that impression been realised?—The regiment arrived earlier than the General had expected it, and therefore the arrangements that he had contemplated were, I believe, not perfected.

1191. When did you expect them to arrive?—It was impossible for us to calculate to a day, because it so depended upon the sailing of the vessel, and the arrangements that were made in China, because the vessel had to be sent from China to the Cape with the regiment that the 11th was to relieve.

1192. But within a few weeks or a month; at what time did you expect them to arrive?—I believe that within a few weeks all the arrangements for the reception of the regiment would have been completed.

1193. At what time within a few weeks did you expect these two regiments to arrive in China?—About the end of June, I imagine.

1194. We have it in evidence that the barracks were not ready until the end of July; are you aware of that?—Yes.

1195. Do you know what amount of accommodation

dation was ready at the end of July?—I am not aware.

1196. Are you aware whether it was insufficient or sufficient?—I am not aware whether it was sufficient or not.

1197. Because it was stated in evidence, the last time the Committee met, that the whole accommodation then provided was only sufficient for one battalion and a half; have you not that knowledge in the office?—Yes; but then it was imagined that the surplus men would have been sent to Japan.

1198. Were any orders to that effect sent out?—Yes.

1199. Permission or orders?—Permission to send the whole regiment to Japan, if there was not sufficient accommodation at Hong Kong.

1200. When was that sent?—On the 23d of March.

1201. Marquis of *Hartington.*] On the 10th of January a general permission was sent?—Yes.

1202. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] At the date of that letter being written, had no representation being received that one regiment would not be sufficient for the garrison duties?—I forget; I do not think it had.

1203. You do not know?—No; I am almost certain that there was no representation to that effect at that time.

1204. Was the Commander in Chief consulted upon this removal of the native troops?—He was informed of it months before.

1205. "Consulted" was my expression?—It was a measure determined upon by the Government.

1206. I must put my question again. Was the Commander in Chief consulted upon this removal of the native troops?—I presume he was consulted by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State invariably consults the Commander in Chief upon all matters of that kind.

1207. You cannot answer, yes or no; you have no official letter before you; was there anything in writing?—All I can speak to is, that the Commander in Chief was informed that they were to be removed, but before that step is taken there is always a consulation between the Secretary of State, and the Commander in Chief, and matters are arranged between them.

1208. Did the Commander in Chief express any opinion upon the subject in any letter that has come under your perusal?—I believe there is a letter here in which he refers to it.

1209. *Chairman.*] Here are several letters from him, objecting to it?—Yes.

1210. Marquis of *Hartington.*] But not previously to that?—No.

1211. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Before that time can you say whether the Commander in Chief had expressed any opinion, either favourable or adverse, to the removal of the native troops?—Not that I am aware of.

1212. Had the question of removing the native troops and throwing the whole of the duty upon European troops been a subject of consultation between the Secretary of State and the head of the Medical Department?—I am not aware of it.

1213. You are not aware of any opinion being expressed, either one way or the other, by him?—No.

1214. As far as you know, it was done without any reference to him?—I have no official record to refer to showing that there had been a consultation.

1215. There is nothing on record to show that such a consultation did take place?—No.

1216. General *Dunne.*] You say that the general commanding in Hong Kong had a right to send the troops to Japan in consequence of this letter that we have here among the papers. Were the War Department aware of what the accommodation at Japan was?—Yes.

1217. It was considered that there was abundance there?—It would have been of a temporary nature had they been sent there.

1218. And he retained them, I understand you to say, on account of the requirements of the garrison of Hong Kong?—Yes, so he stated.

1219. Was not that requirement caused by the withdrawal of the native troops?—That requirement was caused by the great amount of the duties; the garrison and the regimental duties.

1220. Were not a great number of those duties before the withdrawal of the native troops, performed by them?—Certainly.

1221. Were there not continual recommendations of a date preceding even any of these letters, that the native troops should not be withdrawn; there were several medical reports to that effect, were there not?—Yes, there were.

1222. By Surgeon Dick and several others?—That was subsequent to the order for the withdrawal of the native troops.

1223. As early as 1863 was not it recommended that the men should not be exposed to the night air, but that the duty at night should be done by native troops. I have a report here of 1863, which must have come to the War Department?—Yes.

1224. Was there ever any period when there were no native troops there until the final withdrawing of the Indian troops?—Yes.

1225. Were not the Ceylon Rifles there at the time you spoke of before?—No, not at the time I mentioned before. There is a return here of the garrison during several years; you will find that in 1855 there were no native troops, and in 1856 there were no native troops there.

1226. Was the mortality very great at that time among the regiments of the garrison?—Not excessive; it is always great at Hong Kong, as it is in all unhealthy climates. It is great in many stations in India.

1227. The general reported in two or three of those letters, which have been already referred to, that it was impossible to put up the 2d Battalion of the 11th Regiment there; but the Secretary of State for War, and the War Department, did not give him credit for being correct in that view?—Yes; he said, without additional accommodation; and then he was authorised to provide, to the best of his means, that additional accommodation.

1228. But when he said it was impossible, did he not mean that the accommodation did not exist?—It did not exist; but then he was told to hire buildings and to arrange to accommodate the men.

1229. He recommended the employment of native troops, did he not?—Yes, in a subsequent letter.

1230. That recommendation was refused by the Secretary of State for War, in a letter we have, was not it; it is No. 18, on page 20. The letter says, "I have laid before the Secretary of State for War, your letter of the 8th April last, enclosing a report from Dr. Dick, the principal medical officer in China, showing the influence

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of the climate upon the health and efficiency of European and native troops of India respectively arriving in China. In reply I am to acquaint you that Lord de Grey, while concurring with you as regards the interest which attaches to the results exhibited in this report, is not prepared to sanction the substitution of native for European troops as suggested." Can you tell me why, with the strong report that was made by the commanding officer, and by Dr. Dick, the determination was come to not to employ native troops?—The Secretary of State was not prepared at that time to give native troops; there were not native troops ready.

1231. There were some employed there at that time, were there not?—No, they had been removed before that; that was in June, and the last native troops left, I think, before the end of March.

1232. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] You stated that the 59th was the only European regiment at Hong Kong at one time, namely, in 1858?—Yes.

1233. Did not that regiment at that time suffer severely from sickness?—I have stated so; they did suffer. There is a return, which was laid before Parliament, dated the 13th of February 1866, which gives the sickness from 1850 to 1865, with the mortality and invaliding of each year; it is stated in that return.

1234. I asked you whether they suffered severely or not?—The truth of it is I was at that time in India myself, and without referring to these returns I cannot state confidently.

1235. Major *O'Reilly.*] Can you inform the Committee on what ground the strength of the force required for a post such as Hong Kong is to be determined. I mean, would it be determined on military grounds, having regard to the force necessary for the purely military purposes, or would it be determined on the grounds of the force requisite for the local duties?—I may say that it would be determined in communication with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with regard to the requirements of the place, and not with regard to the duties.

1236. Do you mean the requirements of the place, in a military point of view, or in what may be called an occupation point of view?—In a political point of view.

1237. Would not the amount of ordinary work to be done in the position, be taken into consideration before the amount of force was determined by the Secretary of State for War?—If there are no troops the police and civil power must guard their treasury, and their several posts; for instance, the Governor's house. Several of the duties that we heard stated to day by the fort adjutant, there is not the slightest doubt might be taken by an organised police or by watchmen; indeed, they properly belonged to the colony.

1238. You say, "if there are no troops;" but as long as there are troops, there being certain duties which have always been performed by those troops, would it be competent for the authorities there to organise a force of police to take over those duties if they thought the force inadequate to carry them on?—Yes, certainly.

1239. You mentioned that the department had wished to reduce the garrison of the China station to two battalions, one in Japan and one at Hong Kong?—Yes.

1240. Have you made any calculation as to the duties to be performed by this one battalion?—Yes.

1241. I find the garrison duties at Hong Kong at their minimum, exclusive of all regimental duties, were 15 non-commissioned officers and 90 privates, that is, 105 men. To give these men six nights in bed would take very nearly 700 men; though you propose to reduce the troops in Hong Kong to one battalion, what steps were taken to direct the general as to what measures he was to take with regard to the duties which had always hitherto been performed by troops?—It is not customary to send specific and detailed instructions to a general. It is his duty to perform such duties with the troops as he conceives the troops are able to perform. There is not the slightest doubt that a great portion of the duties detailed by the fort adjutant to day, could be taken by police. When the 59th Regiment were there alone, I know myself that the commissariat guard, which had been furnished, of some 12 or 16 men was reduced to three, and watchmen were hired to take charge of the stores. I would here explain that a military force, generally speaking, creates its own duties, according to the size of the garrison. If large, the duties required by the troops for the protection of barracks, hospitals, depôts of stores, &c., are proportionally great; if small, the depôts, &c., are less, and the necessary protection reduced. Again, if the military garrison be altogether withdrawn, as was the case in some of our West India Islands, there are no military depôts, and, consequently, military protection ceases; the civil government providing for the protection of their own treasury, stores, &c., by local police.

1242. Then you consider that it would be the duty of the general, the moment he considered the number of troops insufficient to supply the duties they had formerly done, to organise a force of police to take over the duties, on his own responsibility?—No, I do not say that; I say that it would be the duty of the general to hire watchmen; it is the duty of the colony to organise police. We do not take police; the police are engaged by the local government.

1243. Then the whole responsibility of deciding what amount of watchmen ought permanently to be employed in a garrison such as Hong Kong would rest with the general himself, without any instructions from home; do you concur in that conclusion?—Certainly.

1244. Were any inquiries on the subject made in the department; was this question considered as well as the question of providing barrack accommodation for the troops?—No, no inquiries were made.

1245. When the amount of troops to be kept at a station such as Hong Kong is determined upon, whose duty would it be to examine and report upon the extent of barrack accommodation at the station, and what further accommodation would be required?—The War Department.

1246. What part of the War Department?—The Barrack Department.

1247. Would the subject of the General's letters ever be referred to the Barrack Department for their report?—Yes.

1248. Was the question of the accommodation for the two battalions in China so referred to that Department?—Yes, certainly.

1249. And they reported upon it?—I imagine they reported.

1250. Can we get that report?—I cannot say.

1251. Am

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1251. Am I correct in taking it that the Barrack Department is responsible for giving the Secretary of State clear information as to what amount of accommodation exists there, what amount of further accommodation will be required, and how such further accommodation ought to be provided?—In distant colonies it is always necessary to give a discretionary power to the general; the Barrack Department knew well enough that there was not barrack accommodation sufficient for the accommodation of the troops, and the general was directed to make all arrangements that were necessary, by hiring buildings, sending a portion of the regiment to Japan, or other local means for the accommodation of the regiments. It was not to be permanent; the regiment was merely sent there as a temporary measure, until the political relations enabled us to reduce the garrison; indeed, that has been done; the garrison is now reduced to two regiments.

1252. Assuming that the responsibility of carrying it into execution rested with the general, who would be responsible here for reporting that it was possible at all; because to leave a general on a station, with the responsibility of providing barracks, when there were no means of providing them, would be of no use?—We knew there were means of providing them.

1253. Who is responsible for reporting that there were means of providing accommodation for the two battalions?—The Barrack Department

1254. You stated that it was not intended that any part of this regiment should go into huts; had the general any directions upon that subject?—It was not intended; no man, in his senses, would place European troops in mat huts in Hong Kong.

1255. You are aware, I suppose, that after all the additional accommodation had been provided, by the hiring of additional buildings, and the erection of additional buildings, there was still one wing of a regiment, which could not be provided with any accommodation except huts?—That was at Kowloon.

1256. It was at the station?—I have been speaking of Hong Kong.

1257. Do I rightly understand, then, that the Department did contemplate troops being put in huts at Kowloon?—Yes, certainly, if the general required any troops at Kowloon; it was the only accommodation there for troops.

1258. And was intended to be used?—I presume it was intended to be used.

1259. Had the general of the station a merely general authority, or was there any specific authority or directions given to him as to the extent of accommodation which he would have to provide, or was directed to provide?—There was merely a discretionary power given to him to provide what accommodation was necessary.

1260. What extent would that discretion be supposed to embrace; what would be included by the word "necessary;" would it mean adequate provision for the accommodation of European troops?—Of course.

1261. Are there any standing instructions upon the subject, as to the amount of space to be provided for European troops?—Yes.

1262. What are those instructions?—I cannot state exactly; it is a matter that belongs to the Barrack Department; but there is a regulation as to the number of feet to be allowed.

1263. It would be the general's duty to provide barrack accommodation, giving this fixed amount of space for all the European troops that would arrive?—Quite so, as far as he was able, considering the temporary tenure of the extra regiment.

1264. You mentioned that the 2d battalion of the 11th arrived sooner than it was expected, and that within a few weeks all the arrangements were completed; are you aware that in that completion was included the use of huts for a wing of that regiment?—Yes.

1265. Am I right in having understood you to state that it was not intended that there should be more than one complete battalion at Hong Kong?—I do not remember having stated that. I said that we wished to reduce it to one battalion.

1266. Did you contemplate that there would be only one battalion in 1865?—No; not when the 2d battalion of the 11th went there.

1267. Then you contemplated two battalions being there?—Not two battalions; we contemplated that a certain portion of the second battalion would be required there. The general was told to distribute the 2d battalion of the 11th Regiment to the best of his ability; to provide what accommodation he could at Hong Kong, and to send what portion he possibly could spare to Japan.

1268. You state that officers commanding stations have a general instruction to provide a certain amount of accommodation for all the European troops?—Yes.

1269. So that they would incur no risk of responsibility by doing so?—Quite so.

1270. Is there any such general instruction as to what hospital accommodation they would be justified in providing?—Yes; there is a general instruction.

1271. It appears that it was necessary to order additional hospital accommodation at Hong Kong, and that in consequence a very large expense was incurred?—Yes.

1672. Would the officer commanding incur any risk to himself by taking the responsibility of ordering this accommodation?—Not the least.

1273. Is there any such instruction as would make it clear to officers commanding on such stations that they would not incur any risk?—Yes, they always send home the proceedings of the Board, which guides their decision, and the contract made by the authorities, that is, by the Controller, for the hire of the buildings, and there is rarely any objection offered.

1274. Is there any order or instruction which authorises officers commanding stations to carry out the directions given by a Board on such subjects?—I cannot quote the instructions, but I know that there is a generally understood instruction to that effect.

1275. With regard to the hiring of transports for the conveyance of invalids, is it competent to an officer commanding on such a station as Hong Kong to do that on his own responsibility?—Certainly.

1276. And he would not incur any risk by so doing?—No.

1277. Do you think that that is clear to all officers commanding on such stations?—For all intelligent officers I should think it was.

1278. Mr. *Baxter*.] Am I right in understanding you to say, that on a former occasion the general commanding at Hong Kong had employed watchmen to perform certain duties which have been since performed by the military?—Yes.

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1279. Did he do that on his own authority?—He did it on his own authority.

1280. Without consultation with, or reference to, the authorities at home?—He reported it at home, and it was sanctioned.

1281. Was any notice taken of the step?—Not that I am aware of; it was before I entered the office, but I do not think any notice was taken of it.

1282. You conceive that what had been done before might be done again, if the general had thought proper to do it?—Quite so.

1283. Would he have incurred any serious responsibility in doing so?—Certainly not, if he had stated his reasons for considering it necessary.

1284. Had the general commanding at Hong Kong a discretionary power to send on the whole or part of the 11th Regiment to Japan?—Yes.

1285. Mr. *Adderley.*] In answer to a question put by Major O'Reilly, you stated that you knew there were means by which the general could provide for the reception of these troops. Did I not rightly understand you in a previous answer to say you trusted to three such means, namely, the troops being taken on board the hulk "Princess Charlotte;" room being made for them by the removal of troops to Japan, and hired buildings being prepared for them?—Yes.

1286. All those expectations on the part of the War Office failed, did they not?—Not at all.

1287. Were any troops taken on board the "Princess Charlotte;" was room made for them by the removal of troops, or were the hired buildings ready for them?—The hired buildings were not ready at the time of their arrival, but that was under the force of circumstances; they arrived there before the preparations had been completed. In carrying out a relief, which includes voyages between Gibraltar, the Cape, and China, a vessel going out to China from Gibraltar, receiving on board one of the regiments there, taking it to the Cape, receiving another regiment there, and bringing it back to China; it is impossible to calculate the time of arrival within a few weeks. I am sure Lord John Hay will support me in saying so; and therefore the regiment, as I stated before, arrived earlier than the general expected.

1288. According to your own statement, taking the latest period at which they could possibly have been expected to arrive, namely, June, that was a month before the hired buildings were ready, was it not?—We were not on the spot to make the arrangements, but we had every reason to believe that they could have been carried out in time for the arrival of the 11th.

1289. My first question was whether everything you thought you had reason to expect had not turned out to have failed, both the provision on board the hulk, the removal of the troops, and the hired buildings?—I am not of opinion that all failed; the hired buildings only were not ready immediately on the arrival of the regiment.

1290. Those three expectations, upon which the War Office made their arrangements, all failed, the War Office knowing that the troops would arrive at the most unhealthy season of the year?—The War Office were aware that the troops would arrive in an unhealthy season, perhaps, but not the most unhealthy season, because the end of June would not have been so bad as the time at which they did arrive.

1291. At the period in 1858, at which you stated the "Princess Charlotte" took on board some troops, did she take on board a whole regiment?—I understand so.

1292. But they suffered severely, if I understand you rightly?—I am not aware that they suffered severely on board.

1293. I thought, in answer to Major General Lord Henry Percy, you stated that they suffered severely in 1858?—I did not intend to say, if I did say, that the "Princess Charlotte" took a regiment on board in 1858. I said on a former occasion, about that period. She could not have done it in 1858, because in 1858 we had only one regiment at Hong Kong, which was the 59th.

1294. Mr. *Calthorpe.*] Is it proposed by the War Office that a regiment of Indian native troops should be raised to do sentry and guard duties at Hong Kong?—Such a measure as regards native troops of some kind is contemplated.

1295. *Chairman.*] According to the evidence we have had, from May up to August is considered the worst period of the year. Have any instructions gone out, or what steps have been taken now to perform the duties at Hong Kong?—A portion of the Ceylon Rifles has been ordered from Ceylon; they were ordered by telegraph some months ago, I think.

1296. That is the very corps that the Duke of Cambridge objects to going?—The Duke of Cambridge would have preferred a native regiment to have been raised immediately, but there were other questions involved in the raising of a regiment that required more consideration, and it could not be brought into existence so soon as he would have wished, and therefore the other measure of sending the Ceylon Rifles was adopted.

1297. With regard to the letter of the 3d of December 1864, ordering the native troops to be sent away, can you give the Committee information upon that point, why were the native troops sent away from China?—Because they never were intended to remain. They were borrowed from India for a certain purpose, namely, to carry on the war in China, and so soon as that war ceased we had no further demand for the native troops, and they were sent back. They were very inconvenient to us in many ways; they were under entirely different pay regulations from our own; we had no control over them, financially, in any way; we had claims made upon us for pensions to the widows and families of sepoys, under regulations quite foreign to our department, and of which we knew nothing. We were borrowing a set of workmen, if I may say so, to work with our own people on different principles from our own altogether. If a native force is to be maintained at Hong Kong, or in China, there is not the slightest doubt that the proper way is to have a native force of our own, and not to have a native force over which we have scarcely any financial control; those were the reasons in a great measure that induced the Government to send the troops back, as soon as the object for which they were borrowed was concluded.

1298. Then, it was done for purely financial reasons?—Not purely financial reasons, as I mentioned before.

1299. Notwithstanding these letters of the General and of the principal officers of the Medical Department, which we have before us, and of which I have already read to you the dates,

dates, and notwithstanding the Duke of Cambridge, and also the Quartermaster General, Sir Hope Grant, who had command of an expedition there, all pressing for native troops to be employed, and stating that our own troops were dying hourly and daily, and that they would be saved by the employment of native troops, a letter was written from the War Office, dated the 30th of June 1865, finally saying that no native troops would be allowed?—It was.

1300. Can you give the Committee any reason why the native troops were not sent from India, notwithstanding all the remonstrances and all the opinions of the medical officers?—It was considered, as I stated before, that the duties were excessive, and that they should reduce their duties and organize a proper police force.

1301. Was General Guy authorised to go to any expense for the hire of watchmen?—I have answered that question twice already, I think.

1302. Were any orders sent to him on the subject?—None.

1303. Marquis of *Hartington.*] You stated that it has been the intention of the Secretary of State for War to recall those Indian troops ever since they were sent there?—Quite so; they were recalled on the former occasion when they were borrowed.

1304. Will you refer to the letter from the War Office of the 22d of March 1859 (it is the first letter in the correspondence with the Treasury), and read the first two paragraphs?—"I am directed by Secretary Major General Peel, to request that you will bring under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the correspondence which has taken place upon the subject of the issue to officers of the British Army, serving in China, the same allowances as are drawn in that command by officers of the Indian service. I am to represent that General Peel has abstained from pressing this point on their Lordships' attention, as he had hoped that the Indian troops would, before this time, be removed."

1305. Then it was the intention, in 1859, to withdraw those troops as soon as the war was over?—Quite so.

1306. And it has been the intention ever since?—Quite so; it was never intended to keep them as a permanent garrison there.

1307. At the time when the removal of the native Indian troops was ordered, what other arrangements were ordered with respect to the garrison; was there any reduction of the number of posts occupied?—All the posts occupied up to that period, except Hong Kong, that is Shanghai and Taku, were to be abolished, and the troops concentrated at Hong Kong.

1308. There was then a reduction of the duties to be performed by the troops, and, therefore, a reduction of the number of the troops?—Quite so.

1309. Do you know what European battalions were in the China command on the 1st of January 1865; the first letter in the correspondence will show you, I think?—The 67th the 99th, and the 20th, were there.

1310. Were there not three battalions in the command at that time?—Yes.

1311. And there were never more than three battalions subsequently to that time, were there?—No, certainly not; the 2d Battalion of the 9th, and the 2d Battalion of the 11th were sent to relieve the 67th and the 99th.

1312. Then there was no increase in the strength of the European force in the command during that period?—No.

1313. Therefore it is not correct to say that the 9th and the 11th were sent to relieve native troops?—No, they were sent to relieve, as I stated before, the 67th and the 99th Regiments.

1314. Was there any reason to believe that sufficient accommodation could not be provided for three battalions in the command between Hong Kong, Kowloon and Japan?—No, certainly not; we had every reason to believe that it could, as I have already stated.

1315. The honourable and gallant Chairman has called your attention to a letter, No. 14 in the correspondence, at page 17, enclosing Dr. Dick's report, and recommending the employment of native troops?—Yes.

1316. That letter was received, I believe, at the War Office on the 1st of June?—Yes.

1317. And it was replied to in letter No. 18, at page 20, declining to send native troops?—Yes, on the 30th of June.

1318. Supposing it had been thought advisable, in consequence of Dr. Dick's recommendations, to send out a force of native troops again, could arrangements have been made to have sent them, so as to arrive before the hot weather of that year?—No, certainly not.

1319. And have arrangements been made this year by which some native troops will be sent to Hong Kong before the hot weather will commence?—Yes.

1320. Then the recommendations of the medical authorities have not been neglected?—They could not have been carried out when they were received, as I stated before; but they have now been followed.

1321. They have not been disregarded?—They have not.

1322. Will you look at letter No. 10, page 13; your attention has already been drawn to it?—It has.

1323. General Guy states in that letter the arrangements that he proposes to make in consequence of the order for the removal of the Indian troops?—Yes.

1324. And it appears that, at that time—that is, on the 28th of January—he was aware that the 2d Battalion of the 11th Regiment was under orders, and was coming; he refers to it in the last paragraph?—Quite so.

1325. Do you think there was any reason to suppose that, between that time and the arrival of the battalion, there was not time to get buildings ready for its accommodation?—No; I stated that we had every reason to believe that accommodation could be prepared and ready by the time of their arrival.

1326. Is there anything in the least degree unusual in giving a general officer commanding at a station such a discretionary power of providing temporarily for troops as was given to General Guy in the letter of the 10th of January?—Not at all; you must do it on an emergency when you are obliged to send troops for a particular purpose; the general on the spot must make his own arrangements; you cannot make them from home; it is impossible.

1327. Mr. Adderley asked you whether it was not the fact that all our anticipations as to the possibility of providing for these troops had not failed; we have no reason to suppose that it would not have been possible to accommodate those

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troops in Japan, have we?—Not at all; and they could have been so accommodated, but for the duties at Hong Kong requiring the general to keep a portion of them back; he gives that as his reason for not sending them.

1328. Were you in possession of any information which made you think that it would be necessary to retain so large a force at Hong Kong as the general thought it necessary to retain?—Certainly not. Looking to the garrison which had been maintained there in former years, I imagine that one regiment could have performed all the military duties that were necessary.

1329. Is there anybody in England now who was in China when there was only one battalion at Hong Kong who could give us any information about that?—Yes; the officer who commanded the regiment, Colonel Graham.

1330. Major *O'Reilly.*] Which regiment did he command?—The 59th Regiment.

1331. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Colonel Haythorne was there, was he not?—Not at that time.

1332. Colonel Haythorne was in command out there at one time?—Yes, he commanded the Royals at one time.

1333. He is in England, is he not?—Yes.

1334. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Could not Sir Hope Grant give us that information?—He was there in time of war.

1335. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had not expressly stated his opinion that there ought to be three European regiments in the China command, had he?—I have stated so.

1336. Three European regiments?—Yes.

1337. Lord *John Hay.*] That is to say, between China and Japan?—Yes, that is the China command.

1338. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Was it a peculiarly unhealthy season in the year 1865?—I believe it was the most unhealthy season they have ever had in China. I was speaking to a captain in the Royal Navy, the other day, who told me that on board his ship, out of 72 men, he lost 18 in two months by deaths, and that the crew were so laid up that for some time he could not proceed to sea. Now those were men who had every accommodation and everything you could possibly provide for them, and the civilians, he said, suffered in the same way.

1339. *Chairman.*] Was he stationed in Hong Kong?—Yes.

1340. Was he stationed there all the time?—Yes, to the best of my belief he was. The civilians suffered in the same manner, he said, and so I have heard from all parts.

1341. Sir *Harry Verney.*] What was his ship?—It was the "Cormorant."

1342. *Chairman.*] The "Princess Charlotte" was the only one of Her Majesty's ships there at that time, was she not?—You are alluding, I presume, to a receiving ship? there was no other ship that could have taken a regiment; there must have been another ship, because the Navy medical men assisted the Army medical men in the treatment of our troops.

1343. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Did your department consult the general officer commanding at Hong Kong, previously to the removing of the native troops, as to the composition of the garrison at Hong Kong?—I cannot recollect exactly.

1344. Did he ever volunteer an opinion upon the subject?—He did, subsequently to the order. I think there is a letter here in which he states that he considers that there ought to be native troops.

1345. He had no opportunity of giving that opinion before he received the order, I presume?—Not that I am aware of.

1346. Was the Commander in Chief consulted upon that point. I think you stated that you had no record of it?—I cannot state for certain.

1347. You are aware that he has given an opinion subsequently?—Quite so.

1348. That opinion is in favour of having two native regiments there, is not it?—Yes, it is in favour of having two native regiments there.

1349. You said that you had every reason to believe that accommodation could be provided for three regiments at Hong Kong, Kowloon, and Japan, in time for the reception of these regiments?—Yes.

1350. When you say "accommodation," do you mean permanent accommodation, or do you mean that they could have mat huts run up?—It is not generally customary to provide permanent accommodation for troops used for a temporary occasion. One regiment was sent there merely for the nonce, merely until our political relations with Japan would enable us to dispense with it. We never provide permanent accommodation for a regiment sent out under those circumstances.

1351. Did you contemplate their being in permanent buildings that would be hired and adapted, or did you contemplate their being in huts at Kowloon?—We contemplated both; we contemplated that permanent buildings, godowns as they are termed, could be hired and adapted to the accommodation of a portion of the troops, that mat huts at Kowloon would be available for them also, if deemed necessary by the general, and that the remainder should be sent to Japan.

1352. As a general officer of great experience and distinction, and as Under Secretary of State for War, and therefore in possession of full information upon the subject, as to the accommodation and the state of affairs at Hong Kong, may I ask did you contemplate, as a satisfactory state of things, that the garrison at Hong Kong and Kowloon should be reduced to one battalion?—I do not know that I should give my individual opinion.

1353. You would hesitate to give your opinion as a general officer, or as a military man, up to that point?—I think myself that a small portion of native troops is necessary, and a portion of native troops have been sent there, but I do not see any impossibility at all in garrisoning Hong Kong with one European regiment.

1354. I mean, were you of opinion, as a military man, that it was desirable to confine the garrison to one battalion previous to this outbreak of disease, when other arrangements were rendered necessary?—Yes, I did think it was.

1355. You thought that that was sufficient?—Yes.

1356. Then, did you contemplate the whole of the balance being sent to Japan?—I do not exactly understand what you are seeking to arrive at.

1357. There were three regiments sent to the command, were there not?—Yes.

1358. You, as a military man, were of opinion that the garrison of Hong Kong and Kowloon should be reduced to one regiment?—Yes, as a garrison.

1359. Did you contemplate the whole of the other

other two regiments being provided for in the more healthy country of Japan?—No, it was necessary to have three regiments in the command. I always imagined that a portion of the third regiment would be, if possible, accommodated in Hong Kong and the remainder sent to Japan.

1360. That it would make it a battalion and a half?—Yes, a battalion and a half, because this regiment was only to be accommodated as a temporary measure, as I have already stated.

1361. Did you contemplate as a satisfactory arrangement the quartering of troops in mat huts at Kowloon?—From the knowledge we have now, there is not the slightest doubt that Kowloon is a very unhealthy place; but we were always led to believe from reports, that Kowloon was to be the sanitarium of Hong Kong, and for that very purpose it was pressed upon the Government to acquire the ground.

1362. In November 1864, were you of opinion that it would be satisfactory to quarter troops in mat huts at Kowloon?—Not to any extent.

1363. Had you no Reports deprecating the quartering of troops in Kowloon in your possession at the War Office, at the end of 1864?—I am not quite certain.

1364. There were Dr. Dick's Reports?—Dr. Dick's Reports were not received then; Dr. Dick's Report was not received until April 1865.

1365. That is the Report of 1864.—Yes.

1366. Major *O'Reilly.*] In the last paragraph in the letter from the War Office, dated 30th June 1865, you will see this: "His Lordship relies with confidence on the efficacy of the measures which have been authorised for improving the sanitary condition of the British soldier in China." "His Lordship relies with confidence" on that for rendering the substitution of European for Indian troops innocuous. Could you state what the measures were to which the Secretary of State refers as those upon which he relied for rendering this change innocuous?—No, I cannot at this moment.

1367. You do not know of any important alterations in the sanitary arrangements which were made in contemplation of this change?—No, I do not remember at this moment what that paragraph alluded to.

1368. Do you know whether the general question of the employment of Asiatic troops on tropical stations, apart from any question of removing troops from the Indian establishment, has been under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War?—For some time we have been considering the question.

1369. Has the question of the organisation of such Asiatic troops for general tropical service, as distinguished from the local corps or local police, been under consideration?—Yes, it has.

1370. Are you aware whether any decision upon these two questions has been arrived at?—No decision has been actually come to, because the question of our taking over the Straits Settlement is involved in it; that is, we should have to garrison Ceylon, Singapore, and China; and we want, if possible, to form a corps that shall be interchangeable. The question is hung up for a little, until the Treasury and the Colonial Office have settled the question as to the transfer of the Straits.

1371. Mr. *Adderley.*] You stated that no orders were ever given to the local authorities at Hong Kong to organise a police force; at the same time, it appears, that the War Office calculated upon such a force being organised, although no orders were given, did they not?—There is an organised police force there, under the Governor.

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1372. But the police force that you contemplated has never been adequately provided yet?—That we have yet to learn; we have now written, suggesting that a portion of the duties that have been hitherto taken by the troops should be taken by the Colony, that is, by the colonial police force, and we have received no answer to that suggestion yet.

1373. Then, at this moment, are there orders for the increase of the local police?—Not that I am aware of.

1374. You state that the Indian troops were borrowed for the Chinese war, and not intended to be permanently kept as part of the garrison; was there anything in the terms upon which they were borrowed that made it absolutely necessary to send them back just at the moment when their presence at Hong Kong was apparently necessary?—There was no arrangement to send them back at any particular time, but we did not consider that their presence was necessary at Hong Kong.

1375. So that there was nothing in the terms upon which they were borrowed that necessitated their being sent back, then?—Nothing whatever.

1376. The idea of Kowloon being used as a sanitarium, I presume, referred to the time subsequent to the completion of the drainage works now going on, not during the process of draining?—I cannot exactly answer that question; it is connected with the Works Department.

1377. You stated that Kowloon was looked upon as a sanitarium?—That was previously; it is only latterly that these drainage works have been carried out, that have made the place so unhealthy.

1378. A part of the plan of reducing the posts in China was the concentration of the troops at Hong Kong, and therefore a reduction generally in China was practically an increase of the troops at Hong Kong; was not that so?—Not at all, because we sent away the surplus. We sent away one or two batteries of artillery, and we sent away all the Indian troops, so that there was really no concentration of troops at Hong Kong; the garrison of China generally was reduced.

1379. Then the reduction of posts in China did not involve a concentration of troops in Hong Kong?—Not exactly. I meant to say that Hong Kong was to be our sole military post in China.

1380. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] I understood you to say that the quartering of troops in huts at Kowloon was one of the ways of providing for them which you contemplated at the War Department?—Yes.

1381. Are you aware that in the Sanitary Report for 1863, published by the War Department, there are these passages: "At Kowloon the bamboo and mat huts are, in the highest degree, objectionable;" and in another place, the same Report, by Dr. Snell, says, "Hong Kong I look upon, in comparison to Kowloon in its present state, as a sanitarium." I presume those passages were not before you, or present to your mind, when you came to that opinion, that it was a suitable way of providing for the troops, to put them in huts there?—I said that was one of the means of providing for them.

1382. And

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1382. And you thought it was a suitable one?—There was a party at Kowloon at the time these troops were sent.

1383. General *Dunne.*] It was the withdrawal of the Indian battalions that caused General Guy to keep the 11th there, was not it?—No.

1384. If you look at his letter, I think you will see that he states that to be so?—To keep a portion of the 11th, certainly I have; I stated so.

1385. With reference to the Noble Lord's question, as to having the same number of troops in China latterly as there were before 1865, was not there before 1865 one regiment always at Shanghai?—Yes, before 1865.

1386. Up to that time one regiment was provided for at Shanghai?—Yes.

1387. Therefore, the provision for the three regiments was at Shanghai, in Japan, and Hong Kong?—Yes.

1388. They were compressed into that space?—Yes.

1389. The Noble Lord also referred to a letter from General Peel as to the allowances, and the contemplation of the removal of the Indian troops?—Yes.

1390. In the same correspondence there is a series of letters from the Treasury to the War Department, pressing, on the score of economy, the removal of the Indian troops; will you look at those letters?—There are some letters.

1391. Does not almost every letter press for the removal of the Indian troops, on the ground of economy?—Not exactly; I think there is one letter in which we are asked when it will be possible to remove those troops.

1392. The words are, "On economical grounds"?—There is no doubt that they were a very expensive class of troops; we paid very highly to the Indian Government for them, much higher than we could keep a native corps of our own for, on very liberal terms.

1393. The letter of the 7th of May 1860, says "The large amount of these allowances leads my Lords, however, to doubt very much whether, on economical grounds, there is any advantage in associating the two services together"?—I do not say that it was not on economical grounds, but I say that there were other grounds besides economy.

1394. But the Treasury rested it on economy, did they not?—They would know nothing of the other inconveniences.

1395. As to real economy, was not the loss of so many men much more expensive than any allowances?—Certainly, but you cannot attribute that entirely to the withdrawal of the native troops. The withdrawal of the native troops did not render Hong Kong more sickly in 1865 than it has ever been known to be before; it is only one of the contingencies.

1396. It exposed a greater number of English troops to the effects of the climate?—It gave them according to the system pursued there more duties, but we were always of opinion that those duties, as I said before, might have been reduced to a very considerable extent.

1397. Do you recollect at what date the final order for the 11th Regiment to leave the Cape was sent out?—Yes, on the 5th of August 1864.

1398. That was the year before they went?—Yes; the order was sent at the same time as the order for the removal of the 9th.

1399. They did not arrive until the next year, did they?—No; the final order was in December, but the arrangement was agreed to in August 1864.

1400. The date of the final order is what I want?—I think it is the 3rd of December.

1401. Marquis of *Hartington.*] The Horse Guards would send the final order, would they not?—Yes.

1402. General *Dunne.*] There was no communication from the War Department to the Horse Guards to direct the final removal, was there?—I do not understand what you mean by the final removal. What takes place is this: the Horse Guards propose certain reliefs to the War Office; if they are concurred in, then the Horse Guards, that is to say, the Quartermaster General carry them out.

1403. The first communication was on the 5th of August 1864?—Yes; that was settling what the relief should be.

1404. Then there is the order sent for the route, in fact?—That does not proceed from the War Office.

1405. Was not there any communication on the subject from August 1864 until the December following?—I presume not. The Horse Guards must have written to the general, because, in his letter of the 12th of November, he alludes to it.

1406. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] You state that General Grey had a general discretion how to act, relative to the disposal of the troops in China?—Yes.

1407. Supposing the judgment of the War Office at home had differed from that of the general abroad, who is on the spot, would not the general probably have been subject to great pecuniary loss?—Certainly not; he could not have been.

1408. Not for procuring buildings?—No; not for the accommodation of troops; it is impossible.

1409. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Have you had any correspondence with Deputy Commissary General Maturin upon the question of the pay and allowances of the troops in China?—I have had private communications with him.

1410. In which he recommended changes in the garrison?—No.

1411. Or financial changes?—Yes, to a certain extent, merely giving information relative to the expenses at Hong Kong, and his own private opinion upon the different salaries.

1412. Offering suggestions?—Yes, perhaps offering suggestions.

1413. Have any of those suggestions been acted upon?—Not entirely.

1414. To some extent?—Yes; it is information, which, like all other information of a confidential nature, influences arrangements, but nothing beyond that.

1415. It has influenced arrangements to some extent?—Yes.

1416. Have those communications of a confidential nature been minuted out of the office?—No.

1417. Have they never got to the Treasury?—No, certainly not, that I am aware of.

1418. Or the information contained in them?—Not that I am aware of, most certainly. A letter may be surreptitiously sent, but they have not been sent to my knowledge. We never minute papers to the Treasury; our communications to the Treasury are always official letters.

1419. They have not been communicated in the official letters?—Not as Mr. Maturin's.

1420. None

1420. None of Mr. Maturin's?—No.

1421. *Chairman.*] Can you tell us whether Mr. Maturin had received any instructions to make communications with regard to the withdrawal of the Indian troops?—Not any, with regard to the withdrawal of the Indian troops; but before he went out to China the question of the scale of allowances for the garrison of Hong Kong, or the garrison of China, was under consideration, and had been discussed a good deal. He went out there on a special duty, as controller, and to look into the financial affairs of the place, and he was then asked (he was asked by myself) to send private communications as to the expenses, and as to what, in his own opinion, he considered fair allowances; but not at all with regard to the withdrawal of the Indian troops, because, as I have said before, that had been decided upon in 1859.

1422. Was the same inquiry sent to the General commanding in Hong Kong to furnish the War Department with any suggestions?—Yes; we have had the proceedings of Boards, and reports of all kinds.

1423. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] These proceedings of Boards and so on are public papers that we could have laid before us if we wanted them?—Yes, I imagine so.

1524. But you consider that the communications sent by Mr. Maturin were of a private nature?—They were mere private notes.

1425. Still they were to guide the Secretary of State in his decision?—They were not to guide the Secretary of State; they were to give me information that would put me in a position to offer an opinion. It is a very difficult thing for a person who has not been in China, to give an opinion on many matters connected with China, and one is always glad to get some information from those who have visited the place, and who are at the place at the time; it was merely a private communication. The Secretary of State and other officers are often in the habit of sending for people who have visited places to get information from them. But they are not obliged to adopt the information they get, nor would they think of handing up and publishing the name of their informant, nor the information he gave; at least I should think not.

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1426. Major *O'Reilly.*] You have stated that General Grey could not possibly incur any pecuniary risk by providing accommodation for the troops, or employing watchmen. Now, in case he had, in the exercise of his judgment upon these points, incurred any expense which the War Department should subsequently consider had not been necessary, would he not have been liable to be surcharged to that amount?—No, not if he could justify it. It is a most problematical question to put.

1427. Will you either state that you cannot answer it, or answer it?—It is impossible to do so, because any legitimate charge, any act that he could justify, would never be thrown back upon his shoulders. Although we might say, "We think it was scarcely discreet to have gone to this extent," it never would have been surcharged upon him.

1428. Mr. *Adderley.*] The ultimate judge of his actions is the War Office?—Yes.

1429. Does not that act as a restraint upon a distant officer as to the discretion he may use?—It ought not to do so upon an intelligent officer.

1430. You think that the judgment of the War Office is liberal?—They might find fault if they considered that he had wantonly done anything incurring expense, but I do not think that they would have made it a personal pecuniary charge upon him.

1431. Do you know cases of surcharge?—Not of this kind at all.

1432. Major *O'Reilly.*] But you do know cases of surcharge to officers for expenses incurred, do you not?—Officers may send in excessive travelling bills, or something of that sort; it is only in such cases that it would occur.

1433. Are you aware, not including your own time only, but in the history of the British Army, of any cases in which general officers commanding have been made to pay large sums for the expenses incurred by them in providing accommodation for troops?—No; I am not aware of any such cases; certainly not in my time.

Thursday, 10*th May* 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Adderley.
Major Anson.
Mr. Baxter.
Lord Frederick Cavendish.
General Dunne.
Marquis of Hartington.
Colonel Percy Herbert.
Colonel North.
Major O'Reilly.
Major General Lord Henry Percy.
Mr. Frederick Stanley.
Mr. Trevelyan.
Sir Harry Verney.

COLONEL NORTH IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel AUGUSTUS FREDERICK JENNER was called in; and Examined.

Colonel *A. F. Jenner.* 10 May 1866.

1434. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you are the Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d Battalion of the 11th Regiment, and a full Colonel in the Army? —Yes.

1435. Were you in command of that regiment at the Cape of Good Hope?—I was.

1436. When did you receive orders to leave the Cape for Hong Kong?—The first order we received was, I think, about the 16th of August; the letter was dated from the Horse Guards in August; it was received in September.

1437. September 1864?—Yes.

1438. On what day did you embark for Hong Kong?—On the 10th of April 1865.

1439. By what regiment were you relieved? —I should say that the 11th were divided into wings; one wing was in Natal, of which I was commandant, and one wing was on the eastern frontier; they were assembled at my request at East London, to be in readiness on the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Tamar."

1440. The head quarters were in Natal?—Yes.

1441. Where was the other wing?—At East London, waiting the arrival of the "Tamar" to take them to Hong Kong. With regard to the regiment which relieved us, I may state that the head quarters of the 99th, the whole of the 99th I may say, with the exception of one company, was up at Taku Forts, and they could not come down for some time for the ice; and a detachment of the 67th came in the "Tamar." The 99th relieved the head quarters of the 11th at Natal.

1442. What was the condition of health of the 99th Regiment when they relieved you?—Miserable; they were so decrepit that they could not march to their camp. I was there myself superintending the disembarkation on Sunday the 9th of April. The roads were strewed with men trying to march up with their band, and the 11th, who were sent down to march them up. The whole road up to the camp was strewed with them. I think, out of the whole number disembarked, which was nearly 250 men, there could not have been 45 who got to the camp without assistance.

1443. What distance was it to the camp?—Two miles at the outside. I should say that it was through heavy ground, a sandy soil.

1444. The distance was not above two miles? —No.

1445. Were they in heavy marching order? —When they disembarked they put on their packs at the wharf, but the packs were thrown away; in fact the whole road was strewn with them.

1446. In fact they were in no order?—None whatever; we pitched the camp for them, and procured everything for their comfort when they came in. A great number of them with their packs went up in a train between the port of Durban and the town.

1447. On what day did you arrive at Hong Kong?—We anchored at Hong Kong on Sunday, the 28th of May following.

1448. Major General Lord Henry *Percy.*] That was in May 1865?—Yes.

1449. *Chairman.*] Did you arrive there earlier than you had been expected, do you know?—I was informed so. On my arrival I was told that we were not expected for a month.

1450. The captain of the "Tamar" was Captain Stirling, was he not?—Yes.

1451. It has been stated that Captain Stirling said that he might be expected any day after the 14th of June. Have you any information upon that point?—I have heard Captain Stirling deny that statement altogether. He said he should make the best of his voyage to the Cape and back again; but owing to the 11th Regiment being so far inland he would not say to a week or 10 days, when he might be expected.

1452. Mr. *Adderley.*] When did you leave the Cape?—The regiment was in wings. The head-quarters embarked at Natal, or at Durban, on Monday, the 10th of April. We then went down to East London, and embarked the left wing. In fact, it occupied three days at East London, because the weather was so rough one day that we were obliged to knock off altogether, but we sailed finally on Saturday, the 15th of April.

1453. *Chairman.*] When were the final orders for the departure of your regiment given?—They were given in a private communication to me from the General Officer, to be in readiness about the 15th or 16th of the month of April.

1454. And that was the day upon which you took

took your final departure, the 15th of April?—The 15th of April 1865, was the date of the final departure from East London.

1455. Was there any communication between the first orders you got in 1864 and the final order for departure?—Most certainly, because the first order was cancelled. The 2d Battalion of the 9th were to relieve the 2d Battalion of the 11th at the Cape, and the 2d Battalion of the 11th were to have gone to China, to relieve the 99th, but they found that the 67th must be relieved the same year, so they forwarded the 2d Battalion of the 9th straight from Gibraltar to Hong Kong, and the vessel came back with the 99th on board, and a detachment of the 67th, and embarked the head quarters of the 11th for Hong Kong.

1456. On what day did you disembark?—On the 31st of May.

1457. We have the disembarkation return, which I will put into your hands; this is a copy from the Horse Guards, and it is signed by you. Will you look at it and see whether it is correct, especially with regard to the strength of your corps on landing?—Yes, that is right; 607 privates is the total.

1458. Will you state the number of officers and women and children according to that return? I think, if you will allow me to refer to one of my own regimental returns, it will be more concise.

1459. That which I handed to you is the one you sent to the Horse Guards?—Yes, mine will be found to be precisely the same, but it is in a more condensed form. We landed on the 31st of May 1865, 704 men, 54 women, and 92 children.

1460. Now, will you give the number of officers?—For that I must refer to the Horse Guards Return.

1461. Mr. *Adderley.*] Are the officers included in the 704?—No.

1462. *Chairman.*] It is not necessary to give the nominal return; how many field officers were there?—Two field officers, four captains, seven lieutenants, six ensigns, five staff, that is adjutants, and so forth; those were the numbers disembarked.

1463. Does the 704 include your non-commissioned officers, staff, and all?—Every soul.

1464. Having disembarked, will you be so good as to describe the manner in which your regiment was quartered on landing?—That is rather a difficult question to answer; I think I may begin by saying that when we arrived there was no accommodation prepared for us whatever. We landed on a Sunday, and from what I could learn, the godowns that we were to inhabit had been but a fortnight, at the outside, commenced being converted into barracks; that was the state of things in Hong Kong. I was obliged to take the head quarters over to Kowloon, much against my wish; I was forced to do it, from circumstances over which I had no control, although I regretted it, because the fact was that I had seen the 99th land at Natal, direct from Kowloon, in such a used-up state, if I may use the expression, that I felt, as Dr. Dick told me himself, on board Her Majesty's ship "Tamar," and as another medical officer told me, whose name I forget at this moment, that to go there was certain death; that the place had been condemned as quarters for a regiment by a medical board of officers. I remonstrated in the presence of Captain Stirling and the commandant, about the head quarters being sent there.

1465. Sir *Harry Verney.*] With whom did you remonstrate?—With Captain Roberts.

1466. *Chairman.*] The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General?—The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; he was the only staff officer of the general staff in Hong Kong.

1467. What did he say?—He assured me that it was perfectly untrue; that Kowloon was not unhealthy, and that there could be no ground whatever for the report I had heard. That is how part of the regiment, the head quarters, was provided for. Then 152 (I forget the exact number within one or two, but 150 in round numbers) were sent off on board Her Majesty's ship "Hercules," which was in a sinking condition, very unhealthy, and in a position with only two feet of water under her bottom. She was so rotten that they were afraid, if any strong typhoon came on, she would sink; and she was therefore put in a position where she had only two feet of water under her keel, in order that she should not have very far to go down in case of a strong wind.

1468. I will read to you a report, dated the 6th of July 1865, made by Captain Nolloth, of Her Majesty's ship "Princess Charlotte," addressed to Admiral King, Commanding in Chief. He says,—"Sir, With reference to former correspondence, respecting Her Majesty's hospital ship "Hercules," I have the honour to inform you that she has sprung another leak; and the officers of the yard having again surveyed her, as far as practicable, without docking, are of opinion that she is no longer a safe habitation, in which opinion I entirely concur. Although she has been anchored where she has less than three feet of water, soft bottom under her at low water, spring tide, if she should sink at her moorings during a typhoon, when no assistance could be rendered, heavy seas might break over her while broadside on to them, and the lives of those on board, especially sick soldiers, would be in imminent danger"?—Yes, that is quite true.

1469. The next day Admiral King wrote to Colonel Wyatt, one of your officers, the commandant of the garrison?—Yes.

1470. This is the letter: "'Princess Royal,' Hong Kong, 7th July 1865. Sir,—I beg to forward herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me by Captain Nolloth, informing me that the 'Hercules' is no longer a safe habitation; I therefore deem it my duty to apprise you of the same, in order that the necessary steps may be taken to remove the men and stores as soon as possible; and I must, under the circumstances stated in the enclosure" (that is, Captain Nolloth's letter), "decline to take any further responsibility with regard to the ship. I much regret to have to communicate this to you, as I am fully aware of the difficulty experienced in providing sufficient quarters for your men.—I am, &c., *George King*, Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief." It is addressed to "Colonel Wyatt, Commandant, Hong Kong"?—Yes.

1471. That confirms your opinion of Her Majesty's ship "Hercules"?—Yes, quite. We have disposed, then, of the head quarters at Kowloon, and 150 men on board the "Hercules"; then we have some more to dispose of.

1472. This return, which has been laid before the Committee this morning, gives the disembarkation return of these men. I will read it to you,

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and you can say whether it is in accordance with your memory: "Disembarked the 2d 11th Regiment, at 1 p.m.; 200 men and seven officers at Hong Kong, to occupy Heard & Co.'s godowns and Lammert's houses; 150 men, 12 families, and six officers, hospital ship 'Hercules'; 250 men, 14 families, and eight officers at Kowloon, church, and mat huts; eight families, Hong Kong, St. Frances' Hospital." That is the distribution, according to the Quartermaster General?—Yes, that is right; but there is nothing about Stanley there.

1473. I find this under date of the next day: "Thursday, 1st June 1865, Hong Kong. Proceeded to Stanley by gunboat at 9 a.m., with 70 men, 20 families, and three officers. 2d 11th Regiment arrived at 11 a.m. Quartered the troops, 50 men, in lower ward of hospital, remainder and families in married quarters"?—Yes.

1474. Can you give any information with regard to this occupation of Stanley by your men?—I know nothing at all about Stanley as a barrack, except that during the fine weather they were able to accommodate 70 of the 11th; and those were made up of married men, their wives and families being there at the same time. The barracks were principally occupied by the women and children of the 20th Regiment, whose husbands were up in Japan, and where they were hard pressed for room, and could not be accommodated.

1475. The next thing I wish to draw your attention to, with regard to your regiment, is this extract from the journal of the Quartermaster General, which is dated "Wednesday, the 21st of June 1865. Hong Kong. The general hospital being full, and sickness on the increase, it has been found necessary to re-occupy the hospital ship "Hercules," as a hospital. The detachment 2d 11th Regiment, 150 men and six officers, will be removed to Her Majesty's ship, 'Princess Charlotte,' the senior naval officer, Captain Nolloth, having kindly consented to this arrangement"?—Yes.

1476. Can you give us any information about that, as to the removal of a detachment to the "Princess Charlotte;" was it done upon your application?—I remember this perfectly well: at that time we were under orders for 150 men to go to Japan; the men on board the "Hercules" went to Kowloon; and the Kowloon party, the fifth and sixth companies, the healthiest companies in the battalion, were sent on board the "Princess Charlotte," to keep them, if possible, away from the fever; but whether the patients went on board the "Hercules" or not, I cannot bring to my memory.

1477. You think they did not?—I do not think they did.

1478. I see by this extract, dated Friday, the 30th of June 1865, which is just nine days after your sick men were sent on board the "Hercules," as a hospital, that the very contingency to which Captain Nolloth refers appears to have occurred. It says, "Tuesday, 30th June 1865. Kong Kong. Commenced to blow at four a.m., and increased to a heavy gale at six o'clock, which moderated at noon; two of the Gun Lascars' huts were blown over"?—I remember it perfectly well.

1479. "And the old native infantry lines considerably damaged; several boats were sunk in the harbour, and a large vessel blown ashore at Kowloon"?—I recollect it all. That was a muster day. I had to go over there, in the evening, after the typhoon was over, to muster the troops, and out of 240 or 250 men who ought to have been at Kowloon, there were on parade when I got there 36 men; before the roll could be called there were 16, when I deemed it my duty to dismiss the parade, and make musters by companies.

1480. Sir *Harry Verney.*] What did you say with reference to the 16 men?—There were 16 men left on parade.

1481. Out of how many?—There ought to have been 230 at least on parade, and there were 36 when I came on parade, for the purpose of mustering the men, and before the companies' rolls were called the number was reduced to 16.

1482. Major *Anson.*] Was that from illness?—Yes; they were down in the church or chapel, as they call it; the place was full. I really do not know how to describe it; they were lying on the floor, covered over with blankets and great coats, in a state of fever and ague; and those 36 men were the only men that could appear on parade.

1483. Sir *Harry Verney.*] How long did the parade last?—Not four minutes. I sent them off at once; it was no use, I could not keep them there.

1484. I think you said there were 36 men at the beginning of the parade, and 16 at the end?—Yes,

1485. Major *O'Reilly.*] Then 20 men fell out during the parade?—Yes.

1486. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Do you mean that in four minutes 20 men fell down?—Yes, certainly; I have seen them go down 120 at a parade.

1487. *Chairman.*] The next thing in this paper is this: "Sunday, 9th July 1865. Hong Kong. Visited Kowloon, at 5 p.m., with the commandant and barrack-master, with a view of ascertaining the least possible number of men that it will be necessary to station there, for the performance of the duties of the post. The guards are, naval stores, commissariat huts, and Royal Engineer huts. To take these with four nights in bed, it will require a detachment of four serjeants, six corporals, and 110 privates"?—Yes; I was one of that party that went over to Kowloon.

1488. It goes on: "The troops quartered there in excess of this will be withdrawn on the 11th instant"?—Yes; that is the 11th of July.

1489. But we have had it stated in evidence, over and over again, that all the medical gentlemen have stated that the Europeans should have at least six or seven nights in bed?—Yes, and my regiment did duty with only one night in bed occasionally.

1490. But, according to this statement, as soon as it was ascertained that 110 privates could do the duty with four nights in bed, they withdrew all the other men?—Yes; but you forget that the remainder of the detachment, who went over to Hong Kong, went into hospital; they were not fit for duty.

1491. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Did you say that your regiment resumed duty with one night in bed?—Yes.

1492. For how long was that?—There were causes over which one had no control. There were 40 men, say, detailed to-morrow for duty, and at 12 o'clock at night 36 of them were admitted into hospital sick, and unfit for going on duty in the morning; hence it became a great difficulty,

difficulty, with our small number of men in garrison, to provide for the duties the following day. It came to that pitch at one time that I informed my adjutant that if he put a man on guard with only one night in bed, I would put him under arrest. I was determined to stop it, and I told the commandant the same.

1493. *Chairman.*] Who was the commandant?—Colonel Wyatt; he concurred with me thoroughly that the men ought not on any account whatever to go on guard with one night in bed.

1494. Sir *Harry Verney.*] How long do you think that state of things continued of the men having only one night in bed?—Very likely they got the next two nights in bed, but they hardly ever got more than three nights, as a rule. I hold in my hand the return of the 1st of March 1866, in which the number of nights in bed is stated as three and four; I received that return this morning.

1495. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Will you tell me at what time of the day you had your muster?—It was about half-past five o'clock, when the sun was down.

1496. In the morning?—No, in the evening.

1497. In what order were the men at your parade?—Without side-arms; the men had no belts on at all; they could not wear the belts, their spleens were so bad. They never wore accoutrements for four or five months.

1498. Had there been much intemperance at Kowloon in your regiment?—None at all to speak of.

1499. How many nights had your men in bed at Kowloon, on the average?—There was a detachment of the 2d 9th there, consisting of two companies under Captain Stillman, and they used to equalize the nights in bed as nearly as they could; between Hong Kong and Kowloon they were about the same. They had never more than three.

1500. Were there no means of reducing the sentries at Hong Kong and Kowloon?—I do not think there were.

1501. *Chairman.*] After your statement, I need hardly ask you whether there was barrack or other proper accommodation for the women and families of the regiment?—As many as possible were sent, as I said before, over to Stanley, and eight or ten families were sent over to Kowloon; but when the children began to die, three and four in a day, I did all in my power to get them over again to Victoria.

1502. From where?—From Kowloon.

1503. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Is it your opinion that it was right to keep up so many sentries?—I do not think with the nature of the population and the watchmen you have there, you could well have reduced them lower than they were.

1504. *Chairman.*] Do you think that there was a sufficient and proper accommodation for a second European Regiment in Hong Kong?—Certainly not; there can be no doubt of that.

1505. General *Dunne.*] You think it could not be obtained?—I will not say that.

1506. *Chairman.*] In what way could it have been obtained?—By hiring buildings at enormous high prices.

1507. Do you think that even by paying enormously high prices, the accommodation would have been obtained?—I have understood so from merchants at Hong Kong.

1508. In this report, under date of the 10th of April 1865, it says, "no houses have been tendered, as yet, for this purpose; but every effort is being made to procure, upon the most reasonable terms, the requisite accommodation"?—The merchants would have given up their own houses to you if you had paid them for it; they would have been only too glad to do it.

1509. Can you give us an account of the construction of the huts, beginning with those at Victoria, Hong Kong?—They were long mat huts on the ground reported unfit for occupation by European troops.

1510. You considered them unfit for occupation by European troops?—Yes.

1511. And you say that they had been reported so?—Yes; and to the best of my belief they never were occupied by white troops; never, during the time I was there, at any rate.

1512. You say that the huts in Hong Kong were not raised above the ground?—No; they were on the ground.

1513. What were the mat huts at Kowloon?—They were about that height off the ground (*describing the same*).

1514. About three feet?—Yes; three feet at the outside.

1515. Had they double roofs?—No; you could see the stars through them as plainly as possible, but that did not so much matter as the badness of the flooring, from which the damp and miasma rose to such an extent that the officers used to complain of their bedclothes being wet through in the morning.

1516. The huts were not water proof nor wind proof?—Neither the one nor the other.

1517. And their sides were not boarded?—No.

1518. General *Dunne.*] Were there any cuttings going on at the time you were at Kowloon?—The whole time we were there they were cutting away in front to make the ground for the new barracks, the building of which is contemplated there.

1519. *Chairman.*] Are you aware that any remonstrances were made that the cuttings might be stopped?—I never heard of it till I came to England.

1520. Sir *Harry Verney.*] By whose authority were those cuttings going on?—They were under the direction of the Royal Engineers.

1521. Was it by order of the military or colonial authorities?—I cannot answer that question.

1522. General *Dunne.*] You first got your orders of readiness in August 1864, and they were subsequently countermanded, were they not?—Yes.

1523. What was the date of that countermanding?—I cannot say, but I should say it was within two months after the receipt of them. I should think I got them in November or December.

1524. Do you recollect the date of the final order for embarkation for China?—It accompanied the fresh arrangements.

1525. Can you tell me the date of that order?—The letter concluded somewhat in this way: "You will therefore hold your battalion in readiness to embark. I have communicated with Commodore Cockburn, who says Her Majesty's ship "Tamar" cannot well be back here under 100 days.

1526. That was within 100 days of your embarkation, or about that time?—About 100 days before it.

1527. More than a couple of months?—Yes.

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1528. Then they must have known in England the time you were going out; was that order sent from England?—Yes.

1529. It must have been sent in the beginning of 1865?—I think it was in December 1864.

1530. That is nearly five months after the first order of readiness?—Yes.

1531. So that there was time in England for the consideration of the question with regard to sending them there?—I should imagine, as it is only 31 days post.

1532. Was the voyage of your vessel from the Cape to China much shorter than the ordinary length of the voyage?—Yes, we were in a steamer, and a very magnificent ship too, and she did her work remarkably well.

1533. Was there any great difference, as compared with the ordinary time taken for the voyage; was there more than three or four days' difference?—Yes, decidedly.

1534. She was quicker than ordinary?—Yes; for instance, she brought the 99th to Natal in 38 days, and she took us from East London, South Africa, to Hong Kong in 49 days.

1535. Does your experience tell you that troops moved from the Cape or England to China are more subject to mortality than those who are sent, having had a season in India?—My firm belief is, that a regiment sent to China direct from England has a better chance than either one sent from the Mediterranean, India, or the Cape.

1536. Were you aware of the danger to the health of the troops resulting from those cuttings at Kowloon?—Yes; it was in everybody's mouth.

1537. It was notorious, was it?—It was notorious throughout the place.

1538. And yet you were sent there?—Yes.

1539. You state that the buildings could have been got in Hong Kong, if they had been paid for?—Yes, I have not the slightest doubt of it.

1540. Has a commandant the power to take up buildings, or is he limited as to the sum he may lay out upon such objects?—He is limited even as to the hire of a watchman; he has to pay for it himself, if he hires without authority.

1541. Therefore, it is not the fault of the commandant so much as of the directions of the Government in limiting him for the sake of economy?—His hands are tied.

1542. Was General Guy at that time in Hong Kong?—No; he was at Japan.

1543. Are you aware why part of the 11th Regiment was not sent to Japan?—Yes, I think so.

1544. You were retained at Hong Kong, were you not?—Yes.

1545. Were you aware that there was an order that part of the regiment or the whole might be sent to Japan?—Yes.

1546. Can you tell why you were not sent?—Because there would be no accommodation for us at Yokohama until the Marines embarked for England.

1547. Therefore you were retained on account of the impossibility of sending you on?—I should hardly feel justified in saying that; but it was the common belief, at the time I was there, that we could not go on until the Marines had been embarked.

1548. Could the duties have been performed by one regiment at Hong Kong, if your regiment had been sent to Japan?—It was impossible.

1549. Therefore the authorities at Hong Kong were justified in retaining you for the performance of the duties there?—Most certainly.

1550. Was not the performance of those duties rendered necessary in consequence of the withdrawal of the Indian troops?—Decidedly.

1551. And therefore you got the accommodation that the Indian troops had?—No, because they took godowns for us. We never occupied the mat huts that the native troops had occupied at Hong Kong; I have already stated that.

1552. Were any of your regiment encamped?—None; it was in the summer, in May, we landed.

1553. I understood you to say that, when the men became sick, the hospitals being full, some of the men were treated in detached buildings?—No, they were treated in their barrack-rooms, such as they were.

1554. But they were totally unfit for invalids, were they not?—They were perfectly unfit for the soldiers at all.

1555. Even in health?—Yes.

1556. Mr. *Frederick Stanley.*] I think I understood you to say that, when the head quarters were ordered to Kowloon, you made some remonstrance; may I ask if it was founded on any information received from medical officers?—Yes, from Dr. Dick, and another medical officer. I think it was Dr. Saunders of the 9th, but I will not be positive about that, and Captain Stirling of the "Tamar," who also stated "If you go there, your regiment will be dead in a month."

1557. *Chairman..*] That was said also in the presence, I think, you stated, of Colonel Wyatt the Commandant?—Yes, he was the Commandant.

1558. But Colonel Wyatt was obliged to send you?—Yes, there was no other place for us to go to.

1559. Mr. *Adderley.*] I understand that, at your first disembarkation, you were quartered in these numbers, 200 at Hong Kong, 150 on board the "Hercules," 250 in Kowloon, and 100 in the hospital. Will you tell us what was the accommodation for the 200 men at Hong Kong?—The upper part of a godown; that is a merchant's store. It was a bare room, without any furniture in it whatever, when we disembarked on the 31st of May. Certainly the barrack utensils were outside in the streets ready for the men to put in. The ventilation was bad; they had to make a ventilation after it was occupied. There were no latrines, the men had to go down in the hot sun upwards of a quarter of a mile into the bush at the back to answer the calls of nature. There were no places for the cooking, they had to cook in the open sun in rear of the barracks where there was a spring of brackish water which they had to drink. In fact, it was misery itself. The only means of getting into this upper story of the godown was by bamboo ladders; scaling, you may call it, in fact.

1560. Do we rightly understand that none of your men at Hong Kong were put into regular barracks or quarters?—None.

1561. Nor any officers?—There was a place in the rear of the Artillery barracks, or in the same street with the Artillery barracks, where some officers were placed.

1562. In fact, all the regular barracks and quarters

quarters were occupied?—They were occupied by the 2d Battalion of the 9th.

1563. They were all occupied?—They were full; they had more than they ought to have had.

1564. Then in fact you may say there was no regular accommodation for a single man of your regiment on its arrival at Hong Kong?—Not for a single man.

1565. We have it in evidence that these go-downs were not completed ready for troops till July, which was nearly two months after your arrival?—We went into them, I believe, about the 8th or 10th of July.

1566. What did you do between the 31st of May, when you disembarked, and the 8th or 10th of July?—I am afraid it is a very sad story to tell; in fact, the men were never out of the barracks; they were dying there almost in the barrack rooms. Those who were at Kowloon did not come over until the 12th of July. We were six weeks living in discomfort.

1567. Neither at Hong Kong, nor on board any ship, nor at Kowloon, were there regular quarters for one single individual of your regiment on its arrival?—Certainly not, unless you consider mat huts quarters, which I do not. I have described the 99th as they landed in Natal.

1568. Do I understand rightly that the 70 men who were placed in hospital represent the invalids of your regiment on arriving?—No, 70 were sent to Stanley; that was an old barrack; I do not know much of its history, but in former days it was occupied by troops. They now use it for a sanitarium at certain times of the year.

1569. Sir *Harry Verney.*] How far is that from Victoria?—Eight miles across the country, and above 35 miles by steamer.

1570. *Chairman.*] You mentioned that the men of your regiment had about a quarter of a mile to go to the rear, in consequence of there being no convenience of any sort or kind in the go-downs?—There was none whatever.

1571. What head dress had they?—The forage caps which they landed in, with covers to them.

1572. What became of the shakos?—We gave them in at the Cape, according to orders from home, for the use of the 99th on their arrival.

1573. And you landed in forage caps?—Yes, we had no other head-dress.

1574. You only had the common forage-cap you wear at home?—The forage-cap we wear at home.

1575. Major *Anson.*] Without covers?—No, they had white linen covers.

1576. *Chairman.*] Were they wadded in any way?—No.

1577. Had your men umbrellas?—No; but we were informed upon our disembarking at Hong Kong, that the regiment would be supplied with helmets. When I arrived, I found, in round numbers, about 200 in store, and it was not till at least 10 days or a fortnight afterwards that the helmets were ready for us.

1578. It was not till that time that you got even the 200?—No, the 200 were ready; but as regards the remainder of them it must have been more than 10 days, I will say 10 days, before we got those helmets served out.

1579. Then in going to the rear those men were entirely exposed to the sun?—Yes, to sun and weather.

1580. Mr. *Adderley.*] Did I rightly understand you to say that on your arrival there were troops under orders for Japan from Hong Kong?—I did not say so.

1581. I think you said that 150 men were under orders for Japan?—That was afterwards. When the "Hercules" men were withdrawn, they went to Kowloon, and the 5th and 6th companies went on board the "Princess Charlotte" for Japan.

1582. That was on the 21st of June?—Yes, I believe that is about the date.

1583. Did a staff officer tell you that Kowloon was not unhealthy?—He did. Captain Roberts, the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, said so, in the presence of Captain Stirling and Lieutenant Skill, the Adjutant.

1584. *Chairman.*] And Dr. Dick, the principal medical officer?—No, I am not aware that he was present.

1585. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Were you yourself at Kowloon or Victoria?—I was over at Kowloon four days out of the seven, but I had enough work to do on both sides; there was no accommodation for me, in fact, at Kowloon.

1586. Did not that portion of your regiment that was at Kowloon occupy the mat huts that the Indian regiments had used?—I cannot say.

1587. They were mat huts which they occupied, were they not?—They were mat huts to all intents and purposes.

1588. Were all the officers of your regiment doubled up?—No.

1589. Did they find quarters for them?—No, they gave them lodging money in preference to that; those who liked to be near their men were doubled up from choice, but they might have had lodgings without it; we were very few officers, as you are aware.

1590. About 23 altogether, I think?—Twenty-five, I think, was the number.

1591. How long was it after you came to Kowloon that the sickness set in?—I maintain that the men who landed at Kowloon were *hors de combat* within three weeks of their landing; the returns would show it if they were forthcoming.

1592. Major *Anson.*] You stated a short time ago that it was your belief that ample accommodation could have been procured in the town of Victoria for your men by paying high rates; did you inspect any buildings yourself, or see any buildings that might have been occupied by your men?—Yes, I did.

1593. Did you hear of any?—Yes, I saw some.

1594. You saw some yourself?—Yes.

1595. Were they empty?—No, they were not empty; but the proprietor would have put them all to rights for them: they were upon the hill.

1596. What sort of buildings were they that could have been got?—They were offered to the Government; they were stone buildings, in terraces; the proprietors offered to raise them a storey, and do everything else of that kind.

1597. Do you know the reason why they were not taken; was it only on account of the high price?—I do not know any reason; it was stated to me by the owner of them, Mr. Pollard, that he had offered them.

1598. Sir *Harry Verney.*] You stated that the hands of the commanding officer were tied; that if he had hired any accommodation he would have had to pay for it himself, and that he could not even

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even appoint a single watchman?—That was Colonel Wyatt's reply to my remonstrance.

1599. Have you ever known of any instances in which a commanding officer has had to pay in such a case?—I know a circumstance which occurred with my father-in-law, on whose staff I was; it was hung over his head for two or three years, whether he was to have to pay a sum of about 3,500 *l.* for the cost of removing the 99th from Sydney to Van Diemen's Land, and the 11th Regiment from Van Diemen's Land to Sydney.

1600. Have you known any instance in which sums of money were levied, under such circumstances?—No, I cannot say I have.

1601 You have never known any such instances?—No. I may mention one fact, however. Dr. Dick informed me, when all our women and children were ill, requiring porter, and all sorts of things, that he had been surcharged for porter which he had given as medical comforts to the children; it was not allowed by the Government.

1602. He had to pay it himself?—He had to pay it himself, as I understand.

1603. *Chairman.*] Was that during this very illness?—No, to the 99th Regiment; our women and children were in a dreadful condition; they were thrown upon the compassion of the merchants in Hong Kong, who sent down 750 dollars for the maintenance of the women and children in their barracks. That is for providing them with porter and other things, as well as with clothes and comforts for the voyage home. They were allowed nothing but their rations, their meat and bread.

1604. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Have you ever known any instances in which a commanding officer was surcharged, and had to pay out of his own pocket, any expenses for accommodation which he had thought it right to hire, or take for any troops?—No, I cannot say that I have.

1605. *Chairman.*] Who was the general officer you have referred to; your father-in-law?—General Edward Buckley Wynyard.

1606. Did you say that he was threatened for two or three years to have to pay this large sum of 3,000 *l.* odd?—It was held over him for upwards of two years; I did not say "threatened," but he was surcharged; in fact it was disallowed.

1607. By what department was that done; do you know?—By the Secretary of State for War; of course it would be that department. That was in 1847, I should think; in 1847 or 1848.

1608. You say that the civilians sent a large sum down for the comfort of the troops; and we are told also that the officers subscribed among themselves to assist those poor women?—We were obliged to do so; they would have starved if we had not done it.

1609. Had they no allowance from the Government?—They had got their bread and their meat; but in a climate like Hong Kong, it is not one day in a month that they could eat them. As I have stated, the medical officer recommended porter in a former case; in fact, he ordered porter for them, and it was issued by the commissariat, and then it was disallowed; he told me so himself.

1610. You do not happen to know whether he was obliged to pay it, do you?—I do not know.

1611. Perhaps you can give the Committee some information with regard to this official return we have before us; because there is a great diversity of opinion about it; it is No. 59. "Return showing the accommodation for the troops of all arms at Hong Kong and Kowloon, at the time of the arrival of the 2d battalion, 9th regiment, and 2d battalion, 11th regiment, specifying the nature of the accommodation and the number of cubic feet allowed per man." The Murray Barracks is put down here, as affording "accommodation as per construction" for 440 rank and file, and "actual accommodation" for 440. Can you give any confirmation about that?—No, I know that they were full, and more than full, but there were only 700 cubic feet per man, as you are aware.

1612. Instead of above 1,000?—Instead of 1,100.

1613. Then the North Barracks are put down; "accommodation as per construction," 409; "actual accommodation," 409; and the evidence before us is, that those barracks will only hold 263?—I cannot say that.

1614. Mr. *Adderley.*] Your men did not occupy any of these barracks, did they?—No, I had nothing to do with them. I know that the Artillery, the Engineers, and the Hospital Army Corps were in the North barracks as well; but the 2d battalion of the 9th had 150 men in Fletcher's Go-downs, which you will see put down for the 11th.

1615. *Chairman.*] In this Return the Stanley barracks, which was constructed for 400 men, is put down as having accommodation for 150, and there is a note saying that they were dilapidated?—Yes.

1616. Then come the hospitals; Stanley barracks is put down for 88 patients, and the principal medical officer thinks it is capable of holding 30; do you know that?—No.

1617. Can you give us any information with regard to the general hospital?—I can only say that in the general hospital you could not walk up the side of the bed at one time; there were two patients lying between the bedstead, and there were men in bed, and wherever they could find room. They were lying out in the verandah, doubled up as close as possible, with the rain coming in in torrents. They were obliged to fasten up blankets, and all kinds of things, to keep the rain off their beds.

1618. The next thing is the mat sheds; they are put down as giving actual accommodation for your regiment, or the 9th, for 700 men, and the evidence we have had is, that they are perfectly unfit for European troops?—So they are.

1619. It is stated that the sheds for 303 men were "blown down by the typhoon; and for 257 men so dilapidated in consequence, as not to be habitable, leaving available only accommodation for 140 men," instead of 1,100?—Yes; those are gone altogether.

1620. And then there are the Kowloon huts put down "Accommodation, as per construction," 402, and "Actual accommodation," 402; and they are reported perfectly unfit for European troops also?—They are gone too.

1621. Then instead of actual accommodation for 2,101 rank and file, and 208 patients in the hospital, there is not accommodation for half a regiment; then come the hired houses, the United States' Depôt, which was hired for eight officers, was reported as abandoned as being unsafe?—Yes.

1622. According to your account a better accommodation, if it had been properly paid for, could have been procured?—There was better accommodation

accommodation procured almost facing it?—I forget what name it goes by.

1623. There was better accommodation to be had?—It was taken for eight officers in lieu of that; it was just in front of the Artillery barracks.

1624. The next is Messrs. Fletcher's premises, which are said here to give actual accommodation for 500 men, but it has been stated in evidence that not above 350, or 370 at the outside, could be accommodated there?—I have the occupation return from the Quartermaster Serjeant; the Quartermaster was ill, and therefore I was obliged to get it from him; it is dated the 3d of November, 1865, and gives the construction of M'Gregor's premises for 168, and Fletcher's premises for 220.

1625. Fletcher's premises are put down in the return we have for 500, and M'Gregor's for 200?—They were obliged to alter that; they could not put us into the room; that was the original proposition, but it was never carried out.

1626. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] What barrack was that?—The M'Gregor Barracks; they reduced the number to 168. There were two large rooms, very magnificent rooms, but without verandahs, and there was a passage between them of about from 8 to 10 feet in breadth, with a drain flowing through the centre, with ventholes for it; it came from the outside where the latrines were placed. This drain used to come through between the buildings, and empty itself into the sea.

1627. *Chairman.*] Was it a foul drain?—It was a foul drain.

1628. With regard to recreation, had the men who were in these places no means of recreation of any sort or kind?—They had no verandahs; they slept, dined, and lived for six months in these rooms, excepting when on guard or parades; I had none.

1629. You had no parade?—No.

1630. Have you anything more that you wish to state to the Committee on this point?—I should like to say something about Messrs. Fletcher's buildings. There was a drain that came down from the outside which was a nuisance to everybody in the neigbourhood. It used to come down close alongside the barcacks; it was an open drain, and it came out from the native huts or the huts occupied by the Artillery company, which was stationed up there (they were native men). It was very pestilential indeed, and the sickness in Fletcher's go-downs was considerably more than it was in M'Gregor's, and it was constantly attributed to that drain. Fletcher's go-downs are built into a cleft of the rock, without any ventilation whatever, and in front, they looked into the Queen's road, as it is called. There was no accommodation for staff officers; there was a guard-room certainly, on the ground floor, which was supposed to be for an officer; but one after another of the four duty subalterns I had were knocked up by the miasma at night, so that I had to give it up as a bad job. There were 220 men in a detached barrack, three quarters of a mile away from head quarters without an officer near them. There were no verandahs, and you could not muster 100 men on the little space of ground that had been cut out of the hill.

1631. Were your officers quartered at a considerable height above the place?—No; they were with the men; some of mine had to go up there; there was only accommodation for eight officers down at Fetcher's buildings, and then they had not their fair quantum of room to which they were entitled. Subalterns are entitled to a room and a-half by the regulations, and they only got one a-piece, and they were miserable.

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1632. In the correspondence, it appears from Dr. Dicks' Reports, that in some cases, as many as three officers were in one room. Were any of your own officers provided for in that way?—No, except by choice. Instead of going two miles away from their duty up the hill, they may have preferred being doubled up in that way; that is all I can say.

1633. It has been given in evidence that the way of going about Hong Kong is by chairs, and that it is impossible to go out otherwise?—Quite so.

1634. Do the officers receive any allowance for chairs, or anything of that sort?—None whatever, not a stiver; they had a general one for the duties amongst themselves, which they paid for.

1635. We have it in evidence that it is impossible to show your head out of the house except in a chair?—I can mention my own case; it used to cost me 70*l.* a year, for chair carriage alone.

1636. And there was no allowance for that?—That ought to be qualified, because there was a horse allowance under the original scale of pay; then they gave you an allowance of 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, but you were not bound to keep a horse.

1637. Would that cover the expense?—Nothing like it; as I have stated, mine was 70*l.* a year.

1638. Mr. *Baxter.*] Before leaving Natal, were you aware, that there was no accommodation for your regiment in China?—Captain Stirling said to me, when I went on board the "Tamar," "They do not expect you, and I think your destination will be Singapore; they cannot take you in."

1639. When the "Tamar" left Hong Kong, was your regiment not expected there?—I cannot say that; because I think by the correspondence, we were expected, but they were in hopes at the same time, and I may say, expected also, that our destination would be changed.

1640. But no steps had been taken on the departure of the "Tamar" from Hong Kong to provide proper accommodation for your regiment?—When we arrived, steps had been taken a fortnight before.

1641. My question was, whether, when the "Tamar" left Hong Kong, any steps had been taken to provide accommodation for your expected regiment?—None whatever.

1642. Mr. *Adderley.*] Can you state at all what proportion of increase to the total strength of the garrison at Hong Kong the arrival of the 11th made in round numbers; did it raise it from about 1,200 to 2,000?—I can give it by Colonel Knox's and my own memoradum. I landed 704 men.

1643. That would be added to what?—Eight hundred and forty-five, I think, was the number.

1644. It was more than that, was not it?—No; that was the number of the 9th; the Engineers were of no advantage in point of duty men.

1645. I believe your arrival increased the total round numbers in Hong Kong from 1,200 to 2,000?—The 9th Regiment landed at Hong Kong on the 8th of February 1865; they landed 840 men, 47 women, and 79 children. That is Colonel Knox's memorandum.

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1646. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*]—There was the Artillery besides?—They took their own barrack guard of three men.

1647. Mr. *Adderley.*] I wanted to know whether you would say that the total strength of the men, officers, women, and so on at Hong Kong was increased in round numbers from about 1,200 to 2,000 by the arrival of the 11th?—I cannot say.

1648. I do not want the increase so much as the total strength when you arrived; what was it raised up to 2,000 from?—I have no data to go by; I could not answer the question.

1649. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Were the buildings you have alluded to as being hired as good as could be got in Hong Kong for the purpose?—I stated that other houses could have been obtained.

1650. Better houses?—Better, but at greater expense.

1651. Were those buildings of one or two stories?—The lower storey consists of go-downs, where they put away junk and coir, and all that kind of stuff. They can never be used in China, but you are obliged to build arches below, to remove you from the ground-floor; and the roof was taken off these go-downs.

1652. I did not ask for a description of what was done; but I ask were the buildings which you say could have been got, which were better than those that were hired, buildings of one or two stories?—One, that is M'Gregor's, was of one storey.

1653. M'Gregor's is one that was hired?—Yes, both Fletcher's and M'Gregor's.

1654. I am speaking of those which you say might have been got?—They were two stories.

1655. There were two-storeyed buildings in the island which might have been obtained?—Yes.

1656. Mr. *Adderley.*]—Would they have been fit for immediate use without alteration?—They would not have accommodated the number.

1657. Would they have required alteration as far as they would accommodate?—They would have required another storey raised.

1658. Then they were not ready for immediate use?—No, not for immediate use.

1659. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Can you name the buildings you allude to?—Yes, they belong to Dr. Fisher; there are three tiers of houses; I forget the name of them; they are close alongside of a house belonging to Mr. Pollard.

1660. How were those buildings occupied at that time?—They were rented by the month.

1661. How were they occupied; were they full of stores?—No, they were like rows of houses.

1662. How were they occupied?—By tenants; they were dwelling houses.

1663. They were occupied as dwelling houses?—Yes.

1664. Then could they have been obtained at that moment if they were actually let?—There was so much time to have made all the arrangements, from September 1864 to June 1865, that they could have got any place in the island.

1665. They could have got rid of the tenants, you mean?—Yes, in a month; Mr. Pollard told me so himself; they were monthly tenants.

1666. General *Dunne.*] Are you aware that in a paper delivered to us this morning, there is a report of several Boards being held previous to the arrival of the 11th Regiment, and that the authorities seem to have done all they thought they could do to prepare for your accommodation?—No, I was not aware of that.

1667. You were not aware of all those Boards having been held?—I knew that Board had assembled, of course, to inspect and report upon the site of those go-downs that were taken as barracks.

1668. But they had not done all they might have done, if they had gone to a large expense?—No, certainly not.

1669. In fact the danger to which a commanding officer is liable of having the money stopped, always cramps his exertions in providing for the troops, does it not?—Yes, as I have said, it is held over him; that is a common thing.

1670. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] A poor man feels that he is taking a great responsibility?—Yes, as I said before, his hands are tied.

1671. *Chairman.*] This is also in the paper that has been laid before us this morning, dated "Quartermaster General's Office, Head Quarters, Hong Kong, 15th day of June 1865." It is from Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General Roberts. He says, "The Barrack Master has been instructed to have the usual supply of moveable fittings, such as latrine tubs, wash-basins, soldiers' wash tubs, &c. in readiness, pending a reference to the Major General; the laying on of water to the several ablution rooms, cook-houses, &c. has not been sanctioned; it is, however, a very necessary service, and would obviate the necessity of employing a very considerable number of extra coolies for carrying water." The General being at that time in Japan, had not the Commandant the power of even giving the order to lay on water to the cook-houses, and the different rooms?—I should say certainly not, everything was referred to the Quarter Master General.

1672. The Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General did not feel himself justified in acting without reference to Japan?—No; but when those latrine tubs, &c. were got and put in the go-down, under a barrack room, all the stench used to come up into the barracks.

1673. You landed, I think you said, all perfectly well?—I had 17 common cases of sickness when we landed, as nearly as I can remember.

1674. How soon did your men begin to be knocked down?—In about three weeks. There were certain cases before that, but the great mass began in three weeks at Kowloon. There were no sick in Hong Kong, there were only four men in hospital belonging to the Hong Kong side. I remember that perfectly well. After the head-quarters of the 11th were withdrawn from Kowloon, the detachment of 140 men was relieved every fortnight, and every man (with the exception of 15 of the Battalion) who went to Kowloon, had fever and ague.

1675. In opposition to the opinion of Captain Roberts, who told you that Kowloon was perfectly healthy, we have it here in evidence (this is an official Report from the War Department) that in the 99th, who were sent on the 15th of September 1864 to Kowloon (the whole regiment being sent by Colonel Moody, in consequence of something that occurred at Hong Kong) from the 14th of September to about the 2d of October, the sickness increased gradually from 33 to 54 and 55; and then, two or three days afterwards, instead of 33 men there were 111 sick, and

and they gradually went down, so that, at times, there were as many as 169 sick; and so the whole corps remained at Kowloon, who had been previously perfectly healthy at Hong Kong, until they embarked, at the end of the year, 122 men. I believe that was very similar to the state of your own regiment?—Precisely.

1676. It has been stated in evidence that whenever a detachment who went healthy over to Kowloon, returned from Kowloon to Hong Kong, though they came back apparently perfectly healthy, yet they almost invariably broke down in a short time?—They did. I will mention a case in illustration of that. The ninth company were at Stanley; when we were short of duty men we had to withdraw a detachment of, I think, 50 men, who were brought into Victoria; they took their next tour at Kowloon, never having been there before, and though not a man of that company had ever had an hour's illness during the time they were at Stanley, in four days after they came back from Kowloon there were more than half the number in hospital with fever and ague. And that is not to be wondered at; there were paddy fields the whole way round the barracks, and this excavation was going on.

1677. Do you know anything about an application being made to Colonel Moody, with regard to these paddy-fields?—That was before my time; I know there was such an application.

1678. It appears by the medical officer's Report that it was considered very desirable to give the soldiers two doses of quinine, in wine, as a preventative. Do you know anything of that?—All I know is, that every colour-serjeant in the regiment had his bottles of quinine; and when a soldier wanted it he used to go for it and get it.

1679. How was the quinine mixed?—It was mixed with water.

1680. Do you happen to know anything about the use of chlorodyne?—No.

1681. Major *O'Reilly.*] Were the men willing to take quinine in water?—Certainly; they frequently took a great deal too much of it, because it lost its effect, I believe.

1682. Sir *Harry Verney.*] With regard to the paddy fields; were there paddy fields surrounding the huts and barracks at Kowloon?—Yes, the whole of the rear.

1683. Were they near enough to affect the health of the troops?—Yes, certainly.

1684. Were they cultivated according to the filthy habits of the Chinese?—Partly, not altogether; there were some in disuse.

1685. *Chairman.*] Can you give us any information with regard to the water at Kowloon?—I always heard that it was generally complained of as being bad.

1686. General *Dunne.*] Are you aware whether there was the same amount of sickness among the European civilians at that time at Hong Kong as at Kowloon?—At Kowloon there were no civilians.

1687. At Hong Kong was it a sickly season?—Yes, it was during the sickly season.

1688. It was all during the summer, was not it?—Yes, all during the summer; the type of disease changes when the cold weather comes on; the diarrhœa changes to dysentery.

1689. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Was it a very sickly season among the civilians?—No, I should not think it was more sickly than usual. There were some people of note whose deaths one has heard of, but only two or three. There was only one family that suffered much; the family that came out to the Mint. The master of the Mint lost a daughter soon afterwards, and they were all very ill with this fever, but it was on account of their residence overhanging the burial ground, the Happy Valley, as it is called.

1690. Major-general Lord *Henry Percy.*] Did you make any representation about the cuttings?—No.

1691. Do you know whether any representations have been made by the medical department about them?—No, I could not say; I should not see them; they would go direct.

1692. You have not heard that?—No, but I know representations were made frequently.

1693. *Chairman.*] Can you give us the deaths in your regiment within certain dates, between the time of the arrival and October, or up to the time you left?—I can give you the deaths from the 31st of May up to the 8th of February; we lost only four men in November, December, and January; but the deaths were thus, 61 men died from the 31st of May up to the 8th of February.

1694. Mr. *Adderley.*] Would it not be better to give the mortality at an earlier period; the chief mortality was much earlier, was it not?—It all took place in three months.

1695. *Chairman.*] What was the mortality in the first five months?—Fifty-two men, three women, and 24 children.

1696. Any officers?—Yes; in September I lost a lieutenant of the regiment, Mr. Guard, who died, and Assistant-surgeon M'Intyre; the one died on the 5th and the other died on the 9th of September.

1697. That is two officers?—Yes.

1698. Can you tell us anything about the invaliding?—Yes; on the return of the "Tamar," 14 men were sent home, but only 12 of those men were invalided; two men went home discharged. There were four men also who went home in September by the Overland Mail. That is up to the 1st of November; 128 men of all ranks were invalided.

1699. Mr. *Adderley.*] How is the 128 made up; of men, women, and children?—That is, men alone. I can tell you approximately the number of the men invalided up to the sailing of the last ship; there were invalided altogether 185 men and women and 27 children.

1700. That is up to February?—Yes.

1701. Now will you give the total mortality up to February?—Died, 61 men, 4 women, and 25 children. There is an error, I beg to remark, in the 48 children mentioned in the report; I tried to correct it before it went home, but was too late.

1702. It ought to be 25 instead of 48?—Yes.

1703. *Chairman.*] The Quartermaster General says, "Saturday, 30th December 1865, Hong Kong. The only event to be recorded since my last entry is the engagement of the 'Agincourt' by the naval authorities for the conveyance of invalids to England. The agreement was signed on the 29th instant, the ship to be ready for sea in a fortnight from that date. As far as is yet known, the following will be the numbers sent in this ship: one officer, second, 11th Regiment (sick); one officer, second, 9th Regiment, in charge; one naval medical officer, 118 non-commissioned officers and men, 13 women, and 23 children." Are your people included in that?—Yes, mine are included

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in that; but I have received my monthly return this morning, and there are something like 159 men not accounted for, I believe.

1704. There were 169 non-commissioned officers and men put on board the "Gresham," of whom 36 died on the passage to the Cape, as well as 10 women and children out of 56?—There are at present unaccounted for 10 serjeants, 5 drummers, 12 corporals, and 159 privates. That is from the return of the 1st of March; I got it in my hands this morning.

1705. Mr. *Adderley.*] Then, in fact, in eight months, one-tenth of your regiment died, and you had one-third of it invalided?—Certainly. But I should like to make one remark; we know for certain that between Hong Kong and the Cape there were 24 men died on the passage.

1706. *Chairman.*] That is of your own regiment?—Yes; I am speaking of my own regiment.

1707. The others must be made up of the 2d battalion of the 9th?—There are 17 of those men known to have died by the paper in Colonel Knox's own handwriting.

1708. Of course you do not know what number of men may have died on board the ship which has not arrived?—They were in good health at St. Helena. I know they left three days before we left.

1709. You know nothing about the "Agincourt;" she was not fitting out when you were there?—That was the first ship, I think.

1710. This was in January 1866; were you there in January 1866?—Yes.

1711. I find this remark, with regard to that ship: "Great pains have been taken in fitting up this ship; the dockyard authorities, and senior naval officer working with a will, and in harmony with ourselves. The ship is not at all crowded, and could hold many more than will be put on board. After the most careful inspection of the lists of bedding, provision, and medical comforts, I can find but one deficiency; viz., invalids are allowed no sheets with their bedding. In consequence of this, the Board has recommended that 50 extra sets of blankets and beds should be put on board. I conceive the omission of sheets to be a mistake, particularly in a case like this, when many men are suffering from diarrhœa. It is to be feared that there will be great mortality in this ship; five men have died in the five consecutive days preceding the embarkation. The ship getting at once into a warmer climate, may, however, check this disease." Were there no sheets in store, or could no sheets have been got for this ship? It is not usual to issue them.

1712. Do you mean that it is usual with men suffering from diarrhœa to have extra blankets only issued?—There is never any difficulty about extra blankets.

1713. Blankets are rather a nasty thing, considering the disease these men were suffering from; could not they have had sheets; could not they have been bought for them?—There were plenty in the barrack store.

1714. General *Dunne.*] I do not think sheets are ever issued for use on board ship?—I never saw them.

Monday, 14*th May* 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Adderley.
Major Anson.
Lord Frederick Cavendish.
General Dunne.
Lord John Hay.
Marquis of Hartington.
Colonel Percy Herbert.
Colonel North.
Major-General Lord Henry Percy.
Mr. Frederick Stanley.
Mr. Trevelyan.

COLONEL NORTH, IN THE CHAIR.

Colonel CALEDON RICHARD EGERTON, further Examined.

1715. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you have some returns to put in?—I have; I put in a true copy of the annual return of the 99th Regiment, for the year 1864, which has already been printed (*producing the same*). I also put in true copies of the first page of the monthly returns of the 2d-9th and the 2d-11th regiments for the months of January, February and March 1866. I have only taken the first page of each, because it is the only part that relates in any way to the subject before the Committee (*producing the same*). I have the original monthly returns, of which I have just produced the copies, in case the Committee should like to see them. (*The Returns were handed in.*—(*Vide Appendix*).

Col. *C. R. Egerton.*
14 May 1866.

Colonel AUGUSTUS FREDERICK JENNER, further Examined.

1716. *Chairman.*] WITH regard to your evidence at our last sitting, relating to the Fletcher and McGregor go-downs, can you state the number of cubic feet per man in those premises?—It was as nearly 1,100 cubic feet as possible.

1717. One thousand one hundred cubic feet per man?—Yes.

1718. My reason for asking you the question was, because on reading over your evidence I see that the quartermaster serjeant's return gives the construction of McGregor's premises as for 168 in place of 200, and of Fletcher's for 220 instead of 500?—Yes; but the larger figure represents the original construction. You must recollect, that when the building was cleared out, and the medical board went to inspect it, they pronounced that it was not fit to hold more than 80 in each room, instead of 120.

1719. You stated in your former evidence that your men had no other place whatever to sleep and pass the whole of the day in, except those go-downs; that there were no recreation rooms, and no means of amusement for them whatever?—None whatever.

1720. Could places have been hired near those go-downs, which would have afforded recreation places for the men stationed in those buildings?—I should explain, that the underground vaults (they do not deserve any other name but that of vaults) were told off for recreation rooms; they were not furnished; there was nothing at all put in those rooms; there was no canteen for a considerable time.

1721. Were they on the ground floor?—They were on the ground floor; they were perfectly unfit for the men to use.

1722. But they were told off for recreation?—They were. Two months before I came away, in the month of January or December, they boarded over the sergeants' mess room, and it was divided into two rooms, half being given up for purposes of recreation, and the other half for the sergeants' mess room. The canteen also was boarded over about the same time, to induce the men to remain in it, but it had no effect; it did not answer the purpose.

Col. *A. F. Jenner.*

1723. Were the sergeants' mess room and the canteen under the same roof?—No, they were opposite each other, adjoining this narrow alley, about eight foot wide.

1724. You stated in your former evidence that there was a guard room on the ground floor, which was supposed to be quarters for an officer, but that, one after another, your four duty subalterns were knocked up by the miasma at night?—Yes.

1725. You spoke of that as a guard room; was it used for that purpose after the result was so bad in the case of these officers?—Not by night.

1726. By day?—It was by day, permission for refreshment being given to go to their messes.

1727. Notwithstanding the effect upon the officers?—It was at night that that effect was felt; it was the night air that they suffered so much from.

1728. It has been stated that Heard's Buildings, owing to their having tile roofs, were so insufferably hot that the troops could not live in them; they were occupied by your men, were they not?—Yes, at first they were intensely hot; several windows were broken out in the side of the wall after they were occupied.

1729. In order to get air?—Yes.

1730. Lord *John Hay.*] Could not the windows be opened?—There were no windows at those places at all; they were obliged to break fresh windows out, in order to give ventilation.

1731. *Chairman.*] Were there no windows?—There were not sufficient; there were four, or there might have been five, in each room for 80 or 90 men.

1732. Whatever windows there were, you com-

Col. *A. F. Jenner.*

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plained that there were not sufficient?—Yes, and then they broke fresh windows out.

1733. There were some windows regularly made?—Yes.

1734. Do you know anything of a trial hut at Kowloon?—No, nothing; I know it was erected, or rather in course of erection, before I came away, but I never saw it.

1735. It was not erected while you were there?—No.

1736. It is stated that the planting of trees is very desirable, not only from the shade they afford, but because they also affect beneficially the miasma which is so deadly; are you aware of that?—Perfectly.

1737. Do you know anything of a sum of 50 *l.* which was allowed for planting, being struck out of the Estimates?—No.

1738. It has been stated that many of the guard rooms were perfectly unfit for European troops; is that the case?—Quite.

1739. Lord *John Hay.*] In what way?—Because they were close to the ground.

1740. *Chairman.*] Were they properly ventilated?—Yes; they were ventilated by the best means they had in their power, by making additional windows.

1741. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Then you were not properly ventilated if you had to break the windows?—We had to break out fresh windows through the wall, that is what I mean.

1742. *Chairman.*] Those were the guard rooms at Victoria?—Yes.

1743. Do you refer to all the guard rooms?—No; the main guard room was good, but the others were all upon the floor; the governor's guard room was a good sized one, but it was on the floor, which was very bad for the health.

1744. Had anything been done to improve them, except, as you say, breaking out windows?—No.

1745. Lord *John Hay.*] How long had those guard rooms been in existence?—For years.

1746. *Chairman.*] Do you know if they had been complained of before?—No, I do not.

1747. You only know of it in your own case, and that of the 9th?—Yes.

1748. It has been stated that no proper means, such as draining and planting, had been adopted, to improve Kowloon; do you know whether that was the case, or not?—They have only just finished cutting the hill down, so as to get the level for the buildings; there would not have been time to plant it, because they have only just finished cutting away.

1749. Lord *John Hay.*] With regard to those guard houses, that you say were not fit for guards to stop in, are they the same guard houses that have been used for that purpose for many years?—Yes, to all appearances.

1750. Did the officers in command of the other regiments who had used those guard houses represent that they were not fit for their purpose?—I am not aware.

1751. Do you suppose that they probably would have represented, if they had deemed them to be unfit for their purpose; is it the usual custom to do so?—Certainly; and on the quarterly inspection they would be reported as unfit.

1752. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] You stated in your evidence, in answer to a question of mine, No. 1649, that better houses might have been obtained at Hong Kong than those which were hired for the accommodation of your regiment and the 2nd-9th?—Yes.

1753. Had you any experience, while at Hong Kong, as an officer of a Board searching for buildings for the occupation of the troops?—No, none.

1754. Colonel Sankey, who was on a Board which selected these buildings, told us in evidence that he had great difficulty in finding any buildings, and that, in fact, these were the only ones that were fit for the occupation of troops; I understood you to express a contrary opinion, rather?—I understood that buildings could be hired higher up the hill above Victoria; but at very great expense, at enormous expense.

1755. Then you expressed your opinion from a general impression rather than from any actual experince you had had in searching for buildings?—Certainly.

1756. Lord *John Hay.*] When your men were in Heard's Buildings, and it was found that there was not sufficient ventilation, did you make a representation of it?—Yes.

1757. And was the ventilation improved immediately?—Dr. Dick came and saw it, and in 24 hours windows were broken out; within two days, certainly.

1758. *Chairman.*] What was the nature of those guard houses; were they permanent buildings?—They were brick and stone.

1759. They were permanent, then?—Yes.

1760. Not huts?—No, they were solid buildings.

1761. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Did it come under your notice that the men confined in the cells very frequently suffered less from fever than the better behaved soldiers who did their duty?—No, it never came to my notice, or my knowledge either.

1762. Will you state what the men's rations were generally; were they beef and mutton?—Beef, there was no mutton; the beef was of an inferior quality, but it was the best that was to be got.

1763. Had they a morning and evening meal?—Yes.

1764. Could they vary the cooking by roasting, boiling, and baking alternately?—No, it was impossible.

1765. How were the rations cooked, then?—They were boiled generally.

1766. Was that ever reported?—Yes, frequently; the allowance of fuel would not admit of the cooking being done otherwise.

1767. Was the allowance of fuel too small?—It was a great deal too small.

1768. Was the deficiency of fuel ever reported?—Yes, frequently.

1769. What was the reply?—There was no result whatever.

1770. Is there much unwholesome fruit or vegetables in the markets that the men can get at to eat?—The fruit and the vegetables are brought to them by a compradore, who is engaged, with the approval of the commanding officer, to furnish them with their fruit.

1771. Will you state generally whether the fruit is good or inferior?—The fruit they get is good.

1772. Were any means taken to see that the compradore gave them good fruit?—Yes.

1773. What were those means?—The constant inspection of the quartermaster and the officers

of

of the company; when any man made a complaint it was inquired into. I turned one compradore away for supplying bad fruit.

1774. Major *Anson.*] You state that the men had a morning and an evening meal; had they anything after five o'clock in the afternoon?—Half-past four or five o'clock, I think, was the hour; it varied according to the days for parade.

1775. Still they had nothing after their tea later at night?—Nothing.

1776. Not even when they were on guard?—Yes, they had bread and cheese and half-a-pint of porter when they were on guard.

1777. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Supposing that the men had mounted guard every 12 hours, and been relieved every 12 hours, would that have made the duty less severe for them?—No, it would have increased it, I think, because a man got so much more sleep when he had 24 hours off than he would have having 12 hours only.

1778. It has been alleged to be preferable, on account of their having only four hour's sentry in the heat of the sun, and having the change between the night and the day?—I do not think it would be better myself. Their opinion was that they were better with the 24 hours on guard, because they got the 24 hours off.

1779. *Chairman.*] It has been recommended in evidence here, that it would be very desirable for the men on duty to have a regular meal during the night, at 9 or 10 o'clock; what do you think of that?—I think it most necessary; in the hot weather, the men could not possibly have done the work if we had not supplied them with the bread and cheese and beer at night that I have mentioned.

1780. How was that paid for?—It was paid for out of the canteen fund.

1781. Was it given to the men on duty, or to the whole regiment?—To the men on duty.

1782. Can you tell the Committee how the soldiers' wives when sick were treated?—The medical officer of the regiment visited them, and there was one man told off for it.

1783. Were there regular wards in the hospital for those who were sick?—Certainly not. The women and children who were sick were lying in their own bunks in St. Francis's Hospital; it was not fitted to be occupied by the men, but it was handed over for the women.

1784. Then they were treated in their own quarters, where they lived?—Yes.

1785. What means had the women of living, when their husbands were in hospital?—They had their rations.

1786. Do you know what a soldier pays for his rations?—Fourpence-halfpenny; that includes the porter.

1787. And when he goes into hospital what does he pay?—Ninepence.

1788. Do you know anything with regard to the issue of punkahs to non-commissioned officers?—All the rooms were provided with them.

1789. Did the non-commissioned officers pay for them?—No; they were furnished by the Government, at the Government expense, by the Engineer Department.

1790. Was there an allowance of 2*d.* a-day extra, to a soldier serving in China?—Yes.

1791. Do you know anything about that allowance being withdrawn?—Upon the subsequent arrival of any body of troops, or detachment of Engineers, it is to cease to be issued.

1792. With regard to the fuel, was that considered sufficient?—For the rooms it was.

1793. And for cooking?—No, I have said already, that it was insufficient; they could not have their meat roasted and boiled alternately.

1794. Major *Anson.*] The men had punkahs to all their rooms, had they not?—Yes, to all.

1795. Were the punkah pullers paid for by the Government, or had the men to pay for them themselves?—They were paid for by the Government.

1796. There was a sufficient supply of men for that purpose?—Yes, there was no complaint of that nature at all; I think they had plenty, as far as my regiment was concerned.

1797. *Chairman.*] Does the regimental contract system for vegetables and breakfasts exist in your regiment?—Yes.

1798. Do you know what the allowance of vegetables per man was out there?—Three halfpence a day.

1799. Was it allowed in money, not in kind?—Yes, I think so.

1800. It has been stated to us that the allowance was not in money, but that four ounces of vegetables were allowed?—The vegetables used to come to about 1½*d* a-day, I think; they are very cheap.

1801. Can you give any opinion at all upon the advantage of the troops at Hong Kong, in the present state of want of permanent barracks, being on board hulks in the harbour during certain times of the year?—That must be far preferable to being in godowns as we were, because you can have change of air so easily.

1802. Marquis of *Hartington.*] You stated in your evidence the other day, that from what you could learn, the godowns that you were to inhabit had been but a fortnight, at the outside, commenced being converted into barracks when you arrived?—Yes.

1803. General Guy states in his letter of the 31st of October 1865, that, "although a considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining these buildings, they were finally engaged on the 17th March; thus no delay, beyond what was absolutely unavoidable, had occurred in concluding the necessary arrangements"; you did not arrive until the 31st of May, I think?—We arrived on the 28th of May.

1804. Can you give any explanation of your statement as to the alterations not having been commenced more than a fortnight, when General Guy says the buildings were engaged on the 17th of March, finally?—I can give none, except that the appearance of the state of the buildings themselves confirmed the statement made to me, that they had not been commenced above a fortnight.

1805. Are you sure that that was the fact?—Judging from appearances, I should say it was.

1806. Your belief is, that nothing had been done to those buildings until a fortnight before your arrival?—Not until about a fortnight before we arrived, judging by the state the buildings were in on our arrival; and we were not in occupation of them till the 10th of July.

1807. Was General Guy at Hong Kong when you arrived?—No.

1808. He had left for Japan?—Yes.

1809. Do you know how long before he had left?—About the 18th of the month, some 10 days before we arrived. I will not be certain

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about it, but I believe he had just left before we arrived.

1810. And Colonel Wyatt was in command, was he not?—Colonel Wyatt belongs to my regiment. He arrived in the "Tamar." Colonel Knox was in command at the time we arrived; but, on Colonel Wyatt's landing, he, as senior officer, became commandant.

1811. Will you refer to Question 1540 of your evidence; in reply to a question whether "a commandant has the power to take up buildings, or is he limited as to the sum he may lay out upon such objects," you state, "He is limited, even as to the hire of a watchman; he has to pay for it himself if he hires without authority"?—Yes.

1812. In that answer, do you refer to a commandant as distinguished from a general officer, or would your answer apply equally to a general officer?—No; I referred to instructions from the general himself, that he was to hire no more watchmen, and that if he did, he would have had to pay for them himself.

1813. Did you ever see any order to that effect?—No; Colonel Wyatt mentioned it to me himself.

1814. Colonel Wyatt told you so?—Yes, in his own office.

1815. But the general himself was not limited by any instructions in that manner?—No, I understood the question that was put to me to refer to the commandant; Colonel Wyatt, in fact, was the individual referred to, not the general. I know that general officers have a very much greater limit.

1816. Then, when you said, "he is limited," you only meant that Colonel Wyatt was limited by the orders of General Guy?—Yes.

1817. Not that he was limited by any order from home?—All I can say is, that the inference drawn was that his hands were very much tied; that he could not hire watchmen; that he was instructed not to hire watchmen, and that the two regiments in garrison were to do the duty.

1818. But the question referred to the power to take up buildings; you are aware that a general officer has power to take up any buildings he may consider necessary, has he not?—Yes.

1819. Do you think that a general officer would incur any pecuniary responsibility in taking up such buildings as he thought necessary?—Certainly.

1820. What causes you to think that?—I think whatever he may take up is taken up, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War.

1821. Are you acquainted with a circular under which general officers are allowed to hire buildings?—I have not got it before me now.

1822. This is the circular: Circular 361 corrected by Circular 401, dated the 17th of December 1858, and the 19th of March 1859. A passage from the latter will be sufficient, it says, "Paragraph 10 of Circular 361, will read as follows: 'When circumstances do not admit of a reference to England, the General Commanding may, upon receiving the report described in paragraph 3, direct the Controller of Army Expenditure to effect the hiring, resorting, if possible, to competition.'" Do you not consider that that order gives full power to the general to hire such accommodation as he thinks necessary; and do not you think it would be impossible, if the general referred to that circular, to make him pay for any buildings which he had hired under it?—That is true; you are not likely to make him pay for it, but he might receive censure for having hired expensive buildings.

1823. You mean, if it was shown to be unnecessary?—I always conceive that a general officer on a station acts in his position as the Secretary of State for War; that is to say, all expenses must obtain his sanction before any services are carried into execution.

1824. Do you mean that you have understood that he must obtain the sanction of the War Office?—No; that his word was sufficient to ensure the service being done.

1825. I understand you to say that you know of your own knowledge, that General Guy had issued orders to the commandant to take up no more buildings, and to hire no more watchmen?—I do not think I said so with regard to buildings.

1826. The Question, No. 1540, was with regard to buildings?—About the buildings, I am not aware; but about the watchmen, the commandant told me, in his own office, that he had received orders that he was to hire no more watchmen.

1827. Then, in reply to a question, "Therefore, it is not the fault of the commandant so much as of the directors of the Government, in limiting him for the sake of economy"; you said, "His hands are tied"; the commandant's hands in this case were tied by the general, if I understand you rightly?—Yes.

1828. And you cannot point to any orders on the part of the Government which tied General Guy's hands?—No, I am not able to do so.

1829. You stated that you were not sent to Japan, because there would be no accommodation for you at Yokohama until the marines embarked?—Yes.

1830. Are you quite sure that there would have been no accommodation?—That was the reason given for not moving us; I have not been to Yokohama.

1831. It was not the reason given to us; who gave that as the reason?—I forget who gave the reason; I did not see the official documents; that was the reason given why we did not go up there; and I have heard it said by those who came down from Yokohama that had we gone up we must have remained on board the ship until the marines embarked.

1832. How were the marines removed?—In the "Conqueror," a man-of-war.

1833. Lord *John Hay.*] Was it Colonel Wyatt who gave you that reason; I suppose it must have been some officer senior to you?—I did not see the correspondence; I was merely in command of a battalion.

1834. Marquis of *Hartington.*] You understood that to be the reason?—Yes, and what confirmed it was, that when we sent up 150 men in September, the marines were embarked.

1835. Would it have been impossible to encamp you at Yokohama?—That I do not know; I never was there.

1836. You do not know, then, that it would not have been possible?—No.

1837. I believe Japan is supposed to be a very good climate?—Very good; it is very hot in the summer.

1838. There could be no objection, probably, to encamping troops there?—In the months of September and October, I have always understood that it is excessively hot.

1839. You state that it was impossible for the duties

duties to have been performed at Hong Kong by one regiment. If your regiment had been sent to Japan, would not one healthy regiment, properly accommodated, have been better than two battalions crowded as the men were, while yours was kept at Hong Kong?—I look upon it as an impossibility that any European battalion that ever was raised could do the duties of Hong Kong. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that it is an impossibility.

1840. But they have done it?—With assistance. But they have not done it with the duties they have to furnish now.

1841. But it has been done; are you aware of that?—The 59th, I believe, did it; but that is rather a severe story.

1842. For the purposes of performing the duty at Hong Kong, after your regiment was struck down by sickness, it was nearly useless, I suppose?—I think we had from 89 to 90 duty men out of the whole of our force, and I do not think the 9th had 200; I do not think there were 290 duty men in the garrison.

1843. Then one healthy regiment, as it turned out, would have been more available for duty, than two regiments such as yours and the 9th were?—They would furnish more duty men, of course.

1844. Was the "Princess Charlotte" in the harbour when you arrived?—Yes.

1845. What is the "Princess Charlotte"?—A 120-gun ship, and a receiving ship for the Navy, commanded by Captain Nolloth.

1846. Do you know how many men she would hold?—I should think 1,000.

1847. One thousand soldiers?—I should say so, in round numbers.

1848. Was any application made to have your battalion accommodated on board the "Princess Charlotte"?—No, they could only afford to take 150 of our men on board, which they did.

1849. For what reason?—The relief of the squadron was about to take place and it was not known how soon the "Orontes," or whatever the vessel might be, that would bring the men out, would arrive, and on her arrival they would have to draft them into the receiving ship; they would thin the steamer that came out from England with them, and put them on board the "Princess Charlotte."

1850. I gather from your answer, that an application was made to have part of your battalion accommodated on board the "Princess Charlotte"?—Yes.

1851. You said "No," just now, when I asked you the question?—It was not for the whole regiment.

1852. Did anyone apply to the Naval Commandant for accommodation on board ship for your battalion?—Not for the whole battalion, for a detachment of 150 men to thin the rooms.

1853. Could you produce the correspondence on that subject?—No.

1854. Between whom did the correspondence take place?—Between the Commandant, Colonel Wyatt, and Captain Nolloth, of Her Majesty's ship "Princess Charlotte."

1855. What did Captain Nolloth say?—First of all, he said he could not take any. I went to him subsequently, and he said "I can take 150; I cannot take more."

1856. You went yourself to see him?—Yes.

1857. *Chairman.*] There is this entry in the the paper we have before us: "The detachment 2nd-11th Regiment, 150 men and six officers, will be removed to Her Majesty's ship 'Princess Charlotte,' the senior naval officer, Captain Nolloth, having kindly consented to this arrangement"?—Yes, it was a private request of mine.

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1858. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Was that when you first arrived?—No; it was when the sickness was so great.

1859. No application was made when you arrived?—No, not that I am aware of; it might have been done without my knowledge; it was not done to my knowledge.

1860. You did not make it?—No.

1861. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] It was not your place to do so?—No.

1862. Marquis of *Hartington.*] You are not aware whether, when your battalion arrived, any application for accommodation was made to the naval authorities or not?—I feel confident it was not, but it was not within my province; I should not have known if it had been, in all probability, except that in this case, as the commandant was my senior major, I think he would not have done it without consulting me upon the subject; therefore, I think, I may say it was not done.

1863. Then you cannot state from your own knowledge that there was no available accommodation on board ships at the time of your arrival?—No, I could not say anything at all about it, it was not within my province.

1864. *Chairman.*] Except that Captain Nolloth refused to take on board any of your men at first?—That was not when we first went there on the 31st of May; when he was applied to he refused first of all, and afterwards he consented.

1865. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] What was the date of the refusal?—I will take the date of the men leaving the "Hercules," as the day we applied for those men to on board the "Princess Charlotte."

1866. I want to know the date when you asked for them to go on board the "Princess Charlotte"?—It was about that date; I cannot state exactly.

1867. Was it sometime in June?—It was sometime in June.

1868. Where was the "Princess Charlotte" lying?—In the harbour.

1869. That was handy for the performance of garrison duty?—Yes, quite.

1870. Marquis of *Hartington.*] When the alterations in the godowns were completed, was the battalion tolerably well accommodated?—No, very badly.

1871. But it was better than when you landed at first?—Yes, certainly.

1872. Then the great overcrowding and suffering took place in consequence of the buildings not having been taken in hand in sufficient time?—They were not ready upon our arrival, and that was the fact.

1873. You stated that the officers did not receive any allowance for chairs, or anything of that sort, your words were "None whatever, not a stiver; they had a general one, for the duties amongst themselves, which they paid for," but you did receive special allowances, did you not?—Colonial allowances.

1874. To what amount?—I received, as the officer commanding the battalion, 13 *s.* a-day; the field officers got 13 *s.*, and the other ranks of officers 10 *s.* a-day.

1875. As a lieutenant colonel you were entitled

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titled to forage allowance for two horses, were you not?—Yes; everywhere else but in China, because lieutenant colonels and all field officers are put upon the same allowance.

1876. Had you forage for two horses?—No; I did not draw forage at all. It did not matter who the field officers were; they were all drawing the same Colonial allowance of 13 *s.* a-day.

1877. The forage allowance was included in that, was it not?—Yes.

1878. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] What are called the consolidated allowances included everything, did they not?—Every single thing, with the exception of lodging.

1879. *Chairman.*] Would not you have been entitled to 1 *l.* a-day as a full colonel?—You are thinking of the staff, I think.

1880. General *Dunne.*] You were asked as to the marines; you are aware that they were subsequently embarked at Yokohama, and came down when part of your regiment went up?—Part of our regiment went up on the 2d of September; 150 of us.

1881. That was in consequence of the withdrawal of the marines, was not it?—Yes.

1882. There can be no doubt that the marines were at Japan, at the time you arrived at Hong Kong?—Certainly; we relieved them.

1883. You stated, that a whole battalion could not do the duties at Hong Kong, did you say that upon the supposition that these men could be a healthy battalion then?—Yes.

1884. The Secretary of State for War seems to think that the duties depended upon the General, do they not depend upon the service to be performed?—The General, of course, must be guided as to the number of men he requires by the duty to be performed.

1885. The General cannot capriciously name any number of sentries, he must apportion the number of sentries to the duties required to be performed?—Yes.

1886. Those duties at Hong Kong required more sentries than one regiment could furnish?—Certainly.

1887. The duties became heavier in consequence of the withdrawal of the black troops; your sentries were substituted for black sentries, were they not?—I was not in China with the black troops.

1888. They were there before you came?—Yes, they left in April.

1889. Can there be any doubt that the withdrawal of those troops was the cause of the increase of mortality amongst the British troops which were sent there?—It was very much attributable to the severity of the duty; the night work in particular.

1890. That, of course, was owing to the withdrawal of the black troops?—Yes.

1891. The allowances which the British garrison got when the black troops were there have now been withdrawn, have they not?—Yes, they have been altered to the consolidated allowances.

1892. They have allowed them something more than the ordinary pay, have they not?—Yes.

1893. Are not those allowances perfectly necessary to the health of the troops, in order to procure them extra comforts?—Yes; but I think they continued the soldier in his 2*d.* a-day, and his 5*d.* a-month in lieu of something (I do not know what). The men still continued to enjoy that; but it was to cease on any battalion, or any detachment of artillery, or engineers arriving in future.

1894. Are you aware that during the continuance of the British troops there, they will get the extra pay beyond what they get in other colonies?—Those that are now in the command will.

1895. For the future?—Yes.

1896. What has been struck off?—Nothing has been struck off from the soldiers; it has been from the officers only.

1897. The only economy that has been effected has been by taking from the officers and not from the soldiers?—Certainly.

1898. That you are aware of?—Yes.

1899. Are you aware of the cause of the withdrawal of the black troops?—No.

1900. Will you look at that letter from the Treasury which has been put in evidence, dated 17th December 1864; did you ever see that letter, or are you aware of it?—I never saw it.

1901. Do you think that the last paragraph in that letter was the cause of the withdrawal of the black troops. The Treasury presses upon Sir George Lewis to withdraw the troops "from the double disadvantage of the greater charge involved in the employment of European troops, and of the extra allowances entailed by the employment in connection with them of sepoys"?—Yes.

1902. Did you understand that to be the reason for the withdrawal of the troops, or can you form any opinion as to what the reason was?—I have an opinion, but I do not know what the reason was.

1903. However, the fact was that there was a reduction of the allowance?—A reduction was made, but that must be taken with the proviso that the black troops had left the command.

1904. Then the reduction did not take place until they had left the command?—No; the letter of the War Office, I believe, is dated the 29th of May 1865, as far as my memory serves me, and it was not received in Hong Kong, I think, until some time in August; I will not be positive about the date. The allowance ceased to be issued, I think, on the 31st of October; three months were to run after the letter was received.

1905. As an officer of experience, do you think that there was any real economy to the country in the withdrawal of the black troops, which caused such a mortality among the British troops?—Just the reverse.

1906. It must have cost the country a great deal more?—Yes.

1907. The value of a British soldier out there is considerable, is it not?—Considerable.

1908. And the saving by not giving the batta to those unfortunate officers was a very trifling saving comparatively, was not it?—Very trifling indeed, I think.

1909. Lord *John Hay.*] With regard to the necessity of having so many sentries, could not native police or watchmen do a considerable portion of the duties that were performed by sentries in protecting public property?—There are no native police.

1910. But supposing that some police establishment were created there, and watchmen employed?—They would require surveillance.

1911. Do the merchants protect their valuable property in the stores at Hong Kong by native watchmen?—Yes.

1912. And their goods, I suppose, are as valuable

valuable as the property in the storehouses of the Government, are they not?—Yes, but the merchants' stores are all close up together, whereas the Imperial stores are scattered all over Hong Kong; they are very much scattered.

1913. You stated, in answer to Question 1576, "that the men of your regiment had to go about a quarter of a mile to the rear, in consequence of there being no convenience of any sort or kind in the godowns"?—Yes.

1914. Did you represent the exposure that the men were subject to?—Yes.

1915. What was the result?—That latrines were temporarily erected; it was of course the best arrangement that could be made.

1916. Were the arrangements of a nature that would protect the men from exposure?—Yes.

1917. Therefore, when the evil was represented, it was remedied?—As quickly as possible.

1918. I think you said also that when buildings were found not to have sufficient ventilation, a greater amount of ventilation was immediately made for them?—Yes.

1919. That applies to Heard's Buildings?—Yes.

1920. When your men had no helmets, did you apply for umbrellas for the men going out when exposed to the sun?—I must explain about the umbrellas; they are only allowed for the orderlies and clerks going backwards and forwards for orders to their respective barracks with orders, &c. I drew 100.

1921. One hundred umbrellas?—Yes. The men are not allowed out in the open as a rule until late in the evening, and therefore they do not require them.

1922. You stated that 150 men were sent on board the "Princess Charlotte" for Japan?—Yes.

1923. How did they go to Japan, by being sent on board the "Princess Charlotte"?—You will observe, that there were the same number withdrawn from the "Hercules," and then Kowloon was full, and I selected the 5th and 6th companies, the two healthiest companies in the battalion, for Japan, and Captain Nolloth kindly took them on board the "Princess Charlotte," and there they remained until they embarked for Japan.

1924. In this case which you mentioned with regard to General Wynyard, when he was surcharged to the amount of 3,000*l.* for sending the 99th from Sydney to Van Dieman's Land, and the 11th from Van Dieman's Land to Sidney (it is in Questions 1604 to 1607), had he received any instructions to make the removal?—No, he did it on his own responsibility.

1925. In this case are you aware that, with regard to the hiring of buildings in Hong Kong, the General had received distinct instructions from the War Office that he was to make those arrangements?—I am not aware of it.

1926. Will you look at the letter of the 10th of January 1865, from the War Office, and say from that letter, when you have read it, whether it would not appear that instructions had been given to the General to provide proper accommodation for the troops on arriving at Hong Kong?—Yes.

1927. Do you think that the case which you cited, of General Wynyard being surcharged, where he had no instructions, is at all parallel to the case of responsibility likely to be incurred by the General at Hong Kong, when he had received precise instructions to do certain things?—Certainly not; there are the General Officers' Instructions there, from the War Office. In the other case it was on his own responsibility.

1928. Supposing you were in the position of a general in command at Hong Kong, do you consider, under the circumstances of having received instructions of that nature, such a desire being shown as is shown in that letter which you have just read, and being aware also of the circular, that you would have hesitated to make such preparations as would have been suitable for the accommodation of the troops?—Certainly not in Hong Kong; but in a healthy climate I should have delayed, decidedly, before I should have incurred such a heavy expense.

1929. I speak of the particular case of Hong Kong, where, not having the proper accommodation, would be likely to cause great sickness among the troops, would you have hesitated, under instructions of that sort, to incur such expenses as was necessary for their accommodation?—No, certainly not.

1930. With reference to Question 1655, supposing that expense had not been a difficulty in the minds of the authorities, was there any difficulty in getting good accommodation at Hong Kong for the 11th?—No, I think not; but we know that directly the Government go into the market the prices rise to an enormous and fabulous degree.

1931. The room existed there; it was a mere question of price and cost?—Yes.

1932. In reference to Question 1665, supposing the buildings to which you refer in that part of your evidence had been required, would they not have been got possession of in less than a month; I mean, could not the tenants have been ejected by the orders of the Government?—No; they were private dwelling houses; they were not Government property at all. They belonged to private proprietors.

1933. They are houses that are let, are they not?—Yes.

1934. They are not houses lived in by the proprietors?—No; they are in rows.

1935. They are rows of houses to let?—Yes; residences.

1936. If those buildings were required for the use of the troops, would it not have been within the power of the Government to have taken possession of them for the use of the troops?—I cannot answer that question. I should think not.

1937. With regard to Question 1689, you say that the year 1865, as I understand, was not more sickly than usual; and you are referring specially to the time when the 11th were there; are you aware whether the ships in the fleet that were at Hong Kong at that time were unusually sickly?—No; I cannot say I am. But there were very few of them there; most of them were up at Shanghai, along the coast, and at Japan.

1938. Did you happen to know of the "Cormorant" being there?—Yes; she had been down to Manilla, and got the cholera there.

1939. Was she unusually unhealthy at Hong Kong?—I think she was; but from that cause only. I think she brought up one or two cases of cholera with her, and fever also, if I remember rightly.

1940. You mean she was unhealthy at Manilla?—Yes; I think that was where the disease was contracted.

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1941. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Will you state to the Committee what the accommodation for troops was at Kowloon, when you arrived?—Mat huts, say from 2½ feet to 3 feet off the ground.

1942. Were there any permanent buildings at Kowloon?—No, none; I was thinking at first whether I ought to mention the chapel, or not.

1943. I mean, private or public property?—It belonged to the public.

1944. My question is, were there any permanent buildings at Kowloon, either public or private?—Not occupied by the troops.

1945. Available for the troops?—No.

1946. Permanent buildings that could have been hired?—No.

1947. Lord *John Hay.*] With regard to Question 1714, you state, that you never saw sheets issued for use on board ship for troops?—Never.

1948. Do you refer to cases of hospital ships?—To every kind of ship; even in the sick bays in troop ships, I never saw sheets used.

1949. Have you ever visited a hospital ship, in which there were sick troops?—Yes, many.

1950. And did you never observe sheets?—Never; I was Acting Quartermaster General for 12 years, and I never saw it.

1951. Where was that?—In Sydney.

1952. Have you ever seen a hospital ship within the tropics?—Yes, two.

1953. Where?—At Japan and China.

1954. Had they not sheets?—I think that was the ship that gave rise to the very question you are asking about now; they had no sheets.

1955. What were the two ships?—The ships that brought home the invalids of the 9th and 11th.

1956. Were the men under treatment?—Every one.

1957. You have not seen a regular hospital ship then, but only an invalid ship?—That is all.

1958. *Chairman.*] With regard to the latrines, Lord John Hay asked you, whether the men going a quarter of a mile to their privies and latrines was not remedied by their being brought into the godowns, or wherever they were quartered; I think you stated the other day, that they caused a most tremendous stench?—That is another place; that was what was considered the permanent barracks which they built for us; there the latrines were put on the lower part of the building, under a barrack room, with 80 people in it.

1959. Where were the latrines put that Lord John Hay referred to?—They were put on the outside; I suppose there were six or eight feet between the building and the outside wall; eight feet, I should say.

1960. And under cover?—Under cover.

1961. Mr. *Stanley.*] You mentioned that the latrines were about six or eight feet from the wall, and under cover, were there any windows from the barracks directly opening upon them?—I do not know; I do not recollect.

1962. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Referring to the questions of the Secretary of State for War, relative to the power of the General as to hiring quarters, &c., your answer was, I think that a general would be liable to be surcharged for expenses?—Yes.

1963. By that you mean, do you not, unless he had a special order to incur what expenses he thought proper?—Yes, certainly.

1964. *Chairman.*] Have you anything else you wish to state to the Committee?—I should like to call the attention of the Committee to one thing, that is, with regard to Dr. Saunders of the 9th, his attention to the sick, the arduous duties he had to perform, and the manner in which he performed them, I must say reflects credit on him most strongly; nothing could exceed his attention to all classes night and day.

1965. He was the principal medical officer, was not he?—He was the principal medical officer present in Victoria.

1966. In the absence of Dr. Dick?—Yes.

1967. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Was there any deficiency of medical officers?—A great deficiency.

1968. What medical officers were there present?—There were three in the garrison.

1969. Who were those?—Dr. Saunders, Assistant Surgeon Smith, of the Artillery, and Assistant Surgeon Piper, of the 2nd-9th, who had medical charge of the 11th.

1970. Do you know what other medical officers there were in the command?—I know that there were two, if not three, medical officers belonging to Her Majesty's Navy told off for duty among the troops.

1971. But you know that there were other medical officers in Japan?—Yes.

1972. You do not know how many?—No.

1973. Dr. Dick was in Japan, was he not?—Yes, he was the only one I knew of as being there.

1974. Did he leave with the General?—No, he left after the General.

1975. Did he leave after your arrival?—Yes.

1976. Before the men became sickly, I presume?—Yes.

1977. Are you aware of any great delay or inconvenience which took place in consequence of references to the General, he being in Japan at the time; was not there some delay in obtaining extra hospital accommodation?—That is hearsay. I saw no correspondence upon the subject, but I know it is a fact.

1978. You know that there was a deficiency of hospital accommodation?—Certainly; I have stated in my evidence that the men were lying about in all directions.

1979. Do you not know that reference was made to the General?—Yes; I have not seen the correspondence, but I am aware that it was so.

1980. Would you have hesitated under those circumstances to take up the necessary hospital accommodation without a reference to the General?—No, I should not have hesitated a moment; I should have done it at once.

1981. What length of time did it usually take to communicate with the General; to send a letter and to get an answer?—A month; it was a fortnightly communication.

1982. Are you aware of any orders which he left for the instruction of the Commandant?—No, I saw none, nor did I hear of any.

1983. Except with reference to the hiring of watchmen?—That was from Japan.

1984. That came from Japan?—Yes.

1985. The order was that the Commandant was to hire no more watchmen?—Yes.

1986. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Do you know how long the General had been at Japan before your arrival?—I should say about 10 days; I think he went away upon the 18th of the month, by the mail.

1987. Mr. *Stanley.*] You have stated that there was a great deficiency of medical officers, was

was there any question of employing any private practitioners in aid of the medical officers of the service?—There were no private practitioners, with the exception of about three or four in the island, and they had plenty of work of their own, they would not have been able to afford the assistance required.

1988. *Chairman.*] You were deprived of the services of two of your medical officers, were you not?—Yes, one of them, an assistant surgeon, died, and the other was invalided; the second assistant surgeon had never joined me. Col. *A. F. Jenner.* 14 May 1866.

WALDEMAR SCHMIDT, Esq.; called in, and Examined.

1989. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE what are called "Fletcher's premises" were hired from you?—Yes. *W. Schmidt, Esq.*

1990. What were the terms upon which they were hired?—I think the terms were 1,900 dollars a month, and they were taken for one year certain, and were to make certain alterations in the godowns; we were to build two storeys on to them. There were three godowns, and on each of the outside godowns we were to put an extra storey to accommodate the troops.

1991. Were there any verandahs?—No; there was no room for making verandahs.

1992. How were they got up to, by staircases or ladders, or how?—There was a central staircase leading from the first floor up to the second floor. In the centre of this great room there was a staircase leading up to the upper storey, it acted as staircase and caused ventilation at the same time.

1993. Can you give us an idea of the number of men the building was capable of accommodating?—No; I could not say how many were accommodated. I believe there were somewhere about 400 accommodated altogether, but I cannot speak to that.

1994. Do you know how the godowns were to be paid for, whether monthly, quarterly, or annually?—I think they were to be paid for monthly, but I am not certain; at all events, the rent was so much per month.

1995. These buildings were used for merchandise, were they not?—Yes, they were for Manchester goods; the Government had had them before; the commissariat had had the lower parts of the godowns before. In the upper parts we have stored Manchester goods, and all sorts of light goods.

1996. But they happened to be empty at the time they were applied for?—They happened to be empty at this particular time, in consequence principally of the dulness of business, owing to the American War.

1997. Did you say that the rent was 1,900 dollars a-month?—One thousand nine hundred dollars a-month.

1998. Is not that an enormous rent?—No; considering first of all the alterations we had to make.

1999. How much is that a month?—It is somewhere about 450 *l.* a-month, but then we had to make alterations which amounted to somewhere about 12,000 dollars, in order to accommodate the Government.

2000. In these "Fletcher's premises" there were no recreation rooms, or anything of that sort, for the troops; you did not add any rooms for recreation or amusement, did you?—No, we were only to put on another storey, and then we were to run up certain partitions on the ground floor, for bath rooms, guard rooms, and various other purposes.

2001. If your stores had been filled with the merchandise you refer to, would there have been any difficulty in getting any other large accommodation of the same sort?—Yes, I should say there would, decidedly; I do not think the Government could at all have got it; in fact, so anxious were they that we should tender these godowns, that they actually came round and begged me to tender them, because first of all I was not very willing to tender them. It is not very pleasant to turn private property into barracks, particularly when you have so many alterations to make as we had; people were not anxious to tender their property for barracks.

2002. Even for a large rent?—Not even for a large rent; if I could have let them in any other way I should decidedly have done so.

2003. In preference to letting them for this purpose?—Yes.

2004. Do you happen to know of any rows of houses which might have been available?—I heard Colonel Jenner speak of some rows of houses, but I do not know what he referred to.

2005. He stated that they belonged to Dr. Fisher, and were alongside of some property of Mr. Pollard's?—They are very high up on the hill; they are somewhere about 400 feet up on the hill, and if they are private houses, I should fancy that the owner would not like to let them for barracks.

2006. Were they suitable for barracks?—I should say not; first of all, from the mere fact of their being 400 feet up the hill, if the troops are to be of any service below in the city itself. To have always to march up and down in the burning sun 400 feet, would of itself almost neutralise the effect of living up there, because no resident in China would like to walk 400 feet up the hill in the burning midday sun, or indeed at any time.

2007. Major *Anson.*] Were those houses as high up as the Government House?—They were higher up, according to Colonel Jenner's description.

2008. *Chairman.*] Do you know of any premises down below, near where your own godowns are, that the Government could have got for troops?—Not one.

2009. Not even by paying any amount for it?—Not one, unless they were to take Chinese houses, which, of course, would be perfectly unsuitable.

2010. There were no merchants' houses?—None whatever; there are none at all; in fact, in the whole of that quarter, there is nothing but Government buildings.

2011. Even considering that you had to build on two storeys to your godowns, still the rent being 450 *l.* a-month, the expenses of Hong Kong must be enormous at that rate?—The expenses in Hong Kong are very enormous; we always say out there that a dollar is equal to a shilling at home; we look upon it as being so, and, in fact, our expenses are proportioned to a dollar, that is, 4 *s.* 6 *d.* out there, being equal to a shilling

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ling in England. When you spend a shilling here you spend 4 *s.* 6 *d.* out there.

2012. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Will you tell the Committee your opinion whether if the authorities there had endeavoured to procure barrack accommodation for 500 additional men, at that time they could have obtained as suitable buildings as those that you let to the Government? — Those were the only buildings they could get at the time, and then there were some other godowns also, M'Gregor's go-downs, which they got afterwards.

2013. Could they besides those have got any suitable building to accommodate 500 additional men?—No.

2014. For any price?—No, not for any reasonable price.

2015. Lord *John Hay.*] Were there any ships in the harbour that could have been hired?—No doubt there was plenty of shipping at the time; there was any quantity of shipping in the harbour; but at that time of the year all the vessels are anchored on the other side of the harbour. I should fancy it would not do at all to have soldiers on board ships at that time of the year, because you could not land your soldiers if you wanted them.

2016. *Chairman.*] Do you refer to merchant vessels, or men-of-war?—To both; it was owing to this being the typhoon season that they were anchored at the Kowloon side. By the rules of the harbour master, the vessels have to anchor right over on the other side of the harbour at that season, and the consequence is, whenever there is a strong blow, you cannot land at all, you cannot communicate with the shore. You might have put your soldiers on board ship, if you wished, but if you wanted them on shore, you could not get them; therefore, I fancy that mode of accommodating the troops would be quite impracticable.

2017. Lord *John Hay.*] Without reference to the convenience of their position in regard to the duties they would have to perform at Hong Kong, would there have been any difficulty, when there was not sufficient space for the troops, in chartering of ships anchored over at Kowloon?—They could have got ships.

2018. *Chairman.*] Would chartering ships for that purpose have been an expensive arrangement?—I think it would not have been very expensive, because freights were very low at the time; there was plenty of shipping in the harbour.

2019. General *Dunne.*] I gather from what you have stated, that you would consider that General Guy had done all he could to accommodate the 11th?—I believe he has done all that possibly could be done. I do not see that anything else could have been done.

2020. You think that no other buildings could have been hired?—I do not think they could at all.

2021. Can you tell me whether that season was healthy or unhealthy, among the civilians?—It was very unhealthy.

2022. I say among the civilians?—Yes, very unhealthy.

2023. Do you think the mortality was unusually great that summer?—I was not there the whole summer, but the heat was very extraordinary when I was there; it was greater than I ever experienced before.

2024. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Do you know whether the colonial or military authorities at Hong Kong have the power to appropriate private property for Government purposes without reference to the wishes of the owners?—No, I do not; I should fancy not.

2025. Mr. *Trevelyan.*] Were you entirely responsible for the way in which the work of altering the buildings which you let to the Government was carried on?—We were to deliver them over as soon as they possibly could be got ready, and we commenced the alterations immediately that we made the contract with the Government. We contracted for the alterations, and they took somewhere about three months.

2026. General *Dunne.*] Will you state the date of the contract with the Government?—I really do not know the date, but I should say it was somewhere about the 20th of March, and we commenced the alterations immediately; in fact, we got the scaffoldings put up before we had actually signed the contract with the Government.

2027. And you used all due diligence?—Yes, we got them ready as fast as we possibly could; in fact, it was our interest to get them ready as soon as possible, because our rent commenced the sooner.

2028. Major *Anson.*] With regard to the ships in the harbour at Hong Kong, not very many ships which are employed in the China trade would be suitable for hospital ships, would they?—No.

2029. Or even as a floating barrack?—I should imagine that they would not be at all suitable for troops to live on board of.

2030. Great alterations would be necessary in order to adapt them for that purpose, would they not?—Yes, they would have to have port-holes made, and all sorts of alterations. I stated only that the ships were there if they liked to put the troops on board, but I think that the troops would have been still worse off if they had been on board ship.

2031. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Why do you think that?—Because the ships, generally speaking, are not properly ventilated; most of the ships are only made to carry tea and other cargoes.

2032. Major *Anson.*] They are a totally different class of ship from those which you could use for troops?—Yes; at Calcutta you would find a great many ships quite suitable for troops to live on board of, but not in China.

2033. *Chairman.*] You say it was the typhoon season; would there then have been danger in the ships being brought over to the Hong Kong side of the harbour?—Ships are not allowed to anchor upon the Hong Kong side, on account of its being dangerous in typhoons; all the vessels are anchored over in the bay of Kowloon.

2034. If the soldiers had been put on board those ships they must have been brought over to the Hong Kong side, in order to disembark to perform the duties of the garrison; would there have been danger in the ships coming over to the Hong Kong side?—Yes, so at least the harbour master seems to think, because he orders the ships to anchor over there from the 1st of June (I think that is the date); from that time they anchor over in the bay of Kowloon, just here (*pointing to the map*); at other times of the year they anchor here (*pointing to the map.*)

2035. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Is not it safe for them to lay close to the town?—No,

No, it is not supposed to be so in the typhoon season.

2036. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] What is the distance of the place where they lay from the town of Victoria?—About 1½ miles, I should say.

2037. Is there a heavy sea running?—Very often.

2038. Lord *John Hay.*] You mean in a typhoon?—When the wind blows strong from the south-west, there is a heavy sea running.

2039. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Then, troops quartered on the other side of the harbour would not be available for garrison duties at Hong Kong, would they?—I should say not.

2040. Lord *John Hay.*] Is the "Princess Charlotte" moved over to the other side of the harbour?—Yes, and the "Hercules" too.

2041. In June?—Yes.

2042. *Chairman.*] What arrangements are made as regards guarding your establishments or merchandizes?—We have got private watchmen.

2043. What description of men are they?—They are Coolies; but we can always get a better class of men than Government could, because we have got a sort of major-domo to our establishment, who always guarantees all the servants, and any loss that we might incur through the negligence of our watchmen, the compradore would have to make it good.

2044. Are they natives or Europeans?—Natives, Chinese.

2045. Could that system be adopted by Government?—Not so well, because you would not be able to get such good men as we have.

2046. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Why could not the Government get as good men?—From the simple fact that we have a major-domo, a compradore as he his called.

2047. Why should not the Government have a major-domo?—The compradore whom we employ is our head man in every respect, that is to say, our head Chinaman; he gets a certain profit out of all the business that we do, and he engages all our servants.

2048. Mr. *Stanley.*] Would it be possible to have a compradore, with regard to the Government stores?—I should say not, because he would not get any profit out of them. The compradore, in the case of a merchant, is an interested individual; he guards his own interest as well as the interest of the house, and therefore it is to his interest to get good servants.

2049. *Chairman.*] Have you any idea what you are accustomed to pay these men?—We paid them six dollars a month.

2050. Did you feed them besides?—No.

2051. Nor clothe them?—No.

2052. How are your clerks paid; do you pay this compradore?—He gets a certain commission on all the business that the house does.

2053. Is he above all your Europeans?—He is our head man.

2054. Would the European clerks be under him?—No; he is our head Chinaman.

2055. Lord *John Hay.*] It is through him that your mercantile transactions are carried on?—Yes; with the Chinese.

2056. Amounting to many thousands of dollars at a time?—Yes.

2057. He derives a profit from them?—Yes; he gets a certain commission from the native dealers.

2058. *Chairman.*] How are your European clerks paid; what sort of salaries do they get?—A clerk gets from 300 *l.* to 500 *l.*, and more than that, a year; the lowest clerk gets 300 *l.* a year, and the house finds him in board and lodging.

2059. Besides the 300 *l.* a-year?—Yes.

2060. That is the youngest clerk?—Yes.

2061. What did your head clerk have?—£. 1,000 a-year.

2062. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Are there any Colonial police at Hong Kong?—Yes; there are police, but very poor; they are Madras men, black police.

2063. Are they under English officers?—Yes. There are some white police, too; the serjeants are white, and the superintendent, of course, is an Englishman.

2064. Do you know what the strength of the force is?—No, I really do not; but I know that it is very difficult for them to guard the city at present, and I do not think that they could at all guard the Government stores also at the same time.

2065. But I suppose they might be improved?—There is very great room for improvement.

2066. Lord *John Hay.*] You might increase their number, I suppose?—Yes; but they are a very poor class of men.

2067. In what way?—I think they are about the lowest class of Indians that we get there.

2068. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Could not a better class of Indians be got?—No, they do not care about taking that employment.

2069. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Are there any Chinamen in the police force?—Yes, there are some, but I believe they do not work very well; Chinamen are so apt to go hand in hand that they are not very good policemen, I believe.

2070. *Chairman.*] They are notorious thieves besides, are they not?—Yes.

2071. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Are there any Malays in the force?—Yes, I should fancy there are; it is a very mixed kind of police; in fact, they take almost anyone they can get, and are glad to do so.

2072. They might be improved, you say?—Yes.

2073. *Chairman.*] It is not an efficient body of police?—Not at all.

2074. Major *Anson.*] Are there any Indian half castes in the force?—Yes, Portuguese.

2075. From India?—From Macao, mostly.

2076. Have you got any half castes from Calcutta?—I do not know; we call these half caste men all Portuguese out there.

2077. Lord *John Hay.*] Would no amount of pay secure a good native police, under a well paid head?—I do not feel really that I can answer that question; it might be.

2078. General *Dunne.*] Do not those compradores give security also?—Yes, they give security.

2079. A considerable security?—Yes.

2080. Therefore, you have a hold upon them which the Government could not have?—Exactly; we have a very different hold upon them from anything the Government could have.

2081. Do you think that a substitution of watchmen for British sentries would answer as far as your experience goes?—No, I do not think so.

2082. *Chairman.*] I suppose you do not know the expense of an Indian regiment there?—No.

2083. If a selected body of these men you have referred to were employed by the Government, would they be more expensive than an Indian regiment?—I could not say.

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2084. General *Dunne.*] You know what a British soldier's pay is; 1 *s.* a day?—Yes.

2085. Do you think he could live sufficiently well to preserve health and comfort upon that in pay in Hong Kong?—I do not think so.

2086. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Do you know what a British soldier's ration in Hong Kong is?—I have heard; I do not know exactly what he gets; I believe it is something very scanty; I have always been told so.

2087. Do you know what it is?—No, I do not know exactly.

2088. You do not know whether 1 *s.* a day represents the whole of what a British soldier gets there?—I know that he gets something else besides.

2089. Do you know what a soldier is charged for his ration?—No. I should fancy, however, that it would be impossible, with any ration, to live upon 1 *s.* a day.

2090. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Do you consider that the sum of 15 *s.* 6 *d.* a day for a person in the position of a gentleman is sufficient to live upon at Hong Kong?—No; decidedly not.

2091. General *Dunne.*] A man must live very frugally, and perhaps uncomfortably, upon such a small sum, when 4*s.* 6 *d.* represents 1 *s.* here; is not that so?—Yes.

Lieutenant General Sir JAMES HOPE GRANT, G. C. B., called in; and Examined.

Lieut. Gen. Sir *J. H. Grant*, G.C.B.

2092. *Chairman.*] THE Committee are very anxious, from your experience of China, to have your opinion with regard to certain matters which have come before us; you wrote a letter, or a memorandum, rather, on the 8th of December 1865, did you not?—I did.

2093. The first remark you make in that memorandum is, that "if a regiment is ordered away from Hong Kong, and only one left there, the duties cannot be carried on satisfactorily, in my opinion. That on leaving China, in 1860, I reduced the guards and sentries as much as possible, in consequence of a report made to me of the severe duties the troops had to undergo; and at that time there was also a native regiment stationed there. At present the men have only three nights in bed; and, by the last reports received, as the men appear to be going into hospital to a great extent, the period of rest will in all probability be diminished." The medical officers have one and all recommended that a European soldier should not have less than six or seven nights in bed, allow me to ask if that is your opinion also?—It is quite my opinion; I think that European soldiers should have six or seven nights in bed.

2094. "In India, a more healthy country, and where the barracks are built as much as possible on the healthiest spots, and every sanitary precaution taken, the orders of the Indian Government are that the soldier is expected to have five nights in bed. In Hong Kong the barracks are built in a bad situation, completely shut out from the south-west monsoon, with a high hill arising up close behind them. The heat is relaxing in the extreme in the summer season, and the soldier necessarily feels the severe duty very much." Will you have the kindness to give us any information you can with regard to these very barracks that you remarked upon?—Do you wish for information with regard to the numbers they contain, and the amount of space in them.

2095. If you please?—Hong Kong, as you are aware, is a mountain rising out of the sea. The barracks are built up the face of it, and they are so situated that the south-west monsoon cannot reach them, and during the cold weather, there is always a mist which comes over the top of this hill. You do not see the sun very often; a mist comes over the sun, and makes it very cold, in the winter season. In the summer season it is equally hot, the mist clears away completely. With regard to the accommodation the barracks are well built; but they are only constructed to give accommodation at the rate of 600 or 700 cubic feet per man, which is the amount of allowance in this country. There is room in one barrack, the Murray barrack, for 440 men; and in the other, the North barrack for 409 men; that is about a regiment; but my opinion is that in that climate the least amount of cubic space ought certainly to be as much as is given in India.

2096. How much is that?—The amount there is 1,000 cubic feet on high ground, and on low ground, 1,500 cubic feet. Therefore, I do not think the barrack is large enough to contain a regiment. The climate is very severe there.

2097. Was Stanley Barrack built in your time?—Yes, it was built; it is about seven miles off on the other side of the island.

2098. That is put down as constructed for 400 men, but the actual accommodation is only 150?—It has been allowed to fall into disrepair; but there is one wing or one house of the barracks that gives still very fair accommodation; it would hold 170 men.

2099. The remainder of the barracks being dilapidated and unhealthy?—Yes.

2100. Do you happen to know why it was allowed to go into disrepair?—I am not quite certain. I think it was because a part of it proved to be unhealthy; that is my belief, but I am not quite certain of it.

2101. Do you happen to know the hospitals; first of all, the Stanley Barracks hospital?—Yes, I know the hospital.

2102. That is put down as affording accommodation for 88 men, but Dr. Dick reports that it is only fit to hold 30?—When the barracks were built, the additional allowance of cubic feet per man was not taken into consideration or thought of at all at that time. You have doubled the space allowed now; it has been quite necessary to do so. The result is that the hospital cannot give accommodation for so large a number.

2103. Then we have the general hospital put down for 120 men, which I believe is about the number it holds; then come the mat sheds?—The mat sheds were certainly the worst sheds that were ever built for European troops in a warm climate; I do not think they were the style of shed that was required even if you were to have sheds; there were no verandahs to them, and that is a most essential comfort in a climate of that description; they were built up in a hurry.

2104. Do you speak of the mat sheds both at Hong Kong and at Kowloon?—There were no mat sheds for European troops at Hong Kong that I remember;

I remember; there were some at Kowloon, and it is those I speak of.

2105. According to this Return they were constructed for 700, and they give actual accommodation to 700, but the remark is that they were unfit for European troops, and we have this note: "Sheds for 303 men blown down by the typhoon; and, for 257 men, so dilapidated in consequence as not to be habitable, leaving available only accommodation for 140 men." I think that refers to the sheds at Hong Kong, which are since your time?—Yes, they are since my time; I do not remember them.

2106. The Kowloon huts are the ones you refer to?—Yes; they were totally unfit for Europeans, in my opinion, under any circumstances, even when they were new; I recollect they were built, or rather covered, with leaves.

2107. They were not boarded?—As far as I remember, they were not boarded; there was no paving in them at all; I do not think they were fit for European troops under any circumstances, even when they were new.

2108. When your expedition went up they were all on the Kowloon side, were they not?—The most part were on the Kowloon side.

2109. Had they begun, at that time, to make these cuttings that we have heard of?—No, they had not. The men were principally in tents; a great many of them at least were in tents; and it strikes me that the tents were far more healthy for them than the mat huts. As a proof of that, I may mention that the 99th, which suffered so much when put into huts, I believe afterwards, when put into tents, were far more healthy. I think I have a paper here to that effect. "The unusual sickness, principally fever, in this corps continues, and the experiment of moving it under canvas has been determined upon. Bengal European soldiers' tents will be issued to the regiment, and sheds of planking erected for the cooking ovens and latrines. Visited camp; 99th Regiment in course of being pitched. The site is to the north east of, and about a mile from, the huts, and is in every way most suitable for the purpose designed."

2110. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] What is that an extract from?—It is from the journal of the quarter master general, but there is a letter which says that their health is improving. "The health of the regiment is slightly but steadily improving." Mat huts are so very liable to draughts, that the men are much more healthy in tents, because there are, as you are aware, open parts through the wall of a hut which do not happen in a tent, where the men are consequently more shut out from the draughts which take place at night. I am sorry to find that the doctors have made so much objection to Kowloon, calling it an unhealthy place. I have not the least doubt that any territory in these eastern climates will be unhealthy if the men are exposed in the way they are at Kowloon now. I think Kowloon ought to be a most healthy place, that is to say for an eastern climate; it is situated in very much the same way as Macao; there is no map of Macao, I think, here.

2111. Lord *John Hay.*] There is a map of Kowloon upon the wall?—Yes, Macao lies about 40 miles to the east; it is a peninsula, running into the sea, in the same way as this does (*pointing to the map of Kowloon*), though it is decidedly larger. The situation is the very same; it is exposed to all those south westerly breezes, and it has been built upon a long time, and has become one of the healthiest stations in China. Formerly when troops were unhealthy in China, they used to send them over to Macao, I believe. Macao has just the same situation as Kowloon, and is exposed to the south-west monsoon, only that Kowloon is upon a smaller scale. I feel perfectly convinced in my mind that, if Kowloon were built upon, and regularly established, it would be a decidedly healthy place. It takes three years at least before any of these cuttings become healthy. For the first three years the places where the cutting has taken place are very unhealthy, but after that they generally become healthy.

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2112. *Chairman.*] The evidence we have had quite confirms what you say, that Kowloon hereafter will be a very healthy station; but it is stated that it must be planted and built upon, and that the barracks, or whatever houses are built, should not be occupied for from two to three years?—Yes, three years I should say at the very least.

2113. The latter part of this return you would not know anything about; it refers to merely temporary houses, which were hired?—I know these houses very well; they were used in my time to a certain extent; they are large godowns, as they call them in that country. They are shut out from all the influences of weather outside, and they are tolerably comfortable as far as that is concerned; but I think the situation was very bad, from their being against the hill. That was the great drawback to them.

2114. They had no verandahs, or anything of that sort, had they?—Yes, I think they had a verandah on one side.

2115. Besides these godowns there was the "Princess Charlotte," and there was also a ship, the "Hercules," that we have had a good deal of evidence about; was that in existence in your day?—Yes; if you will allow me, I will give you a letter from the Horse Guards, dated the 10th of March 1865, upon the subject (*producing a letter*).

2116. You were in command when Kowloon was handed over to the British, were you not?—I was; it was in 1861.

2117. Was the 28th of March 1861 the time of the appropriation of Kowloon?—Yes; I have a correspondence here upon that subject (*producing the same*).

2118. I see that the first letter is a letter from the War Office to the Quartermaster General; there is some reference to a memorandum by Lord Herbert, have you got that memorandum?—Yes (*producing the same*).

2119. The "Princess Charlotte" was the receiving ship for the Navy at Hong Kong; then there was Her Majesty's ship "Hercules"; the remark upon the "Hercules" is, that in consequence of her being in an unsafe state she was sold; have you any information with regard to this ship, the "Hercules"?—I have here several letters about it; there is one saying that the "Hercules" should be replaced, from the Quartermaster General to the War Office, dated 10th of March 1865.

2120. Will you read that letter?—"Sir,—In forwarding the accompanying correspondence received from the Major General commanding the troops in China, together with the proceedings of a Naval Board of Survey held upon the hospital ship "Hercules," I am instructed by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to recommend

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mend to the Secretary of State for War that a hospital ship of the description proposed by Major General Guy, be sent out to Hong Kong to replace the 'Hercules.' I am to request that the enclosures may be returned." It is signed by Sir Richard Airey. The next is a letter of the 5th May 1865, from the Quartermaster General to the War Office.

2121. What was the answer to the former letter?—I have it here.

2122. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Can you state what was the effect of the answer to the letter of the 10th of March?—The answer came on the 17th of May 1865 from the War Office, that it was not expedient to replace the "Hercules."

2123. *Chairman.*] What was the date of your letter to the War Office?—The 10th of March; it was not my letter, it was Sir Richard Airey's letter.

2124. And the answer was dated the 17th of May?—Yes.

2125. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] The Quartermaster General recommended that there should be another vessel sent out, did not he?—Yes, instead of the "Hercules," which had, in fact, foundered.

2126. It was requested that the "Hercules" might be replaced?—Yes, by another ship.

2127. And the War Office wrote back to say that it was not expedient to do so?—Yes.

2128. Did they give any reason for it?—No.

2129. Did they enclose any letter from the Admiralty?—There was a letter afterwards from the Admiralty.

2130. Did the Admiralty letter state the reason?—The Admiralty letter stated that it would cost from 13,000*l.* to 14,000*l.* to replace the "Hercules," that the ship by which she was replaced would only last 10 years, and therefore they thought it more expedient to build a hospital.

2131. But the hospital was not built, and the ship was not sent out?—There was not accommodation enough for half the patients, I believe, according to what the doctor wrote and said.

2132. *Chairman.*] What was the date of the second letter from the Horse Guards relating to the "Hercules"?—The 22d of May 1865.

2133. And what was the date of the answer from the War Office?—The 1st of July 1865.

2134. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] You can put these letters in, can you not?—Yes, the Secretary of State for War authorises me to do so, (*The same were handed in.*—Vide *Appendix.*)

2135. Major *Anson.*] It was the opinion of the Horse Guards and the Quartermaster General of the army that it was necessary to have a hospital ship at Hong Kong, was it not?—It was the opinion of the Duke of Cambridge, and the opinion of the Horse Guards decidedly.

2136. The only ground upon which the Horse Guards could put the refusal of the War Office was the ground of expense?—I should think it was, in all probability.

2137. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] What is your own opinion of the advantage of having a hospital ship there?—I think it was the only safe place to put the sick men in. On board ship they had the sea air, and they had dry and comfortable, and good accommodation, in short, I think it was the best place to accommodate the sick in.

2138. No doubt since you have been at the Horse Guards as Quartermaster General you have supported that view in the strongest way?—Yes; I afterwards wrote a letter myself upon the same subject, but it was merely a recapitulation of the request that a ship might be sent out. There were three letters written upon this subject.

2139. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Do you know whether there was a ship ready that could have been sent out at once?—I am not aware.

2140. Do you know when it could have got out?—It could not have got out certainly under four months from the time of the letter being written from there, including the time of the ship's going out.

2141. Supposing the first application of the Horse Guards had been complied with as quickly as possible, when do you think another hospital ship might have been at Hong Kong?—If the ship had to be fitted up in the first instance, that would take about a month, I presume; so that I should say almost five months would elapse before the ship arrived out.

2142. What would that have brought it to, the date of this letter being the 10th of March 1865?—If the ship had been put in hand at once I think it might have been got out by the middle of August.

2143. *Chairman.*] Are you aware whether any ship of that description is on its passage?—No, none that I am aware of.

2144. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Supposing the European garrison of Hong Kong is permanently reduced to one regiment, do you think that then a hospital ship will be absolutely necessary?—I think it decidedly will be necessary unless Kowloon turns out the healthy place that I expect it to be; and, until it is built on and finished, I think, certainly, a hospital ship ought to be there to accommodate the patients.

2145. But there is a hospital?—Yes, there is a hospital, inland.

2146. You consider a ship necessary also?—I think so; I do not think any hospital at Hong Kong can be good for sick under any circumcumstances, let it be ever so well built.

2147. If you built a new hospital, you would build it at Kowloon, would you not?—I would, certainly. I would set to work and build at once as soon as possible at Kowloon, and leave it for three years; then I think it would become a healthy station.

2148. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Do you consider it possible to provide for the garrison duties, and other duties, with one battalion at Hong Kong?—Not with one battalion alone, because in the first place, when sickness takes place, the regiment may be reduced by one half, and then it is impossible for them to do the duties. I speak from the experience I had when I was out there in 1861.

2149. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Will you state your opinion as to whether a ship, fitted up as a floating barrack, would not be very advantageous to the troops until the barracks are built?—I should think it would, decidedly; but there are very great objections to keeping the men on board.

2150. I only ask whether it would be advantageous or not?—It would, decidedly; it would be more healthy, I should think.

2151. Major *Anson.*] You therefore consider that the place of the "Hercules" ought to have been supplied before it became absolutely unfit for use?—I think it would have been advantageous to the troops, if it had been.

2152. *Chairman.*]

2152. *Chairman.*] In the first paragraph of your Memorandum, you state your opinion that if only one regiment is left in Hong Kong, you consider that the duties cannot be satisfactorily carried on?—When I was there the duties were so heavy upon the troops, that I did my utmost to reduce the number of guards. I spoke to Sir Hercules Robinson, the then Governor of Hong Kong, about it, and told him that it was impossible for the troops to carry on the duties there; the men had not above two nights in bed, or sometimes three; there was only one wing then of a European regiment in Hong Kong, the other wing was over at Kowloon; and Sir Hercules Robinson said, "It is impossible for me to find police to do it, the policemen are of such bad quality; they are such bad and indifferent men, that I cannot do it; if they are put on to perform many of these duties everything will be robbed." I said, "It is impossible for the troops to do all the duties, the only duties I will take up will be military duties." Accordingly, I reduced the guards from 25 to 19 sentries, that gave the men as many as three nights and four nights in bed; but then when a good many men become unwell, even that number will be reduced.

2153. And there will be no means of reducing the sentries further?—No, the sentries could not be further reduced; but I should state, that the police were of the very worst description there.

2154. Do you consider that one regiment would be able to do the duties, considering the constant liability to sickness on the part of the Europeans?—I think there ought to be native troops, decidedly. You will see in the returns, that the mortality of native troops is just one-half or one-third in fact, in proportion to that of European troops; therefore it is more healthy for native than for European troops.

2155. Another remark has been made to us, and it is a very strong one, namely, that owing to the greater sobriety of Indian troops, more of them would be capable for duty than of our own?—That is a very great advantage; the native Indian troops are much more inclined to be steady in that way.

2156. Your opinion, expressed in this memorandum is, that "The force which should occupy Hong Kong, in my opinion, should be two strong European regiments; and if the Government reduce it to one, there should be at least two native corps, in addition to one European regiment"?—My reason for saying "two native corps" was, that the native corps are so much weaker than European corps, that there would not be much more than 1,000 men of the native troops, though there were two regiments.

2157. You mean by the native regiments, the Indian troops?—I meant, when I wrote that memorandum, Indian troops, because there was no idea, so far as I understood at the time, that there would be any other force raised.

2158. We understand that the troops now upon their way to Hong Kong, are the Ceylon Rifles?—Yes, four companies have been sent there.

2159. What amount would that be?—The amount sent to us was 800 altogether, that includes women and children; I suppose each man has a wife and two or three children; I cannot say the number of men; I should say, there would be 300 or 400 soldiers; something about that number; I do not quite know the strength of the regiments in Ceylon.

2160. Are they well competent for the performance of the duty?—I should think they would be. I do not know the character of the Ceylon troops; they are Malays, they are quite different from the Indian troops; a better class of men, I should think. I should prefer to raise Chinese troops, which I think could be quite easily done at Hong Kong.

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2161. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Would they be trustworthy?—I should think they would be very trustworthy. The Chinese in Hong Kong are many of them the greatest scoundrels and the greatest blackguards that you can conceive, because all the pirates and murderers, and every person who is not allowed to go at large in China, comes to Hong Kong. At the same time there are respectable Chinese, and if you paid the men regularly and fairly I think you would get good troops.

2162. *Chairman.*] Would you have them officered by Englishmen?—Yes, but not the non-commissioned officers.

2163. Marquis of *Hartington.*] You read an extract from the Deputy Quartermaster General's journals with regard to the 99th being encamped; do you recollect about what time of the year that was?—The date when their health was gradually improving was the 3d of December 1864.

2164. Do you recollect during what period of the year they were encamped?—This was shortly after their encampment, as you are aware. I have this extract here. "Visited camp, 99th Regiment, in course of being pitched." That was on the 17th of November 1864.

2165. It would probably not have been desirable to encamp the 11th when they arrived in the very hot weather?—As regards putting them into tents, it would have been rather objectionable; but I think of the two it would have been better than putting them into huts.

2166. You would have preferred putting them into tents, rather than into godowns, if they had been furnished?—No, the godowns are all built of stone; they are lofty two-storied buildings, but they have rooms upon the ground, which are very detrimental in China to live in.

2167. You would have preferred tents to the huts at Kowloon?—I should have preferred tents to the huts that were built at Kowloon.

2168. There was probably quite sufficient camp equipage to enable the General to encamp them?—Quite enough, I should think.

2169. You have been in Japan, have you not?—Yes.

2170. Would there be any objection to encamping troops in Japan in the summer?—That is a very difficult matter to arrange, because I do not know of any ground there which you could encamp upon. The force is now stationed in a small place at Yokohama, and there is not room to encamp there, I should conceive, and all round it there are hills. But the climate of Japan is much more healthy than the climate of Hong Kong; in fact, it is a very healthy climate. All the territory round Yokohama is cultivated to the very greatest extent, and covered with trees and woods, so that I do not think there is any place where you could encamp troops.

2171. Do you know where the marines' barracks were at Yokohama?—It has been built since I was there. I do not know exactly; but I know about the spot where it is. There were no barracks when I was there.

2172. Lord *John Hay.*] With regard to the encampment, they can build houses very rapidly

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in Japan, can they not?—Yes, in Japan they can very easily build wooden houses.

2173. Would it not take probably 10 days, or a fortnight at the outside, to build any number of houses you would require?—It would hardly be done in that time I think. They are all wooden houses there; they never build them in storeys, they always build them on the ground floor.

2174. Have you seen houses in course of construction in Japan?—No, I cannot say I have.

2175. They are all built of wood, are they not?—They are built of wood generally upon a foundation of stone. That is done in consequence of the country being so subject to earthquakes.

2176. Have you ever heard it remarked as a peculiarity in Japan the extraordinary rapidity with which they can build houses after half a town has been cleared off by fire?—No, I am not aware of that; but the houses being built of wood generally they can no doubt build them very quickly in comparison to anything else, in comparison to a stone house, for instance.

2177. On the heights which are not on the Kannagawa side of Yokohama, are there not sites available for troops; you know the heights I mean, do you not?—I know where they are, but I should be inclined to think not, because we have no power of touching that territory; they have given us this portion of territory at Yokohama, but the heights are all theirs.

2178. *Chairman.*] I think the difficulty you stated was rather that there was no space to build upon than that no houses could be built?—There was no space in the part that is given up to us by the Japanese.

2179. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] When did you say that Kowloon was taken over by the British Government?—In 1861.

2180. For what purpose was it required?—It was partly for the purpose of building barracks; and it was also for the purpose of giving us the command of the harbour, because the harbour was completely commanded by Kowloon.

2181. But there was a special intention, was not there, of providing barracks for the troops there?—I think the principal object was to get the harbour secure; that was the object in the first instance.

2182. How soon did you hear of the intention to build barracks there?—It was before I left Hong Kong; I was directed to send in a report about it.

2183. When was that?—I think it was in 1861. The Secretary of State for War has the letter and report that I sent home from China.

2184. Is that the letter of the 28th of March 1861?—No, there is nothing in that letter about it. The first letter of all was the letter which I sent home. I had a Committee upon it to arrange about places for the barracks.

2185. That was in 1861?—That was in 1861.

2186. Were any further measures taken while you were in China?—Not while I was in China, but I came home shortly after that, and then I was called to the Horse Guards to appear before a Committee, on which there was the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Herbert (then Mr. Sidney Herbert), the Duke of Newcastle, and the Duke of Somerset and others.

2187-8. When was that?—It was shortly after I came home, about the month of July, I think it was either in July or August 1861; I am not certain of the date.

2189. There was a memorandum written by Lord Herbert which I see is referred to in this list?—Yes.

2190. Will you hand it in?—I will (*the same was handed in*).

2191. Can you state the purport of it?—It relates to the appropriation of Kowloon Peninsula; that is the way it is headed. The memorandum is this:—"In considering the subject of the appropriation of the newly-acquired peninsula of Kowloon, it should be borne in mind that while every reasonable consideration ought to be given to the commercial prospects of the colony, the question at issue is one of imperial and not only of colonial interest. The colony is defended by a garrison, the cost of which to the Home Government is materially increased by the sickness and mortality caused by the unhealthy situation of the barracks, and the insufficient cubic space afforded for the accommodation of the troops in a climate so deleterious as that of Hong Kong. The necessity for increased accommodation for the garrison has long been apparent to the military authorities, and the acquisition of a healthy site like that of Kowloon points at once to the direction in which this accommodation must be found. The annual cost of life in the garrison at Hong Kong, and the invaliding leave of the sick, are so costly that, putting all questions of humanity aside, it is well worth the while of the Government, in an economical point of view, to go to considerable expense in constructing new barracks, and hospitals open to the sea breeze, and affording increased cubic space to the soldiers. It is, therefore, a most important object to secure to the Imperial Government the possession of the sites which, on sanitary and other grounds, are most adapted for barracks; as these sites, if once otherwise appropriated, can never be regained. The Secretary of State for War has every wish to avoid any course likely to interfere with the commercial growth of Hong Kong; and he considers that it is of the highest importance to lay out the newly-acquired territory in such a manner as to give the colony every facility for development. But it must be borne in mind that the position of the garrison is very different from that of the colonists. The latter go to Hong Kong by their option, in pursuit of their own interests. The troops who go there to protect the colonists, go out at the risk of life, with no interest of their own to gratify; and it therefore becomes the first duty of the Government to undertake that these men shall, at least, have every security for health and life that the best site and the best accommodation can afford them. The actual extent of lands which it may be necessary to reserve for military purposes is a question upon which the Government at home has little means of deciding, and on which the Committee on the spot will be in a better position to form an opinion. The Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces in China will be able to inform the Committee what proportion of the ordinary garrison can be moved from Hong Kong to Kowloon, and what number of troops will be necessary for the defence of the peninsula, which, as being a portion of the mainland, does not possess the security which Hong Kong derives from its insular position." It is dated the 3d of December 1860.

2192. Do

2192. Do you concur in the recommendations contained in that Minute?—I do.

2193. What steps have been taken by the War Department to carry out those recommendations?—In the first instance, as I tell you, I was called before this Committee at the War Office.

2194. I mean what steps have been taken at Kowloon to carry out this recommendation?—I have not been there since; but when I came to this Committee at the Horse Guards I understood the barracks were to be built at once. I am not aware what has been done now, but I understand that what they call a trial hut has been begun; it has merely the foundations laid, I believe. That is all, as far as I understand, that has at present been done there.

2195. The foundations of the trial hut are laid, and nothing further?—Nothing further, I believe.

2196. Several letters have passed between the Quartermaster General and the War Department upon that subject, have there not?—Yes, I have given you a list of the whole of them in the paper you have before you.

2197. At present, as far as you know, no steps whatever have been taken except the laying of the foundations of a trial hut?—As far as I understand, that is all that has been done.

2198. There is no accommodation now for troops there, except mat huts?—None, except the mat huts, which are now disposed of, I understand.

2199. Will you read the letter of the 10th January 1865, to General Guy, from Sir Edward Lugard?—I have read it.

2200. This letter from the War Office desires General Guy to distribute the troops between Hong Kong, Kowloon, and Japan, and states that the Secretary of State for War relies upon his "making the best and most economical arrangements in his power for the proper accommodation of these troops, until such time," and so on?—Yes.

2201. Could a general officer, after receiving those instructions, avoid quartering part of his troops at Kowloon?—If he had two regiments it would be quite impossible for him to do so.

2202. To avoid quartering part of them at Kowloon?—If there were two regiments at Hong Kong it would be quite impossible.

2203. Is not that a distinct instruction to him to accommodate part of his troops at Kowloon?—I should presume it is.

2204. Are you aware whether the Commander in Chief was ever consulted upon the advisability of removing the native troops from the China command before it was done?—On looking all over the documents I can find no objections that the Horse Guards made to the native troops being taken away. I do not see very well that the Commander in Chief was called upon to make an objection.

2205. I ask, was he consulted?—I do not think he was. I should like to state the reason, in my opinion, for His Royal Highness not having made an objection.

2206. I do not ask that; I only ask whether he was asked his opinion or consulted?—Not that I can find out.

2207. Have you reason to believe that he was not?—I have reason to believe that he was not.

2208. I will read to you a passage from Sir Edward Lugard's evidence. The following questions and answers passed between me and Sir Edward Lugard: "Was the Commander in Chief consulted upon this removal of the native troops?" The answer was, "He was informed of it months before." My question was, "'Consulted,' was my expression?" "It was a measure determined upon by the Government." "I must put my question again, Was the Commander in Chief consulted upon this removal of the native troops?" "I presume he was consulted by the Secretary of State; the Secretary of State invariably consults the Commander in Chief upon all matters of that kind." I draw your attention to that part of the answer, "I presume he was consulted by the Secretary of State." You presume that he was not, if I understand you rightly?—I cannot say anything about it; it may have been done in conversation.

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2209. Major *Anson.*] When you came back from China, were you consulted by the War Office authorities as to the garrison that ought to be kept up at Hong Kong, after having been Commander in Chief out there?—I do not remember that I was consulted about the barracks being built; I may have been consulted on the other point, very probably, but I do not remember it.

2210. They never consulted you as to keeping any troops there, or the number of European troops that would be required, or anything of that sort?—I do not remember.

2211. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Did General Brown write any letter upon the subject of the quartering of the troops there, or the removal of the native troops, shortly before he was relieved?—He did.

2212. What was the date of that letter?—The 31st of October 1864.

2213. Will you read it?—"I have the honour to report my having handed over the command of the troops in China and Japan to Major General Guy, who arrived on the 26th instant, and I purpose remaining for such time as will enable me to afford him every information relative to this command. In resigning my office, I would beg to be permitted to offer a suggestion for your Lordship's consideration, as to the reduction of the troops in China, and to state that it is my opinion the marines could now be very well spared in Japan to supply their place; should it be necessary still to keep up the garrison at Yokohama to a certain strength, in addition to the 2d Battalion, 20th Regiment, a wing of one of the corps expected to relieve the 67th and 99th Regiments, could easily be detached from China, thus leaving the distribution of the troops, as follows; viz.: a battery of artillery, one entire (European) corps and a native infantry regiment for duty at Hong Kong; the head quarters of the 2nd Regiment at Kowloon, with detachments at Shanghai, Taku, and Yokohama, if required; the 2nd battery of Artillery I would propose still to continue as at present divided, viz., half at Shanghai, half at Yokohama. In bringing to your Lordship's notice the above recommendation, I would not counsel for a moment any further reduction of the European troops, for although affairs in Japan may at the present time be considered satisfactory, and the rebellion in China so far suppressed as to remove all danger from Shanghai, still I am of opinion that the future of China requires to be watched for a time, and no hasty withdrawal of troops should take place until it is seen what efforts the Chinese government are disposed to make for the protection of

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our great commercial interests in this country. Finally, before quitting China, I would again desire to bring before your Lordship the state of things at Kowloon, and the serious consideration of the mat huts there, as explained in my letter, No. 127, of the 14th April 1864, addressed to your Lordship, when reporting a fire which had taken place, and the narrow escape of the 2d battalion, 20th Regiment, from being burnt out. These huts are at present not in the best state of repair, and still no other accommodation can be provided for the troops at Kowloon, nor can they be located at Hong Kong; and before any expense is incurred in repairing them, I would suggest that no time should be lost in assembling a Board to report upon the construction of other huts, with every regard to the safety of the troops and Government property. I would also draw your Lordship's attention to the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, and the Company Gun Lascars, both being quartered in large mat sheds of the same inflammable nature as the huts at Kowloon; and as these lines of the native troops at Hong Kong are not far removed from the old magazine, should a fire take place it may be of a most alarming nature; and so serious do I consider this matter, that I would now desire to place it upon record in retiring from the command." It is signed, "W. G. Brown, Major General Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Troops in China."

2214. Have you got that letter of the 14th of April 1864, which is referred to?—No, it was addressed to the War Office.

2215. The letter you have read is addressed to the Secretary of State for War?—Yes.

2216. And a copy of it was sent to the Quarmaster General for the information of the Commander in Chief?—Yes.

2217. That is a character of correspondence that is carried on directly with the Quartermaster General on home stations, is it not?—Yes.

2218. But on foreign stations the correspondence is sent direct to the War Office, and it is usual to send copies to the Quartermaster General for the information of the Commander in Chief?—Yes.

2219. Several representations have been made on the part of the Commander in Chief as to the necessity for taking further steps for the preparation of further barracks at Kowloon. I see a long list of correspondence in this paper?—Yes; there was a letter of the 22d of September 1863, from the Quartermaster General to the War Office, protesting against the delay in building barracks.

2220. Will you read out the dates and the headings of all those letters?—The first is the 28th March 1861, from the War Office to the Quartermaster General, with reference to the appropriation of territory. The second is dated the 2d April 1863, from the Quartermaster General to the War Office; drainage much required. The next is dated the 27th April 1863, from the War Office to the Quartermaster General; report on sanitary state called for. The 9th July 1863, Quartermaster General to the War Office; early erection of barracks desirable, with an enclosure from General Stavely. The next letter is dated 15th September 1863, War Office to the Quartermaster General; erection of barracks deferred until a hut has been tested. 22d September 1863, Quartermaster General to War Office; protesting against delay. 30th of September 1863, War Office to Quartermaster General; reference made to Colonial Office. The next is 22d September 1863, Quartermaster General to War Office; General Brown speaks of barracks; are there any? 25th of September 1863, War Office to Quartermaster General; only huts. 5th January 1864, Quartermaster General to War Office; with enclosures from Dr. Gibson; sickness attributed to bad drainage. 14th January 1864, War Office to Quartermaster General Commanding Royal Engineers again called on to report about drainage. 14th January 1864, Quartermaster General to War Office; necessity for erecting barracks, and draining paddy fields. 29th January 1864, War Office to Quartermaster General, with enclosures of letter to Officer Commanding in China, and plan; question settled with Colonial Office, but a trial hut must be erected before barracks. 6th February 1864, Quartermaster General to War Office; necessity for draining paddy fields. 23d April 1864, War Office to Quartermaster General; drainage of paddy fields awaiting further reports.

2221. *Chairman.*] That trial hut that was mentioned was the trial hut the foundation of which has only just been laid?—Yes.

2222. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Will you put in those letters?—I will.—(*The same were handed in*, vide *Appendix.*)

2223. Mr. *Trevelyan.*] Why is Kowloon more likely to be healthy than the promontories on the southern parts of the island?—There is more open flat space at Kowloon, the breeze can go over the whole of it. Hong Kong, on the other hand, on all sides of the island, is a precipitous hill, extending almost into the sea. There is very little room, in fact, all over the island; there is scarcely any space on which you could build. There is a place just at the south-west there (*pointing to the plan*) where a barrack might be built.

2224. At Stanley?—No, not at Stanley, on the other side; but there would not be large accommodation there. Besides that, Kowloon commands the harbour. If you had the barracks on the other side of the island you would not have the same command of the harbour.

2225. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] It has been stated in evidence that the only way to deal with a site in the neighbourhood of Hong Kong, in order to make it healthy, is to get all the excavations over, the roads made, the foundations built, and trees planted before you occupy it with European troops. Have you heard that opinion?—Yes, certainly.

2226. Are you of opinion that it is well founded?—It is very well founded; in fact, the French in Algiers always state that for three years they never can occupy any land they take up.

2227. Laying the foundations of one experimental hut will have about as much effect in ascertaining the sanitary state of Hong Kong as if you built it in Hyde Park, will it not?—I do not think it will do much good, because directly you break up the remainder of the ground it will become unhealthy again.

2228. Lord *John Hay.*] Have the French adopted that plan at Saigoon, in Cochin China, which you say they have adopted in Algiers?—I am not aware of what they have done there; most probably they have.

2229. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] You

You allude to the French civilians, I presume? —No; I allude to the French troops in Algeria.

2230. General *Dunne.*] What was the time at which you gave up the command in China?—In 1861.

2231. At that time, were there any representations made of the want of accommodation for the troops?—Certainly there was great want of accommodation; because, of course, it was not known beforehand what would be required there; it was supposed that there would be fair accommodation for one regiment, and not more.

2232. And one regiment was not sufficient?—No. There were no barracks for native troops, apart from the huts.

2233. Are you aware of any remonstrance having been made by General Guy?—No; I know nothing about General Guy.

2234. And you know nothing of this letter to which your attention was called, which was addressed to the War Office in 1865 (*showing a printed letter to the Witness*)?—No; I know nothing about that.

2235. You state that you were before a Committee, consisting of the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and others connected with the Government; may I ask what was the subject of conversation then?—It was with regard to whether the barracks ought to be placed here, or not (*pointing to a Plan*).

2236. That is at Kowloon?—Yes; we have the property as far as there (*pointing to the Plan*). The question was, where were the barracks to be built in the southern part of the peninsula.

2237. Has anything been done since that time; that is since 1861?—I believe there have been some cuttings made which I think was the cause to which the doctors attributed the illness; that was then put a stop to at once. There has been nothing else done but laying the foundations of this trial hut, as I understand.

2238. Do you think it is advisable to have British soldiers, without the assistance of black troops there?—I think it is decidedly bad; I think there ought to be some native troops there, because, as I said before, the mortality amongst native troops is certainly under half of what it is amongst Europeans.

2239. Therefore the withdrawal of the native troops, in your opinion, was unwise?—I think it would have been better if they had been left there.

2240. Do you think that a general officer commanding on such a station as Hong Kong can go to any expense he likes in providing for the accommodation of the troops, without reference to the authorities at home?—No.

2241. Therefore a commanding officer cannot lay out money at his own discretion?—No.

2242. And that is one of the reasons why General Guy could not lay out money, or take up barracks, supposing he could have got them at any expense?—I think that a general officer would be perfectly entitled, upon his own responsibility, to hire buildings, or to do anything of that sort he chose, under the circumstances.

2243. Would he not be subject to having it stopped if the Home authorities did not approve of it?—Of course he would be always subject to that, but no government would, I think, find fault with an officer who had done it as a matter of necessity or expediency.

2244. As a mere matter of judgment?—I think he would not be found fault with.

2245. Major *Anson.*] When the War Office order a battalion to a place like China, do they not consult with the Quartermaster General of the army at the Horse Guards as to whether there is accommodation for them?—Yes.

2246. Is there any case of their having applied to the Quartermaster General, before they ordered the 11th Regiment out to China, with reference to the amount of accommodation that it might be expected the general could provide on the spot?—I do not remember anything of that sort.

2247. With regard to the troops in China, when you were Commander in Chief in China during the expedition, did you not find the native Indian troops, when they were employed against the Chinese, almost as efficient and as useful as the English soldiers themselves?—That would be a very difficult thing to say. I should certainly say they were very far inferior to the English soldiers.

2248. As against Chinese troops, they were very efficient, were they not?—I think, considering the way in which the Chinese troops were armed, and the want of discipline amongst them, in all probability they did very well.

2249. Is there any duty which soldiers have to perform at Hong Kong, that cannot be performed by native troops?—No, I should say not.

2250. They are to be trusted in all the guards, and everything, are they not?—They are to be trusted, but I think the Chinese, at least the bad class of Chinese there are at Hong Kong, do not pay so much attention to native troops as they do to European troops. I have no doubt if they found them sentry over any store of any importance, they might very likely knock the sentry down, and take his arms from him and plunder.

2251. Do you not think they had a very great respect for the Sikh troops?—For the Sikh troops they had, but not for the southerns.

2252. Sir *John Hay.*] The Sikh troops were all cavalry, were they not?—No, they were not all cavalry, there were cavalry and infantry both. Some of the finest infantry regiments were Sikhs.

2253. I am alluding to the Sikh troops that the Chinese were struck with?—In saying this, I am alluding only to the war. They had very little opportunity of seeing the Sikhs down at Hong Kong. They were encamped at Kowloon.

2254. Major *Anson.*] If you had been consulted when you came home, you would strongly have recommended retaining the native troops, so that the chief portion of the garrison should be composed of native soldiers, Sikhs and others, would you not?—I certainly think there ought to have been native soldiers there.

2255. They would have been infinitely cheaper in every way than the European soldiers, would they not?—The great difficulty arose from the different style of paying them, and there was a great difficulty also in the pensioning of their wives and the pensioning of the native soldiers themselves. I believe that was the great difficulty of the War Office and the Horse Guards before their removal.

2256. Have you been consulted with regard to any arrangement for providing the Strait Settlements and China with troops from Ceylon?—Yes, I have.

2257. The War Office authorities have come to the conclusion that it will be necessary to have native troops there, but they prefer having

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them under their own control, and not borrowing them from the native army in India?—They do.

2258. In case of another Chinese war, you would be obliged, as matters stand now, to draw upon the Indian army, and bring troops from India to China to prosecute that war, judging from your experience of the last war?—No doubt if we had a war in China, we should require a great many more troops, for which we should have to go to India.

2259. If there was any war, the present arrangements would be of no use, would they?—I think decidedly that if you had another war in China, and wanted a force there, you would have to draw upon India.

2260. Do you not consider that it would be very much better to accustom the troops in India to serve in China, instead of having a regiment of our own from Ceylon?—I question that. I do not think serving at Hong Kong would improve them; serving in the upper part of China would, no doubt.

2261. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Do you think that if you had Chinese troops in Hong Kong, they would be of any use against an attack made by European forces?—Yes, very great, I think. A Chinese force, if they were drilled and disciplined, would be as fine troops certainly as the Sikhs; in fact, they would be next to Europeans.

2262. Did not the Chinese respect the Beloochee regiments at Hong Kong?—I believe they did; I was not there with them.

2263. Lord *John Hay.*] Were there any Belochees?—Yes, at Shanghai.

2264. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Your recommendation would be, to supply the want of native troops for China itself?—I am inclined to think so; I am inclined to think that the Chinese have the making of a very fine class of soldiers in them, and moreover they understand the language, and would be able to show up, and give information as to who were the bad men in the island; now, with our own troops and the Indian troops, who cannot speak a word of the language, they cannot tell who is a bad man, and who is not; the Chinese soldiers, themselves, would be excellent men if you paid them well; they would be able to show you a great deal of the iniquity that goes on in the island; at the present time it is not safe to ride two miles out of the town; you are liable to be knocked down, even in the daytime; you are liable to be robbed in the town at any time.

2265. It is the town of Victoria you are now speaking of?—Yes; in the town of Victoria I have known a European sergeant walking in the streets, and a Chinaman has come up to him, and seized his watch out of his pocket, and run away with it; they are most daring fellows.

2266. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] What was done to that Chinaman?—He was never caught. I remember another occasion, when there was a guard sent round to Stanley by boat, with money I think it was; there were some seven men, I believe; I forget the exact number of men, but they were all murdered, except one corporal, who jumped overboard and swam ashore.

2267. Marquis of *Hartington.*] I did not hear whether you told General Dunne what was the greatest amount of force you ever had at Hong Kong when you were in command?—I had in Hong Kong and Kowloon nearly 20,000 men; upwards of 15,000, I think.

2268. At what time of the year was that?—It was before the hot weather began; it was before March.

2269. How did you provide accommodation for them?—They were put in tents; they were put in huts; they were put everywhere; they were as healthy as possible; there was scarcely any sickness at all. It was in a healthy time of the year, no doubt; but they were full of energy and full of excitement from the war, and they kept in good health.

2270. Colonel Percy Herbert referred you to a letter No. 7, on page 8 of the correspondence; did not that letter give authority to General Guy to send two battalions to Japan, if he thought proper?—I should say that his letter admitted of any force being sent to any of those three places mentioned.

2271. Then that letter does not contain positive instructions to General Guy to quarter any part of the force at Kowloon?—I should think it was necessary for him to quarter a certain amount there, because the letter says, "This will leave three battalions of European troops, one battery of artillery, and one company of engineers, to be distributed between Hong Kong, Kowloon, and Japan."

2272. It did not oblige him to send any of the troops to Kowloon, did it?—I do not think he was obliged to send any amount of troops there; but what this letter, I should say, decidedly means is, how they were to be distributed, that a certain number were to be at each of those three different places.

2273. Do you think that letter contains an imperative command to send troops to Kowloon?—Yes; but I think that a general officer ought, upon his own responsibility, not to have sent them to Kowloon, provided he considered it very unhealthy.

2274. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] But there was no room at Japan, was there?—There was no room at Japan; there were two companies sent to Japan.

2275. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Will you look at the last paragraph of the letter of the 23d of March 1865, on page 15?—"With regard to the difficulty which you anticipate in providing sufficient accommodation for a second regiment at Hong Kong and Kowloon, I am to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have decided on withdrawing the Royal Marines now serving in Japan; there will, therefore, be no objection to your sending the 2d Battalion, 11th Foot, on its arrival from the Cape, or such portion of it as you may be unable to accommodate at Hong Kong to Yokohama, where the climate is better suited than that of China to the European constitution;" that is very true; he did send as many as he could spare to Japan; but he could not do the duties at Hong Kong without some part of the regiment. He only sent two companies of the 11th Regiment to Japan.

2276. But that letter enabled him, if he thought fit (I do not say whether he was right or not), to send as large a portion of troops as he chose to Japan, did it not?—Decidedly; I should say so.

2277. *Chairman.*] Suppose the 11th had gone there, according to what you say, there is no place to encamp at Yokohama; then what would have become of the 11th, because the Marines did not embark until between the 18th and 27th of September. In the first place, would the Japanese have

have allowed two battalions to have landed there?—That is another matter altogether. They might not have known where to have put a veto upon their coming; but I should hardly think if they gave a sanction for one regiment they would have allowed two.

2278. If they had given a sanction to their landing, was there room for them to have encamped?—I think that is doubtful.

2279. Marquis of *Hartington.*] You do not know that?—I should say certainly not.

2280. Lord *John Hay.*] Why?—Because there is simply no room to encamp them; Yokohama is a very small place.

2281. In what year was it that you were there?—I was there in 1861.

2282. Are you aware that an immense amount of ground has been reclaimed from the sea at Yokohama since that time; it is built up, you know, at the back of the town?—I know they were reclaiming land when I was there.

2283. I mean all that space at the back?—I was not aware that that had been reclaimed.

2284. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] You would not think it desirable to quarter troops upon ground lately reclaimed from the sea, would you?—I should think not.

2285. It has been sought by the questions to deduce from the evidence here, that General Guy ought not to have quartered any troops at Kowloon; I think you have stated in your evidence that the permanent barracks at Hong Kong were not equal to holding one battalion?—Not at the increased rate of cubic space.

2286. We have had it in evidence that there were barracks hired giving accommodation to the amount of half a battalion; if you had been the General Officer there, and had received that letter which has been referred to by the Secretary of State for War, should you have thought it was your duty to have quartered troops in the mat sheds or barracks at Kowloon, or to have gone to the expense of hiring accommodation at Hong Kong for the whole of the force which was not sent to Yokohama?—I think that any General Officer would have taken upon himself to hire the best place he could for the troops.

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2287. Would he not have been found fault with for not having occupied the mat huts at Kowloon?—I should think not. I should think a general officer would have been perfectly wrong to have put the troops into a place where they would have been unhealthy, if he could have got other accommodation.

2288. What construction is to be put upon that passage in the letter referring to Kowloon?—It was necessary to have a portion of the troops at Kowloon, because there were certain guards required there.

2289. How were they to be provided for?—They were to be in the huts.

2290. General *Dunne.*] From your experience of Hong Kong, do you think that there was, or that there could be attained more accommodation there than would suffice for one battalion?—The barracks there were adapted according to the old scale, to accommodate a regiment well.

2291. But that scale was not sufficient?—That scale is not sufficient, it has only been settled the other day at the Sanitary Commission, that it is not sufficient. It was at the last meeting at which I was present, that we arranged that in future 1,000 and 1,500 cubic feet should be given.

2292. Major *Anson.*] When you had that large force at Hong Kong, the greater part of which was encamped at Kowloon, in 1860, they were only for a very short time at Kowloon, were they?—Only for about a couple of months, I think.

2293. In the healthy part of the year?—Yes.

2294. Do not you consider that troops being encamped for a very short time in an unhealthy place, with all the excitement of a campaign before them, is a very different thing to their being encamped there in huts or tents, during the whole of a summer, with no excitement to keep up their spirits?—Decidedly.

Monday, 28th May 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Adderley.	Col. Percy Herbert.
Mr. Calthorpe.	Col. North.
Mr. Dalglish.	Major General Lord Henry Percy.
Lord John Hay.	Mr. Trevelyan.
Marquis of Hartington.	Sir Harry Verney.

COLONEL NORTH, IN THE CHAIR.

ROBERT BRAND, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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2295. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you have lived for many years at Hong Kong?—I think from first to last I have lived there about four years.

2296. You know the town of Victoria, as I think it is called now?—Very well.

2297. Do you know the buildings called Fletcher's premises?—Yes.

2298. They are large stores, or godowns as they call them there, I think?—Yes, quite so.

2299. Did you know them before they were altered for the occupation of the troops?—Yes.

2300. I believe that two storeys were added in the case of the premises belonging to Messrs. Fletcher?—I think, if I mistake not, they consisted originally of a ground floor and first floor, and then there was one storey added to them by the Government's request at Messrs. Fletcher's expense.

2301. They were to build two storeys upon them, were they not?—One storey was added to the building as it was originally built.

2302. Do you know Messrs. M'Gregor's premises too?—Yes.

2303. Those, I think, were built upon the ground?—They were originally of one floor; there was no storey upon them at all at that time. Afterwards there was one storey added to them, I think.

2304. These are stated to have been very large godowns; do you happen to know any other godowns that would have been suitable for troops?—There were not any to my knowledge; in fact I do not think there was a single place, other than those godowns that were taken by the Government, that could have been taken at Hong Kong. There was nothing obtainable but the godowns taken by the Government, as far as my knowledge goes. I do not think there was any suitable place that could have been obtained by the Government, except what they did take.

2305. I think you are a merchant?—I am a merchant. I am a partner in the firm of Smith, Kennedy, & Co.

2306. Sir *Harry Verney.*] You are not in the employment of the Government?—Not in any way.

2307. *Chairman.*] It appears that the committee which sat for the purpose of selecting houses visited a great many, but that none of them were proper for troops?—They all had to be adapted; every place that they took had to be adapted for troops.

2308. Do you happen to know Dr. Fisher's property?—No, not by name.

2309. It has been stated in evidence that it is alongside of some property belonging to Mr. Pollard; do you know Mr. Pollard's property?—Yes, I think so. There is a range of very small houses, indeed, up there. I should fancy there are about four or five houses.

2310. They are up on the hill?—Yes, up on the hill, and at a very considerable distance from the barracks.

2311. Do you know whether any of those houses were occupied by the troops?—I think that two or three of the officers of the 2d-9th were quartered up there on the hill.

2312. Then you think that, no matter what rent might have been offered for the houses, it would have been difficult to have got them?—I feel certain that the authorities could not have obtained better accommodation for the troops than was obtained.

2313. It appears that 1,900 dollars a month has been given for the hire of Fletcher's premises; is not that a very large rent?—I think if Messrs. Fletcher and Company had asked 3,000 dollars, the Government would have had to give it; it was not a question of price at all; they would just have had to pay whatever was asked, if they wanted the troops quartered. In fact, I felt so strongly upon it myself, that I laboured under the impression that the partners of Messrs. Fletcher and Company had let the godowns a little too cheaply, looking at it from a mercantile point of view.

2314. Are the expenses in Hong Kong so great as to warrant such a sum as that being paid month by month?—I think so; there is also this to be taken into consideration, that any merchant is warranted in taking advantage of the necessities of the Government if he has it in his power to do so in mercantile operations. The godowns were cheaply let, in my opinion, to the Government; it seems a very large sum of money in this country, but it is not so there.

2315. Are things so very expensive in Hong Kong?—Yes.

2316. Have

2316. Have you ever been in India?—Yes, I have resided at Calcutta for over a year.

2317. Can you compare the expenses of India with those of Hong Kong at all?—I think a very fair comparison would be 1*s.* in England, a rupee at Calcutta, a dollar at Hong Kong, and a tael of sycee at Shanghai; that is 1*s.* as against 2*s.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 6*s.* 5*d.*

2318. Therefore at Hong Kong the expense is double what it is in India?—I think so.

2319. Lord *John Hay.*] More than double?—More than double; I was in Calcutta in 1859, and I am taking what it was in the two places at that time. I believe the expenses in Calcutta have risen considerably of late years since I left there, but the comparison would have been what I have stated in 1859.

2320. *Chairman.*] Have you any idea of what the hire of a chair costs; it appears that everybody goes about at Hong Kong in chairs?—Yes; it is 10 dollars a month for two coolies; I think I am rather under the mark than over it, in that.

2321. Do you get a chair there as you would get a cab in this town; my object in asking the question is with regard to the officers that were quartered up at Mr. Pollard's houses?—It would be cheaper for them to take two coolies by the month than it would be to take a chair day by day, because they would in that case have to pay more, at the rate of a dollar a day. Then there would be the first cost of the chair to be taken into account in the other case.

2322. Lord *John Hay.*] Do you affirm the statement that everybody goes about in chairs at Hong Kong?—Yes; it is a positive necessity.

2323. When you said that no other accommodation could be obtained, did you mean that there were no other godowns in Hong Kong, or that those that were obtained were the only ones that could be obtained?—They were the only ones that could be obtained; there were no other godowns available for that purpose.

2324. What rendered the godowns unavailable?—Simply the fact that they were in the merchants' employment, and contained the goods of the merchants; the godowns let by Messrs. Fletcher and Co. were godowns belonging to a firm that afterwards became bankrupt, and at that time the reason of their having them to let was that they had nothing in them.

2325. There was very little trade going on in China that year, I believe?—There was a very good deal of trade; a large trade.

2326. In 1865?—Yes.

2327. A large trade?—Yes.

2328. There were a great many disasters, were there not?—The value of godown accommodation in China fluctuates very much according to the rice trade; I have known rice stored at a cent. and a half a picul, and I have known it stored at four per cents. a picul.

2329. Was not the trade in China singularly slack in 1865, as contrasted with other years?—No, I do not think so.

2330. In 1859, when the expenses were so great, as you stated just now in contrasting the expenses of Hong Kong with those of Calcutta and the value of money in the two places, was that due to the preparations for the war in the north of China at the time when these expenses were so great?—No; I have always looked upon that as pretty much the comparison of the value of money in the two places; I am judging from a period extending over nine years.

2331. Then you do not select the particular period of 1859?—No; if anything, the expenses have increased very considerably since that expedition.

2332. *Chairman.*] They have increased, instead of diminishing since then?—Yes; quite so.

2333. Both as regards the hire of houses and everything else?—Yes; but there was a slight reaction in the value of house property at one time, in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops belonging to the expedition.

2334. Mr. *Adderley.*] How do you account for Colonel Jenner's evidence differing from your own as to the premises belonging to Dr. Fisher?—I have not the pleasure of Colonel Jenner's acquaintance, and I do not know what he has stated in evidence.

2335. The statement is, that there were premises belonging to Dr. Fisher alongside of some property of Mr. Pollard's, 400 feet up the hill, consisting of private houses that might have been obtained for the accommodation of the troops?—Can you inform me when Colonel Jenner was in China, and what time it is that he refers to?

2336. He was the colonel of the 11th, and he refers to the date of their landing?—I do not think that there were any houses on the hill there adapted for the purpose; but, as a military man, he is a better judge.

2337. You know these particular houses referred to belonging to Dr. Fisher, alongside of some property of Mr. Pollard's?—From the description I have heard of them, I know the range; I do not consider that they would have been houses adapted for troops.

2338. Do you know that they might have been had?—I do not know that they were available.

2339. Your statement, as I understood it, was that the houses, though they might have been had, were not suitable for troops?—I think so; I am not aware that they could have been obtained; at all events, if the houses were obtainable, the quantity of troops that could have been quartered in them would have been infinitesimally small.

2340. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Will you tell me whether that season was very sickly for civilians?—I consider it was so.

2341. Will you tell me what is the pay of a junior clerk in a merchant's office?—If you mean simply the amount of salary he gets, his salary would begin at from 250*l.* to 300*l.* a year, and rise up to 450*l.* in a three years' engagement; that is for a junior.

2342. Is his board and lodging included in that?—No; he is boarded and lodged.

2343. I only ask whether he is boarded and lodged on that, or not?—Not on that; he is boarded and lodged in addition.

2344. Could an individual in the position of a gentleman live decently at Hong Kong on 15*s.* a day?—I do not think so.

2345. *Chairman.*] With regard to the sickness upon which a question has just been put to you, was it a very sickly season altogether; it was so among certain classes, but taken generally, was there a great or unusual degree of sickness and death, except where there were particular causes for it?—We had a great deal of sickness in our establishment in China, but I have been told by

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medical men that it was attributable to exceptional causes; we were in the habit of living on the other side of the island of Hong Kong, and of living in a mat bungalow, and then we used to come in in the morning and go out in the afternoon; and I am told that we exposed ourselves to the sun to a dangerous extent. There was also digging-up of new soil going on near us, where people were building places of a similar character, and this caused the fever which we suffered from. I am told I left in the month of July, and it then appeared to me to be rather a sickly season, very sickly indeed.

2346. That is the most sickly period of the year at Hong Kong; the months of May, June, and July, are the most sickly, are they not?—I think those months, and September and October also, are very unhealthy months.

GRAHAM ANDERSON, Esq., called in; and Examined.

G. Anderson, Esq.

2347. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you have lived for a considerable number of years at Hong Kong?—Yes, since 1850.

2348. You are in a mercantile house there, are you not?—No, I am a broker.

2349. You know the town of Hong Kong?—Yes, I have known it very well since 1850.

2350. Do you know Messrs. Fletcher's and M'Gregor's premises?—Yes, both of them.

2351. They are two of the largest godowns in the town, are they not?—Yes, M'Gregor's especially. Mr. M'Gregor's is the largest godown, I think, in the town; it is the most extensive, and covers the most ground.

2352. You knew them before the addition was made to them, I suppose?—Yes, I had been frequently in them before they were arranged for troops; before the additional storey was built.

2353. Do you know of any other godowns, large enough for troops, to be let there?—No, not to be let; there are a great many godowns there, but I do not know whether any could have been obtained; I do not think that better ones could have been got; I am sure of that.

2354. And any as good have been got?—No, I do not think so; none as good could have been got.

2355. The rent seems to have been enormous, that is owing, I suppose, to the great expenses of the place?—Yes, the expenses are very heavy.

2356. Do you happen to know the quarters that have been just mentioned, adjoining Mr. Pollard's, and belonging to Dr. Fisher?—There is no Dr. Fisher in Hong Kong; there is a Mr. Fisher, but he does not own any house property whatever; I know him intimately.

2357. You recollect no Dr. Fisher?—No; there never was any person of that name, at least within my recollection; there is a Mr. Fisher, but he has no house property, I know.

2358. Do you know Mr. Pollard?—Yes.

2359. Do you know the row of houses that has been spoken of?—Yes, I know them; I have been in some of them.

2360. Are they suitable for barracks?—I think not; they contain four small rooms each; there is no ground in front of them at all; they are built on the side of the hill, very far up. I do not think there are more than, perhaps, a dozen or fourteen of them altogether, and the rooms are small; they could not by any possibility have put more than a couple of men, or three men, in each.

2361. It would not have been safe for those who occupied them to have come down the hill except in chairs, would it?—Certainly not; that is to say, it would not in the hot weather. In winter you can walk about without requiring a chair; but from April to November a chair is absolutely necessary.

2362. What is the expense of a chair?—I paid my coolies seven dollars a month each, that is 14 dollars for two; and then the chair costs about eight or ten dollars, I suppose.

2363. That is to purchase?—Yes, that is to purchase.

2364. Take an officer who is stationed there, can he have a chair in the way that we have public conveyances here?—Yes, like a cab; but then it would be much more expensive.

2365. What would he pay for going down from these houses to the barracks?—He would pay a quarter of a dollar, that is 1*s.* 1*d.* or 1*s.* 2*d.*

2366. If he went down he would need to be carried back, of course?—Yes, that would be still more necessary.

2367. In fact, he could not go backwards and forwards without being carried?—No, it would be dangerous to do so. I would not do it myself in the heat of the day; I might do it once, but not for a continuance.

2368. Were you out there last year?—Yes; I left on the 1st of January; I have been only two months at home.

2369. Was it considered more sickly last year than usual?—I think not among the civil community. It was not so considered among the people I knew, and I knew almost every person there. There were two or three deaths, and two or three more were invalided; but, as Mr. Brand has said, the causes were, I think, easily traceable. The summer was very hot; it was the hottest summer I ever remember, but I do not think it was peculiarly unhealthy.

2370. To those who took care of themselves it was not more fatal than any other?—I think not; I enjoyed very good health myself.

2371. Sir *John Hay.*] Why could not other godowns have been hired besides those that were hired?—I think that the godowns that were taken by the Government were the best adapted for troops.

2372. If more had been required than those, why could they not have been hired, if enough money had been paid for them?—The two godowns that were taken were empty at the time from circumstances. Messrs. M'Gregor's were owned by a firm whose business was to take in other people's goods, so that they could diminish that business, and when troops were more profitable they took them in instead of goods. Merchants would not like to give up their godowns and build stories upon them, and change their character.

2373. Supposing the Government had wanted to get more godowns, what I want to know is, whether

whether by paying for them they could not have got others besides those they did get?—I daresay they could; they might have been able to do so. I do not know of any that were available; but I should think the tenders and applications that were sent in to Government would show that, because I fancy it was advertised in the newspapers that accommodation was wanted. I believe the godowns were tendered in writing. I did not hear of any person else applying to let godowns; they may have done so, of course, without my knowledge.

2374. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Was there much sickness amongst the civilians during that season?—I do not think there was more than usual; in fact, the colonial surgeon says there was less sickness than usual amongst the civil community, and I suppose he ought to know. *G. Anderson, Esq.* 28 May 1866.

2375. Lord *John Hay.*] Where does he say that?—In the yearly report which came home last mail.

The Right Honourable the Earl DE GREY AND RIPON, attending by permission of the House of Lords; Examined.

2376. *Chairman.*] YOUR Lordship is now the Secretary of State for India, I think?—Yes. [Right Hon. Earl *De Grey and Ripon.*

2377. You were Secretary of State for War for some years?—Yes.

2378. The 2d battalion of the 9th and the 2d battalion of the 11th were sent out, I believe, to China, by your directions?—By my directions, technically; that is to say, they were proposed by the Horse Guards as reliefs for two regiments that were already in China.

2379. The first order that was given was on the 5th of August 1864; that was from your department, was it not?—No, the first order would not emanate from the War Department. The reliefs are always conducted in this manner; that the Horse Guards, the Quartermaster General's Department, with the approval of the Commander in Chief, propose the reliefs that are to be made from time to time; those proposals are forwarded to the War Office for the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and upon that concurrence being signified, the orders go out.

2380. The final order was given by your Lordship, I think?—I gave my concurrence to the proposal of the Commander in Chief; I put it in this way that you may have it correctly before you.

2381. The final order appears to have been given on the 10th of January, and was received by General Guy on the 24th of February?—That has nothing to do with the order to the 2d battalion of the 11th; no order would be sent to General Guy in connection with the sending of the 2d battalion of the 11th from the Cape of Good Hope.

2382. The Letter of Readiness was dated the 5th of August 1864, from the War Office, was it not?—No, from the Horse Guards; we send no orders to troops for movements from the War Office. All that I wish the Committee clearly to understand is, that this was a common relief, in the ordinary course, proposed by the Commander in Chief, and concurred in by the War Office, in the usual manner.

2383. I will read to you the first script of General Guy's letter, No. 26, on page 26 of the correspondence: "It may be explained that on the receipt at Hong Kong on the 24th February 1865, of the War Office letter, dated 10th January, notifying that it had been decided to send the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment to this station, immediate steps were taken to make the necessary arrangements for the hire of suitable buildings for the occupation of the troops. The board of officers had assembled within a week of the receipt of the letter; and although considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining these buildings, they were finally engaged on the 17th March; thus no delay, beyond what was absolutely unavoidable, had occurred in concluding the necessary arrangements; as considerable alterations were indispensable, viz., the adding of upper storeys, constructing cooking-houses, latrines, &c., and various internal fittings, nearly four months had elapsed before the buildings could be got ready for occupation by the troops;" it was upon the receipt of the letter referred to there that General Guy appears to have taken steps to procure the buildings?—That letter of the 10th January, as you will see if you refer to it, does not mention any particular regiment; it informs General Guy that he will have the same number of European battalions in his command as he had previously; it mentions that that will leave three battalions of European troops, but it does not refer to any particular regiment. I explain this that in order that the Committee may clearly understand the mode in which the business is conducted.

2384. That letter of the 10th of January is not in this printed correspondence, I think?—Yes; there is no other letter that I know of of the 10th of January, except that which you will find in the correspondence at page 8; I am not aware of any other.

2385. General Guy wrote a letter on the 12th of November 1864 to your Lordship?—Yes; that is the first letter in this correspondence.

2386. The concluding paragraph in that letter states that he requests "your Lordship's instructions as to the disposal of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment, which by Horse Guards' letter of the 26th August last it is proposed to send to China, as, under existing circumstances, it will be impossible to provide for it in this country;" that was in November?—Yes.

2387. And it was received by you on the 27th of December?—Yes; 1864.

2388. After receiving that letter, with that paragraph in it, would it have been possible to have telegraphed to General Guy to provide accommodation at once for the troops?—It was not my intention that of the three battalions which were to be kept temporarily in the China command, two battalions should be stationed at Hong Kong; I left the distribution of those battalions, as it appeared to me right to do, to the general officer upon the spot, but I never contemplated from the commencement that he would be likely to retain two battalions at Hong Kong, and send only one to Japan; besides that, the Committee will observe with respect to that letter

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of the 12th of November, that General Guy there contemplates that he will have upon his hands in China, as distinguished from Japan, a wing of the 2d battalion of the 20th Regiment. When that letter arrived, we had information here in connection with the affair of Simonosaki, and other matters, which rendered it quite obvious that the wing of the 2d battalion of the 20th could not be removed from Japan; information, indeed, which had induced Her Majesty's Government, as you will see from the Foreign Office letter, to think it necessary not merely to retain the force in Japan which was there then, but also to provide that there should be two battalions of European troops available, if necessary, for service in that country; my view was, that a portion, at all events, in the first instance of the 2d battalion of the 11th would be sent to Japan.

2389. In one of the letters your Lordship sends directions to General Guy to detach the whole of the 2d battalion of the 11th, if he thinks fit, to Japan?—Yes. In the first letter notifying the arrangements for the year 1865–66, I leave it to the discretion of the general upon the spot to distribute his troops amongst the stations that were to continue to be occupied by British troops, after the abandonment of the purely Chinese territory, as he may think fit. That was my view then; and it has always been my opinion that it is right, at so great a distance as that, to leave a very large discretion, and to place a large confidence in a general officer holding a considerable command. When General Guy went out to China, I had an interview with him, and expressed my confidence in him, and told him that that was the course I should always be inclined to pursue; in fact, I believe it is the only course that any sensible man would pursue with a general officer who was fit for his duty. Therefore I simply told him that he would make any distribution of the troops which he thought fit, within the limits then assigned to his command by the withdrawal of the Chinese territory from his authority. At a later period, after subsequent reports which I received from General Guy, I sent him a letter, which is contained in these papers, and which is dated the 23d of March 1865; it is letter No. 12, on pages 15 and 16. It contains positive instructions to send the 2d battalion of the 11th to Japan, and that letter was received by General Guy certainly before the 11th of May, because on the 11th of May he acknowledges its receipt.

2390. And the 2d battalion of the 11th landed on the 28th of May, did they not?—They arrived on the 28th, I think, and landed on the 31st; that is my impression.

2391. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] What is the passage in which the "positive instructions" which you speak of were conveyed?—The passage is the second paragraph from the top of page 16 of the Papers laid before the House.

2392. It is this: "With regard to the difficulty which you anticipate in providing sufficient accommodation for a second regiment at Hong Kong and Kowloon, I am to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have decided on withdrawing the Royal Marines now serving in Japan. There will therefore be no objection to your sending the 2d battalion 11th foot, on its arrival from the Cape, or such portion of it as you may be unable to accommodate at Hong Kong, to Yokohama, where the climate is better suited than that of China to the European constitution"?—Yes; when I say that I sent positive instructions, I do not mean that I withdrew from the general officer all discretion, because I never should do that, except in some very extreme case. I will not say that I should not do so under any circumstances, but the circumstances must be very peculiar which would induce me, if I were Secretary of State for War, to withdraw all discretion (for I think that is a very dangerous thing to do) from a general officer serving at a distance. That paragraph indicated, as it appears to me, most distinctly that it was my intention and wish that the 2d battalion of the 11th should go to Japan; that was my wish, and it was what I intended to convey.

2393. *Chairman.*] Your Lordship wrote that letter under the impression that the Marines would be embarked to make room for the 11th?—Yes, I wrote it under that impression undoubtedly; though I believe it would have been possible to accommodate the troops in Japan with a certain amount of preparation otherwise.

2394. The Marines did not actually embark until between the 18th and 27th of September, I think?—I have heard that that is the fact. I was not aware of it; the orders that were sent by me upon the subject (of course they were not orders to the Marines) were sent upon the 23d of March. It is my confident belief (you can ascertain the fact in a moment) that orders from the Admiralty to the same effect went out at the same time; and I am strongly of opinion that if the Marines were not withdrawn from Japan immediately on the receipt of those orders, they would certainly have been withdrawn if any representation had been made to the Admiral that it was necessary for the health of the troops that the troops should go to Japan; I cannot account for the delay in withdrawing them.

2395. There might have been some political reasons for it?—No; I think there could have been no political reasons for it; because the substitution of a regiment of the Line for the Marines would quite meet any political contingency, unless there had been a contingency which would render necessary the simultaneous presence of both forces, which was not the case.

2396. Might there have been any objection on the part of the Japanese authorities to the landing of a second regiment, if the Marines had been there?—I should think not; I do not think the Japanese authorities care a farthing what troops are there; they would not care whether it was a regiment of the Line or Marines.

2397. As to numbers they might?—It was of course a possibility that the presence of a large addition to the force (not of a relieving force, but of an addition to the force) might raise some difficulty with the Japanese authorities; and it was with a view to the possibility of that arising that I was particularly careful in the first instance in not giving General Guy any absolute instructions, and in directing him to consult with Her Majesty's Minister at Japan; because I felt that our relations with Japan were then in a critical state, and it was just possible that the arrival of troops at one moment instead of at another moment might interfere with what was going on there; but at a subsequent period that difficulty appeared to be much less likely to arise. When the letter of the 23d of March was written, I had no idea that any such difficulty would arise; that

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is my impression; but I may be mistaken in it, because it is a question of diplomatic relations with which I have not the same familiarity as I have with the military affairs. We had then an idea that there was not likely to be the same objection on the part of the Japanese; they did not much care how many troops were stationed at Yokohama; they would have disliked the occupation of a fresh place, but they would not equally dislike the presence of additional troops at Yokohama, which were in some respects of advantage to them.

2398. Did you consider that a regiment could have been put up at Yokohama?—Yes; my opinion was this, and I believe it is a correct opinion, that either the Marines could have been withdrawn on board the "Conqueror," which was what I intended and what the Admiralty intended and ordered, or that if they were not withdrawn on board the "Conqueror," the 2d battalion of the 11th could have been accommodated on board the "Conqueror" until the Marines were withdrawn. You can ascertain from the Admiralty how far that is correct; that was certainly my impression.

2399. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Was that opinion as to how things would work out, which you have just stated in your last answer, in any way conveyed to General Guy by your Lordship?—No; I did not tell him how he was to carry out the transfer of the 2d battalion of the 11th; my own opinion at the time was undoubtedly that the order I had sent out, and the orders the Admiralty had sent out, would be carried into effect, and that the Marines would be removed from Japan, and the 2d battalion of the 11th substituted for them; and I had the greater confidence that that would be done because the Admiralty always have an objection to the employment of Marines on shore. They have on various occasions expressed a dislike of their continued employment on shore, which is very inconvenient to the Admiralty; and I never doubted that they would immediately jump at the notion of getting 500 Marines available for their general purposes, and would have no hesitation whatever about their withdrawal; and I am perfectly of opinion that if the general officer (I do not mean by this answer to imply any blame on the general officer) had thought fit in the ample discretion that I intended to leave him, and did leave him, to tell the Admiral that the troops ought to go to Japan on account of their health, there would have been no difficulty whatever in the removal of the Marines, and they would have been removed.

2400. *Chairman.*] In that case the garrison of Hong Kong would merely have been one European Regiment, namely, the 2d-9th?—Yes.

2401. With regard to the removal of the Indian troops; from the information you had received, did you consider that the duties could have been carried on by one European battalion without any assistance whatever?—I was certainly of opinion that that would have been possible, and my reason for entertaining that opinion is this; that in the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, the duties at Hong Kong were performed not by one European battalion, but by a wing of one European battalion without the assistance of any native troops whatever. The native troops were withdrawn from Hong Kong in the year 1853 or 1854, I am not quite certain which, by direction of the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, as he was at that time, after communication with the Secretary at War, and with the concurrence of the then Commander in Chief, Sir Henry Hardinge, without, as far as I know (I am speaking of matters anterior to my own connection with the War Office), any objection on the part of Sir Henry Hardinge, an officer of great experience in hot climates, and without any protest, that I am aware of, from any officer who commanded on the station during the years 1854, 1855, and 1856; I certainly therefore did think that the duties there, as they had been performed by a wing of a European regiment without any native troops during that period, might be performed by a whole European regiment, without any assistance from native troops; and I may add that, when I consulted the Commander in Chief upon the subject, his Royal Highness did not differ from that view.

2402. In 1854 and 1855 we had not the Kowloon part of the territory; that was acquired in 1861?—Quite so; I was proposing that there should be very nearly double the garrison which existed in 1854, 1855, and 1856; if you look at the Returns you will find that in 1854 there were 477 infantry; in 1855 there were 430, and in 1856 there were 530.

2403. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Your Lordship has stated that it was left to General Guy's discretion where to employ the troops; at what period and where was it so left to him?—In the first place, I should state that a general officer has, generally speaking, a discretion to employ troops in any part of his command that he may think fit, according to the exigencies of the service; but with respect to this particular case, the matter was left to General Guy's discretion from the very commencement of this correspondence. In the very first letter from the War Office, which appears in this correspondence, and which is dated the 3d of December 1864, it was left to General Guy's discretion to distribute his troops as he thought fit between Hong Hong, Kowloon, and Japan; whereas before General Guy had a discretion (and you observe, from the letter of the 12th November 1864, that he exercised that discretion; for in that letter he proposes a series of arrangements, and states that he is going to carry them out) to distribute his troops not merely between the three points to which he was limited by the letter of the 3d of December, but also at Shanghai and Taku, and one or two other minor points on the Chinese territory; but the letter of the 3d of December limited him as regarded the occupation of purely Chinese territory, that being then forbidden to him; but his discretion was amply confirmed and purposely and intentionally confirmed, with respect to all the rest of the territory, which it was the intention of the Government should be occupied by British troops. That discretion was somewhat limited by the letter of the 23d of March, which, though not absolutely withdrawing discretion (because that is a thing I would hardly ever do), yet gave a positive intimation of my view that he should send the 2d battalion of the 11th to Japan.

2404. Where was General Guy when the 2d battalion of the 11th arrived?—I believe he was in Japan; I do not know; I think that appears from the correspondence; but he was at Hong Kong when he received my letter of the 23d of March, because he acknowledges it from Hong Kong. His reply is dated "Head Quarters, Hong Kong, 11th of May 1865."

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2405. Where was the Admiral; was the Admiral in Japan?—I cannot tell you.

2406. It appears that he was, and therefore General Grey and the Admiral were both at Japan?—Of course the Committee are perfectly aware that a general officer moves about in his command just as he pleases.

2407. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Did you contemplate as much as two whole regiments being quartered in Japan?—Yes.

2408. Was there any further intimation sent to the general of that disposition, beyond the letter you have referred to in this correspondence?—No; the accommodation in Japan, as I believe it to have been at that time, was accommodation for between 1,500 and 1,600 men. I proposed to withdraw the Marines, amounting to 500 men, and to substitute a European regiment, which would have made two European regiments there at a reduced strength, for which, as far as the information of the War Office goes, there would have been ample accommodation.

2409. The only intimation of that distribution given to the general is conveyed in this letter of the 23d of March, is it not?—There were the other two letters, namely, the letter of the 3d of December, and the letter of the 10th of January. I repeat to the Committee, that it was my deliberate intention to leave a very large discretion to General Guy, in regard to these arrangements, because, upon principle, I think it is right to do so, and I should think any Secretary of State very wrong who limited the discretion of a general officer at a distance, except under some very peculiar circumstances, upon a question of that kind.

2410. You contemplated some of the troops being quartered at Kowloon, I presume, because the letter of the 10th of January mentions Hong Kong, Kowloon, and Japan?—I intended to leave that, as I have stated, to General Guy, and in his letter of the 12th of November, which the Committee will observe was written before any of the changes settled here in December, were even settled here, and, therefore, long before they were known to the general, he informs me that it was his intention to quarter 244 men, I think it is, at Kowloon. I did not think it right to withdraw from him any power, and I had nothing which induced me absolutely to withdraw from him any power to quarter men at Kowloon, but I left it entirely to his discretion; and, according to my view of the case, he would have been able to quarter the whole of the troops, if he had had the means of doing so at Hong Kong, or the whole of the troops at Kowloon, or the whole of the troops at Japan. I left that entirely to his discretion, believing that he would make sensible arrangements.

2411. Do I rightly understand you to say that there were quarters in Japan for 1,600 men?—My impression, from the information received at the War Office, was, that there was accommodation for between 1,500 and 1,600 men; you can ascertain the fact; I think you will find that that impression of mine is correct.

2412. You did not contemplate, at any rate, any large amount of barracks having to be hired at Hong Kong?—I did not; I shou'd have been quite prepared to approve of any expenditure that might have been necessary for that purpose, but I did not contemplate that necessity.

2413. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] When you mentioned Kowloon, were you aware that it was so unhealthy?—My impression upon that point, as far as I can remember, is that at this particular period of December 1864, and January 1865, we had very conflicting opinions at the War Office as to the healthiness of Kowloon. Originally, Kowloon was obtained from the Chinese, with the intention that it should be made a sanitarium, and we had most favourable reports upon it from very eminent medical officers of the army, Dr. Muir, among others, at an early period; but I think that in consequence of certain works which were in course of execution there, the healthiness of that position had decreased by this time, and my impression is (I will not speak very positively), that in December 1864 and January 1865, it was certainly clear that whatever it might become in the future, it was not then a sanitarium, but there was a great deal of conflicting opinion as to whether it was more or less healthy than Hong Kong itself; at a subsequent period, by a letter that reached us on the 23d of March, we received a very unfavourable opinion as the result of an inquiry by a Board in respect to that station, but my impression of the view taken at an earlier date is that which I have stated; at the same time, the Committee will understand that when I mentioned Kowloon in my letters of December and January, I never intended to imply, and I do not think that, looking to the circumstances, that would be the view of it taken by the general, that he was to send any troops to Kowloon unless he thought fit; I was withdrawing from him certain stations that had previously been occupied, Shanghai and Taku, and I was saying to him, there will remain to you certain other stations; I could not describe it by radius, because it was not a question of radius, it was a question of points; I said to him, you will distribute the troops among those stations as you think best, but whether he should send any to Kowloon, or not send any to Kowloon, was a question which, in the state of information which I then had, I thought it much better to leave to his discretion with his local knowledge.

2414. In short, you would not have blamed the general if he had not sent any troops to Kowloon?—Certainly not; such a thing never entered my head.

2415. *Chairman.*] But the War Office were then of opinion that quarters could be easily obtained at Hong Kong by paying for them?—Certainly, my impression would have been that quarters could have been obtained within certain limits by paying for them, but as I have pointed out to the Committee, I never, from the very commencement, contemplated the whole of the 2d battalion of the 11th being quartered at Hong Kong or Kowloon; and at a later period, but at a period previous to the arrival of the 2d battalion of the 11th in China, I contemplated their being sent to Japan.

2416. A correspondence took place between you, the Admiralty, and the Horse Guards, with regard to the ship "Hercules," which is a hospital ship, which was reported upon by a Board presided over by Captain Nolloth, of the "Princess Charlotte," the senior naval officer. We have here the report upon the "Hercules," in which he says, "a few days ago she sprang a fresh leak; previously she was making 22 inches of water in 24 hours; she has been careened as far as two streaks of copper, which have been stripped, and the parts beneath were found to be in an exceedingly

cedingly defective state from being wormeaten. The topsides may be said to be entirely gone, a knife, together with the whole handle, being easily buried, when thrust in at many places; the main piece of the stem has been completely eaten through by worms; the ship cannot be thoroughly examined without being docked, which would be impracticable, either here or in the Canton river, nor is she worth the expense; but judging from the overhaul which has been already made, and the frequency of leaks, there can be little doubt that the whole of her bottom is in a condition past repair. She might at any time spring a serious leak, and in a typhoon assistance could not be rendered to provide against this contingency; she has for a considerable period been anchored in the most sheltered part of the harbour, with only two feet of water (soft bottom) under her at low water spring tides." In consequence of that, and a report of the medical officer, you applied to the Admiralty for a ship to replace her?—Yes.

2417. And on the 3d of May 1864, the Admiralty replied by a letter, which we have on page 3?—It is quite true that it is printed the 3d of May 1864, but it is really the 3d of May 1865; that is an important point; the whole correspondence is a correspondence of 1865.

2418. The Admiralty say, "In returning to you the papers forwarded in your letter of the 27th ultimo, in regard to the unserviceable condition of the 'Hercules' military hospital ship at Hong Kong, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will state to Earl de Grey, in regard to the proposition to replace her by a line-of-battle ship fitted with a frame roof, that there is no three-decked ship available; and the 'Vanguard' or 'Superb,' the only two-decked ships that could be appropriated for the service, would require an expenditure of 13,000*l.* to 14,000*l.* to fit and place either ship on the station, where she would probably not last 10 years. It would appear, therefore, far more economical to build a military hospital on shore, where all the requisite sanitary arrangements could be carried out, and the building be made of a permanent character, rather than apply so expensive a makeshift for the purpose as an old decaying ship, liable to be unroofed in a typhoon, and thus rendered useless when most needed." That was, I think, the answer which you received to your application?—Yes.

2419. That is followed by a letter from the Duke of Cambridge, who takes exception to the thing, and says that he thinks that the sum of "14,000*l.* spread over 10 years to fit and place either the 'Vanguard' or 'Superb' as a hospital ship at Hong Kong, would be more beneficially spent than in the construction of a large military hospital on shore, which would cost at least six times as much, and might possibly, from some local cause hereafter, be found not to answer." Upon this point, with regard to the hospital, it appears from all the evidence we have had that whatever buildings were erected it is utterly impossible, or at least attended with the greatest possible danger to life, for those buildings to be inhabited under two or three years, therefore that made it still more necessary to have a ship of some sort out there?—If that is meant as a question I would just say that I have no doubt it is attended with very great danger to life to occupy buildings erected upon virgin soil like that at Kowloon. Whether the same amount of danger (on this matter I speak quite subject to correction, for you have had evidence upon the point which I have not seen), results from the occupation of buildings erected in an old settlement like Victoria, I cannot say.

2420. I think a suggestion was made further on that the hospitals should be re-built upon healthy rising ground at Kowloon; what were the reasons for the course your Lordship took, and what were the steps you took with respect to that?—I must state, in the first place, that when this letter from the Admiralty was received at the War Office, it is my impression (you would be able to ascertain all this from the War Department itself) that the Department consulted the Army Medical Department, and that an opinion was given either by Sir James Gibson or Dr. Logan, sometimes the one gave an opinion, and sometimes the other, I cannot at this distance of time recollect which gave it in this case; but an opinion was given by the Army Medical Department that they concurred in the view taken by the Admiralty; so that I had the opinion of the Admiralty and of the Army Medical Department against the provision of a hospital ship of this description, and under those circumstances, although there was no doubt a good deal to be said both ways, yet it appeared to me that as the hospital ship could not be provided to meet the requirements of the then hot season which was going on at the time, because this is the month of May we are talking about, and as it was of course impossible to send out a ship to meet the requirements of that season, it would probably be better deliberately to consider the question of the erection of a hospital suitable to the requirements of what was likely to be the permanent garrison of Hong Kong and Kowloon, if Kowloon was to be occupied, and I therefore directed General Guy, and gave him the fullest authority to incur expenditure for the immediate provision of hospital accommodation, and called for reports with reference to the proper site, and the proper arrangements to be made for the erection of a hospital; I acted upon that occasion, the Committee will observe, partly upon the opinion as regarded the provision of a ship given by the Admiralty, and partly also upon the opinion of the Army Medical Department.

2421. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Where is that opinion given?—It is my belief that it was given in the official papers. I should say with regard to it, I do not think the Committee would be able to get the paper, because probably it consists of an official minute, which it is not the practice to lay before a committee, but they could get the evidence upon which the opinion was founded, which is the same thing; they have only to ask Sir James Gibson or Dr. Logan, or the Secretary of State for War, or any one connected with the War Office, whether my impression is right; but it is my clear impression that I had an opinion of the Army Medical Department upon the point; I do not think I am wrong about that.

2422. *Chairman.*] We have here a letter of yours, dated the 1st of July 1865, at page 4, in which you say, "In reply to your letter of the 5th of May," (this is to the Quartermaster-General), "enclosing a copy of the proceedings of a Board of Officers, assembled at Hong Kong, to report on the appropriation of the military hospital, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field

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Marshal Commanding in Chief, that the Secretary of State for War considers it very desirable that the general hospital at that station should, if possible, be exclusively appropriated for hospital purposes; and with this view, the same, or another Board of Officers, should be assembled to consider and report the most suitable plan for converting the east and west wings of the hospital, which are now chiefly used as officers' quarters, into wards for the sick, leaving a room for the orderly medical officer, and allotting the basement and outbuildings of the centre and wings for hospital servants, stores, offices, and other purposes. I am to add, with reference to your letter of the 22d May last, relative to the proposal of replacing the hospital ship 'Hercules' by a vessel sent from this country, that Earl de Grey and Ripon proposes to take no further steps in the matter until the proceedings of the Board in question have been received in this office." From the evidence we have had from nearly every witness, it appears that it is almost certain death to live in the basement of any buildings there. I do not know whether that might have been pointed out to you at the time; probably it was not?—What I there stated is exactly what I intended to have implied before. I suggested the assembling of another Board, who would have just that local knowledge which you have obtained by your examination of witnesses here, and which, although possessed to a certain extent by the War Office, would be better obtained upon the spot by a competent Board. The General Officer had, as I have stated, the power to incur expenditure for the temporary arrangements. The permanent arrangements, whether they were to be in the shape of a hospital, or of a ship, were reserved, as the letter shows, for future consideration. I do not wish here to express any opinion of my own, either for or against the employment of a ship. I had the opinion of the Admiralty, and of the Army Medical Department, upon the matter, and upon that opinion I thought it desirable to pause, and to call for further local information.

2423. Marquis of *Hartington.*] The purveyor in chief would be the officer whom you would immediately consult on all hospital arrangements, would he not?—Yes, on all questions of fittings, and buildings, and matters of that kind, subject of course to the general opinion of the Army Medical Department.

2424. Mr. Robertson would be the person, probably, who could explain most fully what happened with regard to the appropriation of a hospital, and the correspondence about the "Hercules"?—Certainly; he would deal with the question in the War Office itself.

2425. *Chairman.*] I wish to draw your attention to the correspondence which took place between your Department and the Treasury upon the subject of the Indian allowances; it began with General Peel in the first instance, and then it was followed up by Mr. Herbert, and then by Sir George Lewis, and Sir George Lewis forwarded the Report of a Board (you will see it at No. 6) which assembled, and was presided over by Colonel Clifford, the Assistant Quartermaster-General, and consisted also of Sir William Power, the present Commissary General, and Mr. John Maclean; I do not know who he is. In this Report they say: "The committee, in estimating the commutation, has confined itself, in conformity with the instructions, to the narrowest data afforded by the Royal Warrants for the scales of allowances, and to the local wholesale contracts for the prices, without in any way taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of climate or locality, and without any reference to the consolidated allowances previously existing, or to the Indian allowances now enjoyed in China. These circumstances would appear to be more fitly considered independently of the questions of allowances of provisions, forage, fuel, and light, and might be partly treated as a climate or local allowance to meet inevitable expenses attendant on increased personal wants in a bad and enervating climate, and partly to meet the local circumstances of a very peculiar and limited market, and for the extra expense over and above the regulated number of servants, and the regulated allowance of 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem; in illustration of which it may not be out of place here to remark that owing to the difficulty attendant upon the language, and to the local invariable practice by which all purchases from the market people are made for Europeans by the compradors, an influential class who maintain this monopoly, an increase of 12 to 20 per cent. is made on the market rates, the compradors also receiving from 12 to 20 dollars per month as wages from the mess family establishment, to which they are necessarily attached as stewards." I read that paragraph to show that in making this Report they had not noticed the very great expenses to which the troops are liable out there. The next paper, on page 8, is a Schedule of commuted allowances. On page 9 there is a "Statement showing the comparative expense of Indian allowances at full batta scale, and the scale proposed for China by the committee"?—Yes.

2426. Then Sir George Lewis, subsequently to this, desires Sir Edward Lugard to write to the Treasury to this effect: "The rates shown in the proposed scale were fixed by the committee of officers, upon the supposition that on the cessation of hostilities the prices of the necessaries of life in China would gradually resume their former position; but Major General Sir John Michel, who lately commanded Her Majesty's forces in China, and who is now in this country, and other officers recently returned from that command, with whom the Secretary of State has had several interviews on the subject, state positively that all articles have a tendency to become dearer, and are of opinion that a reduction in the present rates of allowances would be most impolitic, especially in the present unsettled state of affairs in China, it being uncertain how soon it may become necessary to garrison Hong Kong with troops from India, in which case such troops would be entitled to the pay and allowances prescribed by Indian regulations, and it would become a source of dissatisfaction to Her Majesty's regular forces were they to be accorded pay and allowances at rates below those received by Her Majesty's Indian troops. In these circumstances, Secretary Sir G. C. Lewis proposes, with their Lordships' concurrence, that the Indian rates now in force in China should continue for the present, and so long as the exceptional high prices of provisions, lodgings, &c. shall continue to obtain in that command, and that in the meanwhile the scale approved by their Lordships in the communication from the Treasury of the 10th April last, before adverted to, should remain in abeyance." The answer to that

that is, "That my Lords will not object to the continuance of the present allowances in China to the end of the present financial year, which will afford time for the further consideration of the question; and my Lords trust that Sir George Lewis may be able to make such arrangements as will save the Exchequer from the double disadvantage of the greater charge involved in the employment of European troops, and of the extra allowances entailed by the employment in connection with them of sepoys." The next letter merely expresses a hope "that within a shorter period the Secretary of State may have been able to make an arrangement which will admit of the reduction which, under circumstances doubtless unavoidable, has been so long delayed." The next is a letter from your Lordship, containing this passage: "As although Lord De Grey has reason to believe that rents are somewhat falling from the very high rates at which they have ranged since 1857, they are still greatly in excess of those which previously obtained, his Lordship considers it necessary to sanction an addition of 50 per cent. on the schedule rates for the present, and purposes after the lapse of a year to require such evidence from the station as may enable him and the Lords Commissioners to determine whether the allowances may not be reduced." That is the point on which I wished to ask your Lordship's opinion as to whether you had received information that the very high rates which had ranged since 1857 were falling, because all our evidence goes to prove that instead of falling they had been increasing?—The letter states that there was reason to believe that the rents were somewhat falling; that was the impression, no doubt, of the department at the time, but it was not an impression sufficiently confirmed, in my judgment, to enable me to act upon it. On the contrary, I proposed an addition of 50 per cent., as you perceive from this letter, and I said that after the lapse of a year I should require evidence from the station which would enable me to determine what the allowances should be. I entertain no positive opinion as to whether the rents were falling or not; the impression in the department was that they had somewhat fallen, but it was not in my judgment sufficiently confirmed to enable me to act upon it.

2427. All the evidence we have had goes the other way?—You observe I suspended my judgment, not being satisfied with the evidence I then had before me.

2428. The letter goes on, "In respect to the extra 2*d.* a day now allowed to the non-commissioned officers and privates, Lord de Grey fears that it would cause much discontent if it were withdrawn from the regiments now in China, but he does not propose to grant it to those who may hereafter join the command"?—Yes.

2429. It appears from all the evidence we have had, that the expenses in China are most fearful; the evidence we have had all along, which has been especially confirmed to-day, is, that the proportion is a shilling in England, a rupee in India, and a dollar in China?—I conclude that the honourable and gallant gentleman intends to ask me why I proposed to stop that grant for the future. My reason for that was this: that grant of an extra 2*d.* a day to non-commissioned officers and privates in China, is entirely an exceptional case, without any parallel in the rest of the British army, as far as I know. It was given to those troops because they were serving with Indian troops having allowances of that description, and it was not considered desirable that our own troops should receive less than the troops with whom they were serving. But there are other climates to which British troops have to go which are as bad as the climate of Hong Kong, or nearly so, and it certainly appeared to me undesirable to introduce in Hong Kong a system of special rates to non-commissioned officers and men which are not granted in the West Indies, or in other bad climates to which our troops go. I think you must act in regard to a matter so exceedingly delicate as the pay of the soldier, upon one general uniform principle; and although I deviated from that principle so far as not to withdraw the allowance from men who were actually in receipt of it, though the causes of that allowance were removed by the removal of the Indian troops, yet not being prepared to recommend the adoption of special climate allowances throughout the bad climates in which the British army might be called upon to serve, I did not think it desirable to maintain for the future a peculiar exception, without parallel elsewhere, in the case of China; that was my reason for the step I proposed to take.

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2430. It was not a case of climate, but a case of enormous expense?—I used the word "climate" rather largely; I apply the same reasoning to other places where the expenses are high; they have been very high in various stations at various times; but as far as I know, although there are cases of increased allowances to officers, Colonial allowances and others, there is no parallel to this allowance to non-commissioned officers and men. You will understand that I have been talking of the non-commissioned officers and men exclusively. You asked me a question about the 2*d.* a day, and I spoke exclusively of the men; the allowance to the officers is quite a different question.

2431. With regard to officers there is an allowance of 1*s.* 6*d.* a day in lieu of a horse. The evidence we had to-day was that they can only move about in chairs at Hong Kong, that they do not ride, and that the mode of conveyance in Hong Kong is by chairs, and that it would cost about 1*s.* 2*d.* to an officer for every time that he went out in one of those chairs. Some of the officers were quartered a quarter of a mile from their men, and it would be utterly impossible for them to leave their barracks except in that way, so that, instead of 1*s.* 6*d.*, the allowance ought to have been greater than that. I mention that as one instance of the expenses of Hong Kong?—With respect to the allowance to the officers, the case is this: the allowances that they received while the Indian troops were serving there were not fixed by any considerations connected with the peculiar circumstances of China; they were determined solely and exclusively by the allowances that were given under the Indian regulations to the Indian troops. When those Indian troops were withdrawn, and when we had to consider what should be the allowance hereafter to be granted to our officers serving in China, it was found (I forget whether it was at first or at a subsequent period) among other things that the allowances in regard to the lower ranks, certainly the subalterns (I am not quite sure whether it did not extend to the captains), which were given under the Indian regulations, and fixed by Indian considerations,

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were undoubtedly inadequate to their wants; and, in the scale which I proposed while I was at the War Office, there was a considerable increase of the allowances granted to subaltern officers. I am not quite certain, as I say, whether it extended also to captains or not; but there was a considerable increase upon the allowances to subalterns granted under the Indian regulations; and there was at the same time a reduction in regard to the allowances to the higher ranks, and particularly in regard to the allowance to officers commanding regiments who had been in the receipt of very large command allowances, regulated entirely by the Indian system, which makes very large allowances for particular Indian reasons to officers in that position. When I left the War Office the question was still open. Objections had been raised out there to the scale which we had proposed. Those objections had been transmitted to the War Office by the Commander in Chief, and their force in certain points was strongly pressed upon me. I had the matter under my consideration at the time that I left the office. My mind was tending to make certain alterations in the way of an increase of allowances in certain cases; but I left the office before the matter could be finally determined. I do not know exactly what has been done since, but, while I was there, no final determination in regard to the future allowances to the officers had been come to, except that we were clearly committed to give an increased allowance to the subalterns.

2432. With regard to the withdrawal of those Indian troops, it is evident from this correspondence, that the greatest possible pressure was placed upon the Secretary of State for War by the Treasury, not upon your Lordship specially, but upon every Secretary of State for War, from Mr. Herbert downwards; were there any other causes for the withdrawal of the Indian troops except that pressure? First of all, was there pressure upon you?—The Treasury, no doubt, from the time of the Government of Lord Derby, when this correspondence began, in March, 1859, down to a late period, had been always desirous that the employment of Indian troops in China should cease at as early a period as possible. The Treasury of course took a financial view, and a purely financial view of that subject. It would not have been their province to have taken any other view of the question. They represented their views. I should not have said myself that there had been, as far as I recollect, any unusual amount of pressure in regard to the matter, but there always was an understanding from the very commencement of the employment of those troops, an understanding which everybody had in the War Department in the time of General Peel, in the time of Lord Herbert, in the time of Sir George Lewis, and in my own time, that as soon as the war necessities, direct or indirect, for the employment of those troops had ceased, they should be withdrawn; and my own opinion, if the Committee would wish me to state it, in regard to the employment of troops of the Indian Government in British Colonies with the troops of the Imperial Government is that, except in the emergency of war, it is unquestionably an undesirable measure. I believe it to be undesirable upon grounds which, no doubt, are financial to a great extent, though not exclusively: they are financial, in the widest sense of the word, but are not at all financial in the narrow sense of the word, as meaning whether that employment causes an expenditure of 20,000 *l.*, or 30,000 *l.*, or 40,000 *l.* a-year, more or less; but the employment has this effect, that it removes the rates of pay, and the allowances of the officers and men of the Imperial troops employed with native troops from the control of Parliament. It has been laid down, and I do not imagine that this Committee would at all contest the opinion, that it is necessary, when you employ native troops with British troops, that the British troops should have the same pay and allowances, whatever they may be, as the other troops with which they are serving; but the pay and the allowances of native troops and their officers are determined exclusively by Indian considerations. These troops are intended exclusively for employment in India, and their pay, their pensions, and their special privileges of different kinds, and the allowances of their officers, are altogether settled by Indian considerations, and by the Indian Government; consequently, when they form the regulating standard of pay and allowances for the Queen's troops, the pay and allowances of those troops are taken out of the hands of the Secretary of State for War, and out of the hands of the House of Commons, and transferred to the Indian Government and the Indian Council, who regulate questions of Indian Finance; upon that I feel, and always have felt, and it is an opinion which, as far as I know, was shared by my predecessors, certainly by those of my predecessors under whom I personally served, by Sir George Lewis and Lord Herbert, that that is, upon constitutional grounds, an undesirable arrangement, and that it does not give the control to the Secretary of State, and to Parliament through the Secretary of State's responsibility, which the Secretary of State and Parliament ought to exercise in regard to every portion of Her Majesty's army; and, further than that, these allowances are not the most suitable allowances for British troops, as I pointed out to you a few minutes ago. We found the moment we came to look into the matter, that the allowances for the lower ranks were unquestionably inadequate to the circumstances of China; and one of the things that I had to do when I came to consider the revised allowances, was to give the subalterns more money, whereas the allowances to the higher ranks, and particularly to the officers commanding, appeared to me to be in excess of that which was required; but, be that as it may, they were determined altogether by Indian considerations, and not by considerations connected with the requirements of British troops. Further than that, I am bound to say that my own opinion is, that there are objections connected with India and with the interests of the Indian army, to the employment in ordinary times of troops of the Indian Government out of India. That is a point upon which persons of great authority upon Indian matters, I believe, entertain different opinions. Some, I know, share the opinion I am inclined to take, and think that it is undesirable to employ troops raised in India, exclusively for Indian purposes, and upon Indian conditions, out of India in time of peace, as a regular system, and that there are serious objections from the point of view of the interest of the Indian Government to that becoming anything except a very exceptional employment of their troops. Therefore, upon these grounds, which are not at all, as I have said,

grounds

grounds of a narrow economical description, but embrace wide general political considerations, and, as I think, constitutional considerations also, it has always been, as far as I know, the intention of every Secretary of State, beginning, as you have proof by this correspondence, with General Peel, and proceeding through three men of great experience and high authority, General Peel, Lord Herbert, and Sir George Lewis, and it has always been the invariable determination of the War Department, and the invariable understanding between the War Department, the Horse Guards, and the Treasury, that, when peace was restored, in the sense not merely that war was suspended, because war was over some time ago, as you know, in China, but that we had ceased to occupy foreign territory, and had returned to the occupation of our own territory only, in China, the employment of troops of the Indian Government should cease. I think that was a proper decision; and, with the concurrence of the Government of which I was a member, when the time came for the evacuation of Shanghai, I acted upon that opinion, and directed the withdrawal of the native troops.

2433. Sir *Harry Verney.*] In what department is the settlement of the accounts of an officer, who has been in command of troops, carried on; is it in the Horse Guards or in the War Department?—All matters of account rest with the War Office, but there is no personal account between the War Office and a general officer, except what relates to his personal pay and allowances.

2434. Has there been any instance of a general officer refusing to incur expense for the accommodation of the troops, in consequence of the settlement of his accounts being deferred?—I am not aware of any such case. I should think a general officer extremely wrong who did such a thing.

2435. A general officer would be, in your Lordship's opinion, extremely wrong if he refused to incur expense for the accommodation of the troops in consequence of a fear of his not having his accounts settled?—I understood you to ask me, in consequence of his accounts not being settled. I presume your question to mean, do I think it likely, or do I know of any instance, of a general officer refusing to incur an expenditure which he considered necessary for the health or the security of the troops, because he feared that that expenditure would not be allowed by the War Department. I am not aware of any such case. In my own experience such a thing has certainly never occurred, and there never came before me in any past Minute, or in any reference to precedent while I was in the War Department, any case of a general officer having had an expenditure incurred for the health or security of the troops, disallowed. There have been cases in my time, of officers (it has very rarely if ever happened in regard to a General, I think, but there may have been a case of that kind), who have drawn what the War Department considered improper pay, or improper allowances, or things of that kind, in which that pay and those allowances have been disallowed. Sometimes those disallowances have been enforced, and upon other occasions, upon explanation and remonstrances, those disallowances have been withdrawn; but I have no recollection whatever of any expenditure, in fact, I am quite certain, that in my time no expenditure which any general officer ever incurred for the safety and the health of the troops, was disallowed. I certainly never should have disallowed it. Of course you may put an extreme case of an expenditure, such as no man fit to be a general officer, is in the least degree likely to incur; there might have been a case of such an absurd and improper expenditure that it might be the painful duty of the Secretary of State to disallow it, but no such case ever occurred in my time.

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2436. Was not an expense of that sort disallowed at Hong Kong itself, connected with the giving of porter, I think?—It so happens that I am able to answer that question. I might not have been able to answer it, because it is not a matter that, in the shape in which it occurred, came before me; but having heard that there was a statement to that effect made before the Committee, I asked some questions about it, and ascertained, first of all, that it was not an expense incurred by a general officer.

2437. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] What was the case?—I believe it was this. I speak with very imperfect knowledge indeed of the matter, because I only made inquiries about it to-day. I happened to hear that the case had occurred, and I wanted to understand it. What I understood was, that a medical officer at Hong Kong had issued porter to the wives and children of certain soldiers. An issue of porter to wives and children is contrary to the ordinary regulations of the Medical Department, when issued under the circumstances under which this was issued. Accordingly, in the usual course of business in the War Department, when that issue came up, it was what we call queried and disallowed for the time, with the view to obtaining further information. Further information was sent, and the expenditure was allowed.

2438. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Did you ever hear that General D'Aguilar was for a long time in some anxiety about certain disallowances, on account of the Murray Barracks at Hong Kong?—No, I never heard of it; it was before my time, if it occurred. I do not mean to say, of course, that these things may not have happened before I was connected with the office. I cannot answer for that, but I can say most distinctly, that I never disallowed any such expenditure incurred by any general officer, and that I never should have disallowed it unless the case had been one of flagrant absurdity; and as far as the practice of the office in my time goes, I have never served with any Secretary of State who I believe would have done so.

2439. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Are you aware of any case in which a general officer has been informed from the War Office that an expenditure incurred by him for the public service was disallowed?—I cannot say that I recollect it. The form in which you put the question leads me to think that you have a particular case. I do not recollect that there has been any in my time.

2440. I believe there was such a case with reference to General Codrington, while at Gibraltar. I heard of such a case?—Was that a case relating to military expenditure?

2441. Yes, and there was another case at Hong Kong, I am told?—I do not remember the case; it is of course not impossible.

2442. I do not mean to say that the expenditure

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was finally disallowed?—I should wish to say this, that what I have stated refers to cases of expenditure incurred for the health and security of the troops. I think that the power of disallowance of any expenditure incurred by a general officer ought to be exercised with great caution, and on rare occasions; but of course the control of the Secretary of State does not exist unless the power is retained in cases where it is necessary to exercise it. I think, however, that it is very unlikely that any Secretary of State would disallow any expenditure such as that with which this Committee is really dealing.

2443. Your Lordship alluded to other stations as being equally unhealthy with Hong Kong; which were the unhealthy climates to which you referred?—I was thinking particularly of part of the West Indies and Bermuda. Bermuda is occasionally a very unhealthy place; it is not so generally, but from time to time.

2444. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Were the excavations for the constructions at Kowloon authorised by you or by your predecessors, or by the Secretary of State for the Colonies?—I do not recollect, accurately, in regard to those excavations.

2445. I refer to the excavations for the buildings that were to be erected?—That was a trial hut; what excavations do you refer to?

2446. I refer to all the cuttings at Kowloon. I do not say what they were for, but they were under the direction of the Royal Engineers, I believe?—All that was ordered by the War Office, according to my recollection, to be done at Kowloon was the erection of a trial hut, about which there was a great deal of delay.

2447. Would the general commanding at Hong Kong, in case of sickness being created by those excavations, have authority to suspend the works without reference, or pending reference, to the War Office?—Certainly.

2448. Did you sanction the monthly transmission of four invalids by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers to England, which is stated to be a great advantage to the service?—I do not recollect.

2449. It is stated that an allowance of 50*l.* per annum for planting trees, a measure of great sanitary importance, has been withdrawn; do you know by whose orders that has been withdrawn?—I do not think that question ever came before me. What occurs in regard to the estimates for works is that they go to the Works Department, and that certain things are withdrawn from them there. They come on then for the consideration of the Secretary of State, who communicates upon them with the Commander in Chief, and they are then put into a final shape. I do not remember anything about 50*l.* for trees; but that is rather a small sum, and I may have forgotten it.

2450. Has the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or the Governor of Hong Kong, any power or right to interfere in the matter of the constructions at Kowloon?—A great deal of discussion has arisen between the colonial authorities and the military authorities, between the Colonial Office and the War Office, in respect to sites for constructions at Kowloon; the colonial authorities, represented by the then governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, raised great objections to the proposals of the military authorities, and a good deal of difficulty and a prolonged discussion took place, which was at last settled with the Colonial Department, and settled on the whole in the sense of the military authorities, and settled in a manner satisfactory at all events to the military authorities at home.

2451. *Chairman.*] What power has a governor abroad, as in the case of Hong Kong, who is called commander in chief, over the general there; has he any power over the general with regard to military arrangements?—The power of a governor as commander in chief is laid down in the colonial regulations; he has no power to issue any orders to a general officer in respect to the details of duty or the stations of troops in ordinary times, or the erection of barracks, or the occupation of barracks, or anything of that sort. In time of war he exercises the same sort of authority with regard to the general officer that the Secretary of State for War, for instance, who is a civilian generally, would exercise with regard to general officers in the field; he would say that such and such operations were to be undertaken, that troops were to be sent for the suppression of riots to such and such a place; but practically, as I understand your question with regard to the subject before the Committee, the civil governors have no power to interfere at all.

2452. Has not the governor the power to order a regiment from Hong Kong to Kowloon, for instance?—Certainly not; I think he would not have the power of ordering the removal of a regiment except in aid of the civil power. He might do what actually did occur; he might say to the general, "There has been a very serious riot" (which did happen at Hong Kong), "and there is a very bad feeling between a particular regiment and the Chinese; and, I think, for the safety and peace of the district, this regiment must be removed from Hong Kong." A general officer who did not do that would incur a great deal of responsibility if the removal did not take place, and peace was not maintained; but I doubt very much whether the governor would have the power to order a remove of that kind; he would have the power to say, "You must not move troops out of this colony, because I think the state of affairs renders it dangerous to do so."

2453. Mr. *Calthorpe.*] Was no remonstrance ever made against the recall of the native troops, on the ground that it was exceedingly unhealthy for the Europeans to perform the sentry duties at Hong Kong?—There were remonstrances made at a late period.

2454. Not before the recall of the native troops?—No, certainly not. What I had before me then was that for three years there were no native troops there, and that there were no remonstrances against their withdrawal; and you will further observe (if you refer to General Guy's letter of the 28th of January, on pages 13 and 14 of the correspondence, in which he acknowledges the receipt of my orders for the withdrawal of the native troops) that he takes no exception to the withdrawal of the native troops upon the ground that the European troops could not perform the duty without them; and you will find, I think, that there is a second letter of the 15th of March, the next letter, from General Guy (it is a short one), in which he also alludes to the matter without making any reference to that point.

2455. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Sir Edward Lugard stated that there was no official communication

nication between you and the Commander in Chief with regard to this withdrawal of troops; did any communication take place?—Certainly; the invariable practice of the War Department, as I have always seen it, and as I have always followed it myself, is that generally about November the Secretary of State and the Commander in Chief have several meetings, in which they discuss the whole of the military arrangements for the ensuing year, both with regard to the Estimates, and with regard to the force to be maintained at the different stations. In the year 1864 I had the honour of several interviews with His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief for that purpose; and at those interviews the arrangements which I was thinking of then in respect to China were fully discussed between us; that, as is invariably the case, was before I had submitted my proposals to my colleagues. I always consulted, as every other Secretary of State consulted, the Commander in Chief, in order that I might make my colleagues acquainted not merely with my own views, but with those of the military head of the army, upon the arrangements that were proposed. The arrangements that were proposed in November 1864 were the abandonment of all points of purely Chinese territory, the withdrawal of the native troops, and the reduction of the force at Hong Kong to a single battalion of infantry, leaving one battalion in Japan; that is to say, reducing the infantry force in the China command to two battalions. These proposals having been discussed between His Royal Highness and myself, I subsequently communicated them to my colleagues, and after consideration we came to this conclusion; it was just after we had received the news of the affair of Simonosaki, which, although successful, showed that our relations with Japan were in a critical state; and it was decided by the Government that it would be undesirable to withdraw the third regiment from the China command, and that there were to be retained, with a view to the state of things in Japan for a time, and for a time only, three battalions in that command. As I said, I had not originally intended that, but I entirely concurred in the political grounds which led my colleagues to think that a necessary step; although otherwise I should myself, on general War Department grounds, have regretted it. When we had come to that decision, I of course again communicated privately with the Duke of Cambridge, and orders were in the usual manner sent in an official letter, which you will find in this correspondence.

2456. Do you think that the retention of the Native troops would have answered the political objects that were required in Japan?—I think not; I think it would not have been desirable to employ Native troops in Japan in the then state of our relations with that country; if we had been at war with Japan, and had been going to undertake a military expedition in that country, you might, as you did in China, have employed Native with European troops; but when you were in the anomalous position in which our relations with Japan were at that time, when you were occupying Japanese territory though you were not at war with Japan, it was very important to have out there the most reliable troops you could have, and troops upon whose discretion you could rely, as far as possible; as it was, as the Committee are aware, there were unfortunate murders of British officers from their going out and exposing themselves, to a certain extent, to attack from the Japanese. Very unfortunate circumstances, both very painful in themselves and very complicating as political events, occurred, and there would have been a greater liability to that if we had had a less controllable body of troops, such as a body of Eastern troops, there; and therefore it would not appear to me to have been desirable, in that particular contingency, to employ Native troops in Japan.

Right Hon. Earl *De Grey and Ripon.*

28 May 1866.

2457. *Chairman.*] Besides that, the climate of Japan is very much better than that of Hong Kong?—Yes; that is, of course, an additional reason.

2458. Have you anything more that you wish to state to the Committee?—No, I do not recollect anything; I should be most happy to give any further information the Committee might wish to have, but I do not remember anything which I think I should call to the attention of the Committee.

2459. Sir *Harry Verney.*] I think we clearly understand from your Lordship that officers in command of Eastern stations have the power of incurring expense for the accommodation and safety of the troops under their command?—Certainly.

2460. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Does your Lordship recollect whether any representation was made to the War Department by the Commander in Chief, not to send a third regiment to China, in consequence of a report from General Guy?—I think there was a letter from the Horse Guards in which, forwarding some despatch from General Guy (this is only my recollection of it), His Royal Highness pointed out the inconvenience and the evils which would result from the quartering of two battalions at Hong Kong and Kowloon; and my answer to that letter was, that I did not contemplate that two battalions should be quartered at Hong Kong and Kowloon, and that I had sent out orders in that sense. It was also added that I had left it to the discretion of the officer commanding in China, to distribute the troops as he thought fit between Japan and Hong Kong; and at a later period, namely in March, I positively pointed out to him that he should send the regiment, not to Hong Kong but to Japan, and by that I conceived that I had met the difficulty raised by the Duke of Cambridge. Here is a letter in this correspondence bearing upon that point, namely, the letter from the War Office to the Quarter Master General, of the 11th of April 1865, in which I state that, "General Guy has been authorised to remove to Japan such troops as he is unable to provide for at Hong Kong." I have no recollection of any further representation, and I do not think that there was any further representation from the Horse Guards that that was not a satisfactory arrangement, or that it did not meet the difficulties of the case.

Monday, 4th June 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Adderley.
Major Anson.
Mr. Baxter.
Mr. Calthorpe.
Lord Frederick Cavendish.
Mr. Dalglish.
General Dunne.
Lord John Hay.
Marquis of Hartington.
Colonel Percy Herbert.
Colonel North.
Major O'Reilly.
Major General Lord Henry Percy.
Mr. Frederick Stanley.
Mr. Trevelyan.
Sir Harry Verney.

COLONEL NORTH, IN THE CHAIR.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HARRIS BURLAND; Examined.

Capt. *W. H. Burland.*

4 June 1866.

2461. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you are a Captain in the 9th?—Yes.

2462. You came home in charge of the invalids of the 9th and the 11th; in fact, the invalids from Hong Kong?—Yes.

2463. On what day did you leave Hong Kong?—On the 13th of October.

2464. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] In what year?—One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

2465. *Chairman.*] In what ship?—The "Gresham."

2466. Will you have the goodness to give the Committee some description of the state of the men under your command at the time you embarked?—At the time we left, the men were in a thoroughly debilitated state, every man, with the exception of one, occupying a standing berth; one man died before we weighed anchor.

2467. On board the ship?—On board the ship.

2468. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Of what regiment was he?—A man of the 11th; I can give you his name if you please.

2469. *Chairman.*] What was the strength of the detachment when they embarked?—On leaving there were 173 invalided men.

2470. That is not counting the man who died on board?—Yes; there were 173 invalided men.

2471. We have the number given as 174 men?—This is authentic so far, because this is the number that the Government have actually paid for.

2472. Will you state the number of officers?—There were two officers invalided, one of the 11th, and a surgeon of the 11th; there was also one store clerk, and a purveyor.

2473. In this official return we have six officers altogether, is that the correct number?—Yes, six officers.

2474. Then there was a lady, an officer's widow, was there not?—Yes, an officer's widow, Mrs. Boylan.

2475. There were 173 men altogether?—Yes.

2476. And how many women and how many children?—There were 25 women and 28 children.

2477. Did any die on the passage?—On the 14th of October one man died, of the 2d battalion of the 11th; on the 16th of October, another man, of the 2d battalion of the 11th, died; on the 22d of October, another man, of the 2d battalion of the 11th, died; on the same date, a man, of the 2d battalion of the 9th, died; on the 23d, one man of the 2d battalion of the 11th, and one man of the 2d battalion of the 9th; on the 24th, one man of the 2d battalion of the 11th; on the 31st, one man of the 2d battalion of the 11th; on the 2d of November, one of the 2d battalion of the 11th; on the 3d of November, one of the 2d battalion of the 11th; on the 4th, one of the 2d battalion of the 11th; on the 11th, one of the 2d battalion of the 9th; on the 13th, one of the 2d battalion of the 9th; on the 14th, one of the 2d battalion of the 9th, and one of the 2d battalion of the 11th; on the 15th, two of the 2d battalion of the 11th; on the 16th, one of the 2d battalion of the 11th, and one of the 2d battalion of the 9th; on the 17th, two of the 2d battalion of the 11th; on the 21st, one of the 2d battalion of the 9th, and two of the 2d battalion of the 11th; on the 28th, one of the 2d battalion of the 9th; on the 29th, one of the 2d battalion of the 9th, and also one of the 2d battalion of the 11th; on the 2d of December, one of the 2d battalion of the 11th; on the 3d of December, one of the 2d battalion of the 11th; and on the 4th, one of the 2d battalion of the 11th. We then arrived at Simon's Bay.

2478. What was the condition of your detachment on their arrival?—They were in such a dreadful state, that we found it necessary to land the whole of the men. We went to the commodore, and asked him for accommodation to do it; he could not give us sufficient accommodation, all he could give us was accommodation on board a ship lying in the harbour there, a portion of the "Seringapatam," 50 men were put on board her; those that were the most sickly, the other men we had to put under canvass at a point at Simon's Bay. I selected the healthiest men for that purpose, as I thought there would be some risk to the others.

2479. What was the total number of men who died from the day of your leaving Hong Kong, to the day of your arriving at Simon's Bay?—I can give it to you directly. These men that I am going to give you are men who died in hospital at Simon's Bay.

2480. What was the number who died up to the landing?—I have given you all the instances.

2481. What is the total?—Thirty-one, including the man who was landed at Hong Kong.

2482. Including

2482. Including the man who died on board?—Yes. These are men only.

2483. Were there any women who died?—Yes.

2484. What was the number of women and children who died on the passage?—Three women died; two women of the 2d battalion of the 11th, and one of the 2d battalion of the 9th, before our arrival at Simon's Bay.

2485. And how many children?—Six children.

2486. You mentioned one man who had not a standing berth; was he an invalid?—No, he was a healthy man; he was put on board as baker to the invalids, he was a man of the Commissariat Staff Corps, he was a time-expired man; his service had expired in China, and he was sent home in the "Gresham," for the purpose of baking for the invalids.

2487. Had you any men put on board for the purpose of looking after the sick?—No.

2488. Did you say that the healthy man you have referred to was a time-expired man, who was put on board to bake for the invalids?—Yes; it was essential that they should have a baker.

2489. You were about to mention the number of men who died in the hospital, after you reached Simon's Bay?—We arrived in Simon's Bay on the 6th of December 1865. On the 8th of December, one man of the 2nd battalion of the 9th died in hospital. On the 9th, one of the 2nd battalion of the 11th; on the 11th, one of the 2nd battalion of the 11th, and one of the 2nd battalion of the 9th; on the 12th, one of the 2nd battalion of the 9th, and on the 14th, one of the 2nd battalion of the 9th.

2490. Did any women die during that time?—Not while we were there.

2491. Nor children?—One child died in hospital while we were there.

2492. After you left the Cape, did any die before you reached England?—Two men, both of the 2nd battalion of the 11th, died, and one child of the Artillery.

2493. I believe that every possible assistance was given by Surgeon Adams, who was in charge of the sick?—Yes, certainly; he rendered every assistance possible in his power.

2494. It is mentioned here that Surgeon Adams was ill when he embarked, and that the anxiety he was labouring under during the voyage seriously impaired his health?—Yes, he was far from well during a great part of the voyage, and it was far too much for any one surgeon to attend to. At the Cape, another surgeon was put on board.

2495. You have no fault to find with the ship in any way?—None whatever; she was a splendid ship. She was 6 feet 3 inches between decks, and thoroughly well ventilated.

2496. Had you anything on board except the troops; had you any stores, or anything of that kind?—Yes; we had 50 tons of gunpowder. Capt. *W. H. Burland.* 4 June 1866.

2497. Where was that going to?—It was being sent, I believe, from Hong Kong to England; we brought it home. I was not aware of it till after we had started, or I certainly should have made some remonstrance against it.

2498. Lord *John Hay.*] What objection had you to the gunpowder?—We had no men that could carry on the common duties on board ship for prevention against fire, and with sickly men such as we had on board, I considered it highly dangerous to have 50 tons of gunpowder, when there was not a single man available for duty; it's a fact, we had the ship twice on fire during the voyage.

2499. *Chairman.*] Were you not aware at the time you embarked that there was gunpowder on board?—I was not aware till after we left that there was gunpowder on board.

2500. Since you landed in England, you know nothing about what became of the remainder of the invalids, do you?—They were all landed at Netley.

2501. That is all you know about them?—Yes, that it is all I know, we were landed at Netley.

2502. General *Dunne.*] Did you get no return, or information of any kind, of the gunpowder being on board, as a caution to you?—No, I got none whatever.

2503. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Had you any healthy men told off to look after the sick?—No, we had none. The men that were most healthy were told off as orderlies, but they were all sick men.

2504. Were they embarked for the purpose of looking after the sick men?—No, I do not consider that they were.

2505. *Chairman.*] Have you anything more that you wish to state to the Committee?—I should like to say a word to bear testimony to the arduous duties which Dr. Saunders had to perform during the height of the sickness and mortality, and the way in which he performed them.

2506. He is the surgeon of your regiment, is he not?—Yes; he was acting as principal medical officer at the time.

2507. You were stationed at Hong Kong during the whole time of the mortality, were you not?—Yes, during the whole period of the mortality.

2508. And Dr. Saunders was, I believe, the principal medical officer during the greater part of that sickness?—Yes, he was; and he had to do not only the duty of his own regiment, but of the other regiments as well.

Colonel *Hampden C. B. Moody,* Royal Engineers; Examined.

2509. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you were Commanding Engineer in Hong Kong?—Yes. Col. *C. H. B. Moody,* R.E.

2510. Was it confined to Hong Kong?—No, in China generally.

2511. From what time?—From the middle of December 1861 to the end of May 1865.

2512. Can you give the Committee any information with regard to the trial hut?—It was only just being commenced when I left; it was ordered to be commenced a long time previously, but it had been delayed for two or three reasons, one of which was that there was an increased accommodation required at Kowloon, and the site that I was confined to for the hut was part of the site where the actual barracks would eventually be built, so that there was only a certain limit for the position of the trial hut.

2513. Who confined you to any particular position?—The authorities at home; they said that the trial hut was to be placed upon the future site of one of the barrack buildings. There had been projects drawn up for the proposed barrack

Col. *H. C. B. Moody*, R.E.

4 June 1866.

barrack establishment at Kowloon, and the trial hut was to be on the site of one of those proposed barrack buildings.

2514. Was the site of those barrack buildings originally proposed by yourself?—No. There had been a project sent from China by my predecessor, and it was re-arranged entirely by the authorities at home.

2515. Not by your predecessor?—Not by my predecessor.

2516. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] By what authorities was it re-arranged?—It would be arranged under the orders of the Inspector General of Fortifications.

2517. *Chairman.*] Was the re-arrangement any great change from the plan that was originally recommended?—No, there was not any great change; it was a slight alteration, keeping in great measure to the main site; but it was a modification of the original project.

2518. Was it one that you, on the spot, approved of?—No; I objected to the whole system as proposed, because the site was a very irregular one, which gave a very great slope for the parade. There was a very large parade. And the fact is, what you want out there in barracks, as far as my experience is concerned, is to get as much ventilation as possible. Therefore, although the proposal sent out from home was admirable for a temperate climate, I did not think it suitable for a tropical climate, particularly one like Hong Kong, when you are so dependent in the hot weather upon every breath of air during the summer monsoon. The proposal was to put the barracks in a sort of quadrangle, and the consequence was, when the summer monsoon came, the range of buildings on one side the square would interfere with the current of air required to go through the buildings on the opposite side.

2519. Did you draw the attention of the authorities to that?—I did; I sent in a report with reference to other things, and I mentioned this.

2520. What was the result of that?—There was no result at all.

2521. They adhered to it?—The construction of the trial hut was ordered to be continued.

2522. They adhered to what you considered an objectionable site?—It was the principle on which the barracks were built that I considered objectionable; the general construction of the different buildings was admirable; I objected to it as a block plan.

2523. Did your predecessor object to the site?—My predecessor did not object to the spot; I objected to the system of the block plan of the barracks; I objected to having them enclosed.

2524. You are talking about the barracks, not about the trial hut at all?—No, the barracks only.

2525. I understand you to say that you received instructions to put up the trial hut upon the site where the barrack was afterwards to be built?—Yes, part of the barrack; but then the main barrack inclosure would consist of a series of blocks of buildings: this trial hut was only on the site of one of those blocks of buildings, therefore, as I said, it would not be a trial of the whole site; there was a Board ordered to be assembled at Hong Kong to select a site for the trial hut to be put upon a part of the main site to be occupied by the barracks; that was ordered by General Brown; I was in a minority on that committee; I objected to the site that the majority of the committee proposed to adopt, on the principle that I wanted the trial hut to be what I considered a *bonâ fide* trial hut; that is to say, I wanted it to be put upon the worst site of any part of the land they were going eventually to build upon, otherwise it did not become a trial hut; I did not want it to be upon the best site.

2526. Who were the other members of the committee?—The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Captain Roberts, the principal medical officer, and Major General Brown was on the spot himself at the time when we went over to visit the ground.

2527. Lord *John Hay.*] Did he agree with you?—No.

2528. *Chairman.*] In what year was that?—I think it must have been in 1863 or 1864; I really cannot say just now.

2529. The money was applied for to the House of Commons, first of all in 1862-63, and a sum of 2,000 *l.* was voted?—Yes, and I was ordered to make arrangements for putting up a hut then, but I was unable to do it because we required the ground where the hut was to be erected for the immediate accommodation of the troops in temporary huts, so that the site could not be spared for it; we should not have had accommodation for the troops if we had put up the trial hut there.

2530. In 1863-64 no more money was applied for; but in 1864-65 there was a further sum of 2,000 *l.* applied for?—Yes, it was re-introduced.

2531. But nothing was done then, I believe?—Yes, it was just commenced in 1865, the ground not being prepared before I left.

2532. In what year was that, in 1865-66?—No, in 1864-65.

2533. The House of Commons return that we have says "Total estimate for the work, 3,000 *l.*," "Amount already voted for it, 4,000 *l.*;" "Gross sum already expended upon it to 31st December 1864, nothing"?—No, they would not have got it at home, because when they ordered the thing to be proceeded with at once, the first and primary expenditure was for clearing the ground for the site of the hut. We had to cut away a great deal of earth.

2534. That appears in 1866-67?—No, it would be in 1865-66.

2535. According to the Estimates for 1866-67 the gross sum already expended up to the 31st December 1865 was 2,446 *l.*?—For 1865-66, I daresay that would be right; I left in 1865.

2536. When you left, what was the state of the hut?—They had not commenced the hut; they were levelling the site of the hut by removing a great deal of superincumbent soil; we had to cut away the earth to get to the level proposed for the future barracks; in some cases the excavation would be 25 or 30 feet; I will say 25 feet. We had to remove the soil in some parts, and fill it up in others, because we had to prepare the site of the parade for the future barracks.

2537. The remark made to the House of Commons is this, "The increase in this item is due to the cost of extensive excavations being now included therein; hitherto it was believed they would have been made at the expense of the Colonial Government;" I suppose those are the cuttings you referred to?—Yes, they are the cuttings I referred to; and further, the expenses of the cuttings were seriously increased by my proposal for the original site of the hut not being

being adopted, because I wanted to put the site of the trial hut upon the lowest level, and the lower the level the less the excavation.

2538. Then, the delay in the erection of the hut was from causes over which you had no control?—No control at all.

2539. You wanted the ground?—The ground was required. In one report I sent home, I sent a plan of Kowloon, showing the sites of the temporary huts all over that part of the ground; I said, "You have huts upon the exact site of the future barracks;" the only thing was, that they were not made upon the same level that the future barracks would be when completed; but for all practical purposes they were trial huts.

2540. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Can you point out upon this plan, the exact place where you wanted to put the trial hut?—That plan is on rather too small a scale; I can point it out on a plan on a larger scale; these (*pointing to plan*) were the sites of the three ranges of barracks; I proposed this lower range for the site where the trial hut should be, but I was overruled by the other members of the Board, who wished to put it on the healthiest site; here (*pointing to the plan*); some of the members of the Board wanted it to be put up still higher; I knew that that was the healthiest site, but I considered that for a trial hut you should put it on the worst site, and not the best.

2541. Is this a paddy-field (*pointing to the plan*)?—No; it is low ground. This (*pointing to the plan*) is higher than that.

2542. How many feet is it higher than that?—About 35 feet, I should think; it varies, the ground rises; we have been excavating to a certain slope there. But I think that would be from 30 to 40 feet higher up, and the highest point of all is, I think, upwards of 100 feet.

2543. *Chairman*]. Can you point out where the hut is at this moment?—No, I cannot; one is to be here (*pointing to the plan*). It think it is the second one; that looks like one of the soldiers' huts; but instead of that being the lowest soldiers' hut, that is it (*pointing to the plan*).

2544. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Was the trial hut that was erected to be a portion of the future barracks?—Yes; I recommended, as they insisted upon erecting a trial hut, for the sake of future economy (it was a suggestion of my own) that they should build the trial hut of one storey; but let that one storey be so built that, if it was adopted afterwards as a part of a future system of barrack accommodation, you should not have to pull it down and rebuild it. I said, "It will be very little extra expense putting a little thicker walls, so that it may be converted into part of a future building; whereas, if it is only a trial hut, the hut will have to be removed altogether, and then you would have lost your whole sum of 2,000 *l.*"

2545. Can you state why that plan sent to the War Office was not carried out?—No; the first one, I think, was merely a re-arrangement; they had it home for altering. I think they had some reason for making an alteration, whether it might have been for the number of troops, or what, I forget now; but the alteration was made entirely at home, not on the spot in China. I suspect it was something to do with the strength of the future garrison of Hong Kong.

2546. Was the change which we see upon that plan made in the War Office at home?—Yes; this was the original one (*pointing to a plan*), and then they sent out that one afterwards (*pointing to another plan*). That was not made in China; the project was drawn up in England, the plan of the details of all the buildings was drawn up at home, and sent out to Hong Kong, merely for a report whether the buildings would be suited to the climate. The buildings, individually, would be admirably suited to the climate; it was only collectively that I objected to them, merely on account of the block plan, because I considered that one range of buildings interfered with the ventilation of the others.

2547. In what is now proposed, does not one range of buildings equally interfere with the ventilation of the other?—It does; if you have two ranges of buildings, one in the way of the other, you require more ventilation during the hot season than you otherwise would, because one takes the wind out of the sails of the other.

2548. General *Dunne.*] Are those barracks built?—No, merely the trial hut; in fact I do not know whether the trial hut is completed yet; I left China May 1865.

2549. Is the position chosen in the present plan as healthy as that which was selected in the plan first sent out?—Yes, it is part of the same position in fact.

2550. Is not it true that a portion, namely, what appears to me to be the north eastern portion, is on lower ground?—They have kept the best site here for the new building, this is at a higher level, and this at a lower level (*pointing to the plan*); in fact they have just re-arranged it. I cannot speak officially about it, but as far as I believe, I think they have re-arranged it, in consequence of proposing a less strength for the garrison in China, that is as regards the European force.

2551. That re-arrangement came from home, did it not?—Yes.

2552. From the War Office?—The plans were drawn up in the War Office.

2553. When did you receive the first orders to build the trial hut?—I think the first order came out in 1863, but it could not be attended to, because the ground was occupied. I was limited to certain sites for the trial hut; it was to be part and parcel of the future barrack accommodation, or on the site of it at least; now there were temporary huts in the immediate neighbourhood of, in fact on the very site of the future barracks which were required then and there for the immediate occupation of troops. It was therefore a necessity that the erection of the trial hut should be postponed, because otherwise you would have taken away from the existing barracks, accommodation which there was a great want of.

2554. Did the erection of the trial hut necessitate very extensive excavations?—Yes.

2555. Would it have been unhealthy for the troops quartered there, whilst these excavations were in progress?—Yes, in certain seasons, certainly.

2556. Did the Colonial Government cause you any difficulty or inconvenience in the erection of the hut?—Not that I am aware of. I never had the slightest difficulty with the Colonial Government. There is one thing I may mention on that point. Their excavations in the neighbourhood were not stopped, but the engineer's excavations were stopped immediately after I commenced operations for this hut, in consequence of a complaint made of the sickness of the troops caused by these excavations. Now

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there were certain excavations going on by the Admiralty during both summer and winter close to the huts, and yet I had to postpone the excavations on that very plea that it was unhealthy for the troops at that time.

2557. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] We have had it in evidence that the disturbing of the earth always causes great sickness there?—It does.

2558. You are of that opinion also?—Yes; the first thing I did when I went out to China was to collect as much information as I possibly could upon all these points; my proposition was, that when the excavation was begun upon this side, I would wait for the monsoon, so that the malaria, coming from that part of the earth which would be exposed, would be blown seaward. My proposition for the barrack was, that instead of being there, it should be extended to there (*pointing to the plan*). I thought that was the best site in the whole peninsula, and, therefore, I would select that for the hospital, and then I proposed to take the men across the peninsula here, and use detached buildings for them, following the system which, I understand, is adopted in India, and put these buildings diagonally north, south, east, and west, so that the wind would have free access to them.

2559. In echelon?—In echelon, not exactly, but approximately, so as to get as much wind as possible to ventilate them. There is a difference of about 15 or 20 feet, as far as I can remember, between this level and this (*pointing to the plan*), this level being the lower. That would be north-east and south-west, which would be the directions of the monsoons, and if you look at that from this side, you will see that the consequence would be that the buildings here would interrupt the summer monsoon which is required for ventilating the rest of the buildings; I cannot exactly mention the extent of this within a foot or two now, but I remember its striking me that this range of building during the summer monsoon would not be ventilated.

2560. The lower range of buildings would not be ventilated?—Yes, the lower buildings would be ventilated, because they would get the direct monsoon, but there was no ventilation left for the upper block on this plan, but the extent of the parade ground here was greater; it was to extend to this point (*pointing to the plan*), and then the current of air might dip again, and be attracted to the earth; but with such limits to the parade ground as that, I did not consider that this range of buildings would be properly ventilated if the other buildings were built intermediate; that was my objection to it.

2561. Was this your plan?—No, what I proposed was, that we should have the hospital establishment there, because it was an admirable site, and that the barracks should be thrown across the neck of land, because this acted like a funnel, so that it would have got a little air, and when the excavations were made, we should have had a very fair ventilation, and these buildings would be detached and in echelon. The details of this plan were admirable in every way, but I objected to that block system.

2562. General *Dunne.*] I think I understood you to say that such barracks as these were only fitted for a temperate climate?—Yes.

2563. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Those plans appear to a considerable extent to be similar to each other?—Yes.

2564. In having buildings facing one another in both cases?—Yes.

2565. You would object to both of them, on that account?—Yes, I object to both of them simply on that ground.

2566. You said previously that newly exposed earth is unhealthy; it causes great unhealthiness amongst the Europeans, does it not?—Yes, and amongst the Chinese also.

2567. Does that continue more than two or three months?—If the monsoon drives it to you it is very sickly; but, in my opinion, if the monsoon is blowing away from you, to complain of such excavations is like the fable of the wolf and the lamb; malaria does not go up stream against wind.

2568. Would it be safe to quarter troops in buildings where excavations had been carried on even in the previous year?—When you build, you chunam the ground that has been disturbed before you occupy the building, that is to say, you put an artificial crust over it; you would do that for the purpose of making the parade ground; it is quite sufficient to make that artificial crust.

2569. It has been represented in evidence to the Committee that it requires an interval of two or three years before it is safe to quarter a number of troops in a barrack where extensive excavations have been carried on?—So it would be, unless it had the artificial crust. I should not think that so long a time as that would be necessary, but decidedly the longer you have it ventilated by exposure, and the longer the land has to get rid of all exhalations, and to get a fresh natural crust, the better.

2570. I suppose it is scarcely practicable to cover with chunam the whole of the ground, which would be disturbed in the erection of one of these considerable ranges of buildings?—You would have to do that or gravel it, or something of that sort. You would certainly have to cover it with chunam, or something, because the slope of the parade is so great that it would be cut up in wet seasons, unless there were some gravel, or some artificial covering upon it.

2571. Under those circumstances, would there be any beneficial information obtained from the experiment as it is at present ordered to be carried out?—I do not think that the proper information will be obtained, because I do not consider that the trial hut is put on a site which gives a fair trial to the experiment; it is put on ground of a higher level instead of the lowest, and for a trial hut I should have wished to put it on the worst site, in order to have the best test, in order that you might have everything against you.

2572. It has been represented to the Committee that it is necessary to have all works carried on and completed two or three years before they are occupied by troops; will any beneficial information upon that point be obtained by the trial of any hut wherever it is placed?—It would be more advisable to let it rest a couple of years before you occupied it; but, if there is not much disturbance of the soil, one wet season and one dry season ought to enable you to occupy that hut.

2573. *Chairman.*] That is two years?—No, one year; one wet and one dry season; but you should have a dry season after the wet season; you should not occupy the hut just after the wet season.

2574. When you began to build again you would

would disturb more earth, of course?—Then you would have to begin afresh, and start again, and if the land is disturbed between that building and the monsoon, whichever way it may be blowing, then you would get the malaria blown upon you.

2575. Mr. *Adderley.*] The effect of some of your evidence, as to the cuttings and the malaria, is that, at all events in September 1864, Kowloon was wholly unfit for the reception of troops?—No, I would not say it was wholly unfit, because troops were there, and though they got sick while they were in one position there, they got well when they encamped in another, a little further off from the cuttings. They were removed from the cuttings and placed in camp to the east of the former barracks, and there they recovered immediately.

2576. Then it was only the particular place where these men were, that was unfit for their occupation?—I think part of that sickness was owing to the huts themselves; the huts themselves were what they call mat sheds; I wanted to introduce for temporary huts, brick buildings, on two or three grounds: first of all, I considered that they were more healthy, and, although slightly more expensive in the first instance, they were cheaper in the end, because they required less repair, and were less subject to fire; but I was not allowed to carry it out. The others were most economical, and any huts that were built were ordered to be continued on the mat shed principle. Another thing, with regard to the mat sheds, is, that when they are first put up they may be perfectly healthy, but, after the summer monsoon the wet soaks in through the leaves that form the covering, and though you may have the outer part dry, it is a question whether there is not a certain quantity of damp retained in the inside. I asked an officer who was at Kowloon, Lieutenant Williams, while engaged in repairing and renewing the huts, to have specimens kept of the intermediate leaves, and some of them proved to be in a state of partial decomposition, quite sufficient in itself to cause illness. The deduction I drew was, that these huts should not be expected to last beyond a certain time; that they should be re-thatched. The bamboo would not be affected by the causes I have spoken of, but the other part would; and what makes me still more of that opinion is, that a medical officer having reported sickness from the excavations in the case of a man in a particular hut, I think it was a barrack serjeant; I went over at the time, with the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, and with the officer of Engineers stationed on the spot, and I found that the hut which this non-commissioned officer was living in was 200 yards at least from the excavations, and there were intervening huts where there was no sickness, and the monsoon was blowing from the hut the man occupied to the excavations, not from the excavations to the hut; therefore, I think, part of the sickness was owing really to the structure of the building, and not to the excavation.

2577. Mr. *Calthorpe.*] How many men was this trial hut to hold?—I think it was to hold about 60 men; I am not quite sure of that, because I have not the documents here. It was, in fact, the lower floor of a large barrack, but I could not answer with certainty as to the number of men it was to hold. I could ascertain, if you wish it.

2578. Mr. *Stanley.*] What was the distance, in your opinion, between the excavations that were commenced and the nearest huts or mat sheds occupied by troops?—In some cases there was only a little bit of verandah, and perhaps a garden; and then it was just across the road. I should say from 50 to 60 feet, in some cases.

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2579. Was there any considerable difference in the level?—Yes; because they were cutting down the side, so as to get to the level of the future barrack, and there was a drop of several feet; so much so that we had to put up a rail to prevent casualties occurring in the dark.

2580. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Could not the cuttings for the Admiralty excavations have been stopped, on representation of the sickness caused thereby?—I presume so.

2581. Was any application made to the Admiralty to stop those works?—Not that I am aware of.

2582. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Would you be so good as to state what excavations were going on at Kowloon during last summer?—There were excavations going on on the part of the Colonial Government, and also latterly by the Engineer Department.

2583. The latter excavations were for the trial hut?—Preparing the site for the future barracks and the trial hut. I do not know whether there were any excavations going on then for the Admiralty; some of them had been going on previously. I think they were continued.

2584. Were the excavations for the Colonial Government under your control?—Not in the slightest; an engineer officer was superintending them, but he was superintending them as an officer lent to the Government for the improvements at Kowloon, to superintend the engineering works there.

2585. Who was that officer?—Lieutenant Williams.

2586. He was not under your orders, then?—He was under my orders for my own work.

2587. But not for this?—No, he was lent to the Colonial Government to assist in superintending these excavations. There was a difficulty in getting any scientific superintendence in the place, and he was allowed to do this, provided it did not interfere with his own proper work.

2588. Did the work under the War Department continue during the whole of the summer?—No, it was stopped until the winter; it commenced, I think, about September.

2589. September, in what year?—It commenced, I think, in September 1864, or thereabouts, and was ordered to be stopped.

2590. When?—It was ordered to be stopped a very short time after it commenced, by order of General Brown. I think it was in consequence of sickness, reported from that cause by the medical men; and then, during the winter, which is the best time for carrying on any excavations, it was allowed to be proceeded with again.

2591. Mr. *Adderley.*] We have it in evidence that it was August 1864?—It may have been at the end of August 1864, either in August or September; it was just getting towards the close of the monsoon.

2592. Marquis of *Hartington.*] It was resumed in the winter of 1864-5?—Yes.

2593. And proceeded with until what time?—It was going on till I left; it was nearly completed when I left.

2594. That was in May?—Yes, May 1865.

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2595. Are you aware of any representation which was made to the Colonial Government to get their excavations stopped?—No, there was no representation that I am aware of, but it might have been done without my being made aware of it. There was nothing which came through me, nor did I hear from Lieutenant Williams that he had been ordered to stop.

2596. You stated that you thought the trial hut was ordered to be erected in 1863, as I understood you?—Yes, I believe so.

2597. And that you could not execute the order because the ground was already occupied?—It was already occupied, and it was of primary importance to afford accommodation to the troops; it was of greater importance to keep the troops covered than to proceed with the erection of the hut, because we had no other place to put the troops.

2598. What troops were there at that time?—I think the 20th Regiment had just arrived, and some of the regiments were coming down from the north, who were occupying the huts there on their way; these were the 67th and then the 20th Regiments.

2599. So that they were in constant occupation during that time?—Yes.

2600. What was done in 1864; no commencement was made with the trial hut in 1864, I think?—No, because the site was not ready for it; the only thing done in 1864, after the permission was given to commence the operations again, was preparing the site; that of itself was a very heavy job; it involved a very heavy excavation.

2601. Do you remember when the plans were first sent out from the War Office?—I think the plans must have been sent out in 1862, as far as I can remember.

2602. Did you send back any suggestions for the alteration of the plans?—Merely in my report; I stated in one report that I sent home that I thought the barracks were, as far as the buildings were concerned, very good; but I objected to the grouping principle, the block system.

2603. Was any notice taken of your suggestion?—Not that I know of.

2604. No alteration was made in the plans?—No, not that I know of.

2605. Could you produce the correspondence?—I daresay I could by reference to the engineer's office. Of course the office copies are in China, and the originals will be in the War Office.

2606. Do you know when the mat sheds at Kowloon, which you spoke of, were erected?—Some of them had been erected before I went out there, and others were erected at different times, according as the necessities arose. While I was out there, I had to erect several, and I had also to take down some and re-erect them, because there was an arrangement made for giving over part of the peninsula to the Colonial Government, and confining ourselves strictly to what was told off for the military reserve. Previously to that, there had been a great many huts erected on eminences, so as to get as much air as possible; and those had to be pulled down and re-erected in the best sites we could find within our limits lower down.

2607. At what time was it that you proposed the erection of brick huts instead of mat huts?—Two or three times; for instance, the last time there were some extra officers' huts to be built, I proposed that some brick huts should be put up, but it was considered that it was a temporary measure, and they did not care about going to the extra expense.

2608. In what form did you make the proposal?—I do not remember.

2609. Did you make the proposal to the War Office, or to the general?—Not to the War Office; to the general on the spot.

2610. Are you aware whether your proposal was ever referred to the War Office?—No, I am not aware.

2611. Was the communication verbal, or in writing?—I think both verbal and in writing; for as far as I can remember, in one letter I gave the difference of prices, the relative costs of mat sheds and of brick huts; and verbally, I know I spoke about it, because I wanted to have all the huts that we had built of brick, instead of these mat sheds, which I thought were very dangerous, owing to their liability to fire. It was not till some time after I had been in the country, that I heard of this decomposition going on amongst the leaves; that I heard from the chaplain, as a part of his experience in the colony.

2612. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Who was that?—The colonial chaplain.

2613. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Was it to General Brown that you made the suggestion you have spoken of?—Yes.

2614. Did you base your proposal upon the unhealthiness of the mat sheds, or upon the danger of them on account of their liability to fire?—I based it upon general economical and sanitary principles at that time. I was not acquainted, at the first commencement, with the decomposition of the mat sheds; I did not hear of that till afterwards.

2615. Probably you did not base your proposal chiefly upon sanitary grounds?—The brick huts would be more healthy. I based it, not upon that particular point, but on sanitary grounds generally, as well as the economy, and the chance of fire; it was a combination of those grounds generally.

2616. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] What kind of bricks are they that are used there; are they burnt bricks?—Yes.

2617. Are they cheap?—They were not cheap at first, but they were getting cheaper; we were getting very fair bricks at that time.

2618. Lord *John Hay.*] With regard to the Admiralty excavations, at what time of the year were they going on?—The Admiralty excavations went on all the year round.

2619. The whole of which year?—1863 and 1864. I think they were going on more or less all the while.

2620. When were they carried on principally, at what time of year?—I could not exactly tell, because they were not done under my directions, but I knew about the colonial excavations.

2621. Do you know whether they were carried on principally during the north-east or the south-east monsoon?—I think they were carried on indiscriminately; but they were not of the same heavy extent that the colonial excavations were. The Admiralty were at the time making a wharf, and in connection with it a sea wall for their stores, and they took the earth down from the rear, and kept filling up with it, so that the earth was not left exposed for any time. It was moved on constantly.

2622. It was thrown into the sea to fill up?—Yes,

Yes, after a short time, when the wall got up it was left exposed, but it was not to the same extent that the colonial excavations were.

2623. You are not aware of any representation having been made to the authorities about it?—I am not aware of it. I know that a young officer of engineers who was in charge at Kowloon, went from an engineer's hut on the top of the hill, where he got fever, down to a hut near where these excavations were going on, and from the change in position, or whatever it might have been, he got well.

2624. When he came near the Admiralty excavations he got well?—Yes, the Admiralty excavations did not make him well; it was the change; but it showed that the Admiralty excavations were not of that very offensive nature that he should suffer from them.

2625. *Chairman.*] Who would have made representations to the Admiralty to stop the cuttings?—I presume the general officer, on the representation, I should suppose, of the medical officer.

2626. General *Dunne.*] The plan for barracks which you sent home was rejected, and a modified plan sent out, as I understand?—No, I did not send a detailed plan; I just explained it roughly. I did not explain any details.

2627. And in the adoption of the other plan did they make any reference to your sanitary remarks?—No.

2628. They took no notice of the sanitary remark?—No, not that I heard of.

2629. Has anything been done upon it?—No, not that I know of.

2630. You remonstrated with General Brown about the use of mat as a material for huts, did you not?—No, I did not remonstrate with General Brown; I suggested the use of brick.

2631. Had General Brown any power to change the material of the building from mat to brick without reference home?—That I do not know; General Brown told me that he wanted to have everything done on the most economical principle, and that those were his instructions from home. I presume he was guided by economy in not incurring the expense of brick.

2632. Has any general officer in command a right to change the material of which buildings are constructed?—Those were special services, not services ordered from home; and therefore it would be optional with him, if he accounted for the increase of expenditure, to take upon himself the responsibility of changing the material; but it would be entirely upon his own responsibility.

2633. Are you aware that there were immense delays made from time to time at home on the proposition for completing the accommodation for troops?—What accommodation do you mean; for the trial hut?

2634. No, general accommodation. Are you aware that there were letters from the Quartermaster General from the Horse Guards to the War Office, which are given here in Paper No. 11, in which the Commander in Chief repeats the remonstrances of General Brown, as to the delay; are you aware of such remonstrances?—Perhaps you will let me know the nature of them?

2635. Here are a series of letters upon that matter (*handing the printed correspondence to the Witness*)?—Yes.

2636. Marquis of *Hartington.*] What are the dates of these letters?—I see a letter here dated September 1863. This correspondence is with reference to the trial hut. There was a great correspondence going on with reference to the trial hut, the execution of which had been delayed, because they could not complete the permanent establishment until after the execution of the trial hut. I think they proposed three years, as far as I can remember, as a fair trial for the sanitary position of the future barracks.

2637. General *Dunne.*] Would you think that troops could have been put into it immediately after its completion?—Certainly not immediately afterwards.

2638. How long would it be before troops could occupy it?—That would depend upon the season, first of all, and then it would depend upon the materials you were using in your building; if you were using brick and plaster, and so forth, it would take perhaps a little longer time than you would take before you would go into a new house.

2639. What is the nature of the hut?—It is in fact the lower storey of a barrack. When I got a definite order to proceed with that hut without delay, I suggested that it should be made the lower storey of the barrack for the sake of final economy, so as to be converted into a part of the future building. Therefore it is neither more nor less than the lower storey of a future barrack.

2640. It appears by the letters here that between the 1st of April and the 12th of September 1,742 *l.* 18 *s.* of the 2,000 *l.* was laid out?—Yes.

2641. Was that expended merely on the excavations?—Yes.

2642. What was the original estimate for it?—As to the original estimate, I expected to have had it done almost for nothing, because the Colonial Government wanted to fill up in front, and we wanted the earth to be removed. The Surveyor General at the time we were commencing wanted to charge us for the removal of the earth. I said, "No, you will get a higher price for these sea lots by it." I was seeking to do the thing as economically as I could, and I said, "Of course by your having the earth so immediately at your disposal you will get a better price for these lots." However, ultimately, in consequence of the excavations for military purposes being stopped, the people in Hong Kong who had calculated upon them in taking their sea lots, that is, the colonial sites, found it was not quite so profitable an investment as they expected, and we lost our chance of getting rid of the earth.

2643. In fact, there were local reasons that increased the expense?—Yes, there were local reasons that increased the expense; and, besides, in my original idea I presumed that the site for the trial hut would be upon a lower site, which would have caused less excavation, because if it had been upon a lower level, there would not have been so much excavation. Moving the site higher up of course increased the expense, because I had not only to remove the earth, but to keep up a circuit of air besides.

2644. What caused that change of the site?—It was arranged by a Board over which I had no control; I gave my opinion upon it.

2645. A local Board?—Yes.

2646. The authorities at home had nothing to do with it?—No.

2647. Are you aware that in the estimates for several years there were large sums granted

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for China, and on the abstracts of audit these sums are not accounted for?—No, I should not be aware of that; but there was one case, for instance, of a large sum, comparatively speaking, which was for improving a nullah; it was a very heavy item; it was authorised in the estimate, and when I came out there, I found there was a combination amongst the Chinese contractors to try and do the Government in the matter.

2648. Altogether, do you not consider that there was considerable delay, from the vacillation at home, as to what the building should be?—No, I do not consider that that was the case so much, because there were circumstances occurring with reference to the trial hut. The main buildings could not be constructed at all till after the trial hut had been up for a certain time. The erection of the trial hut was delayed by local circumstances, namely, an increase in the number of troops, an emergency, in fact. The troops in this emergency requiring accommodation, prevented the ground being available for the trial hut.

2649. *Chairman.*] What was the state of the huts at Kowloon at the time you have mentioned; were they fit for occupation by European troops?—They were considered so, they required repair now and then. First of all, I should say from my experience of mat sheds that I think they are only one step of improvement on tents, but that the matting should be renewed certainly every two years, generally speaking.

2650. We have evidence that they were neither wind nor water tight?—After they have been up for a certain time, if you get one of those heavy monsoons, you may have the whole place pulled down.

2651. Then, in your opinion, they are objectionable as permanent barracks?—Certainly, they are the merest make-shifts.

2652. Marquis of *Hartington.*] With reference to General Dunne's question, are you aware of any delays on the part of the War Office in complying with requisitions from China, for accommodation for the troops?—No, I could not be aware of that from my position.

2653. You are not aware of it?—No, as commanding engineer it would not come before me.

2654. Sir *Harry Verney.*] What was your period of service, from what year to what year?—I arrived in Hong Kong in the middle of December 1861, and left at the end of May 1865.

2655. And you were commanding engineer?—I was commanding engineer the whole time, and I was occasionally the commandant at Hong Kong, and occasionally commanding the troops in the south of China, in the absence of the general, from my being the next senior officer.

2656. Were you commandant when the 99th were sent to Kowloon?—Yes.

2657. They were sent by you?—They were sent by me, at the suggestion of the Governor, in which I concurred.

2658. In consequence of some row or disturbance?—Yes, some rioting; there had been rather serious riots, and there had been charges of murder.

2659. *Chairman.*] You were one of the committee, I believe, who assembled to select quarters for the 11th Regiment, in order to have them ready at the time of their arrival?—Yes.

2660. Would you have the kindness to tell us what took place with reference to that?—I could not tell you the date of the receipt of the order, but the commandant, who was colonel of the 9th, (Colonel Sankey) was president, and the deputy assistant quartermaster general, and the principal medical officer, barrack master and myself members. We went round, after having received certain tenders to visit the houses tendered. Some of the houses were not fit for accepting at all, and we took houses as we could, to meet the immediate demand, according to those that were tendered. We were limited in our choice, because there were only certain houses tendered.

2661. It appears, that it was on the 4th of March that you went round?—Yes.

2662. "Saturday, 4th March 1865, Hong Kong. A board composed of the commandant commanding Royal Engineers, principal medical officer, barrack master, and deputy assistant quartermaster general, assembled at Wardley House at noon, to report upon the arrangements necessary to be made, with a view of providing accommodation for the 2nd-11th Regiment expected in July next?"—Yes.

2663. You met on several other occasions?—Yes, as we got the tenders we went to examine the buildings.

2664. And, finally, what did you settle to take?—Messrs. Fletcher's stores, I think, were some of them.

2665. The godowns?—Yes, there were three godowns of two stories each, and they agreed to put an upper story on to them. First of all, I should state that it is not considered advisable for troops to be on the lower floor, except you have got it raised some distance off the ground, for sleeping apartments. These godowns were not raised high off the level of the ground, and therefore we proposed to turn these into day-rooms, workshops, and things of that sort, and to have the sleeping apartments above. In order to provide as much accommodation as we could in Fletcher's godowns, they agreed to put an extra story on two of the stores, not putting it on the centre one, which was judicious because it gave the other two more ventilation, leaving a current of air between them. These were the best, or almost the best, of the godowns that were offered to us. I think we were limited as to choice; there were only a certain number tendered, and we took the best we could find.

2666. On the 18th of March you and the rest of the Board "inspected three two-story godowns, tendered by Messrs. Fletcher & Co., at 1,900 dollars per mensem, situated immediately opposite the Commissariat. The addition of a story to each of the flank godowns would render this block capable of affording good accommodation for 500 men, the number of the 2nd-11th Regiment proposed to be stationed at Hong Kong"?—Yes.

2667. It appears, however, that subsequently, instead of holding 500 men, the outside that they held was from 250 to 270?—We calculated it from the cubic contents. We measured the building roughly at the time. I do not know whether they altered any of the arrangements and made any different arrangements from what we proposed at the time.

2668. It appears, then, that you first of all met on the 4th, and then again on the 18th of March (that is a considerable interval) for the inspection of these two buildings. Was that owing to the difficulty of getting any tenders?—Yes; because we had to advertise for the tenders, and then we had to give them a certain time to get tenders at all; as soon as we had got a certain number of tenders

tenders together, we went to inspect the buildings.

2669. Then it was no easy matter to get buildings at all?—No.

2670. Even by paying for them?—No, not at that time there were a few obtainable afterwards, but not good buildings.

2671. On the 27th of March you assembled to inspect buildings tendered for officers' quarters?—Yes.

2672. Do you know what quarters these were?—There were some tendered that had been the American dockyard; we objected to them.

2673. Was that the United States' Depôt?—Yes.

2674. But that house was abandoned as unsafe, was it not?—Yes.

2675. There were Fletcher's and M'Gregor's godowns; M'Gregor's you have not mentioned?—I think M'Gregor's godowns were down by the wharf; I think I remember the name. If there was a plan here I could identify it.

2676. I think we have no plan of it?—I suppose the War Department would have the details.

2677. That is a return we have got of the different quarters (*handing a Return to the Witness*); perhaps it will assist you. On the 25th of March you "inspected houses tendered by Messrs. Sassoon & Co., for public offices?—Yes, that was not for soldiers' barracks.

2678. No; it goes on, "Quarters for staff officers and officers 2nd-9th Regiment at present doubled up in Murray Barracks"?—Yes; I think M'Gregor's premises must have been the ones by the wharf, but at this time I cannot exactly tell without further reference.

2679. Perhaps this would assist you; I will read it: "Wednesday, 5th April 1865. Hong Kong. Instructed Commissariat Department to engage, for one year certain, subject to the usual notice of relinquishment, the godowns tendered by Messrs. Fletcher & Co. for 500 men 2nd-11th Regiment, at a rental of 1,900 dollars per mensem?"—Yes, I remember those buildings.

2680. Then: "Monday the 10th April 1865. Hong Kong. Instructed the Commissariat Department to engage the house tendered by Messrs. Sassoon, Sons, & Co., at a monthly rental of 200 dollars (as a substitute for Wardley House), for one year, subject to the usual notice of relinquishment?"—Yes, the rent was 200 dollars a month; that must have been for the officers and commandant's quarters.

2681. It says, "Also from 1st proximo, five houses of four rooms each, situated in Seymour-road, tendered by same firm as quarters for officers 2d-9th Regiment?"—Yes, it was not for soldier's accommodation, it was for officer's quarters; I remember it now.

2682. "The Board, upon the accommodation for the 2d-11th Regiment and troops at Hong Kong, re-assembled at noon, and proceeded to inspect godowns and a dwelling-house at Spring Gardens, tendered by Mr. Baldwin?"—Yes.

2683. Then Mr. Baldwin's house you hired, "and relinquished St. Francis's Hospital, rented at 350 dollars per month, originally proposed to be retained as men's accommodation, and quarters for eight officers, 2d-11th Regiment, but by no means a desirable building?"—Yes.

2684. You gave up that one, and took Mr. Baldwin's premises?—Yes, I remember that it was for officers' quarters.

2685. Then this report says—"No houses have been tendered as yet for this purpose;" that was for the families of the soldiers?—Yes.

2686. Was every haste made after you received the instructions to hire these houses, for it appears that they were not ready for, I think, six weeks after the regiment landed?—Every haste was made, because as soon as we got the orders, the Board met, and we were continually inspecting places. There were certain premises, as you see, which were accepted, and others were rejected. It required a certain time to issue tenders for these people to find out that we wanted buildings; in fact, I know some of the officers who were on the Board going even to look for houses themselves, and asking people to tender to see if they could get anything. There was a difficulty on account of the objection (it is one that is very often made) by people to tender houses for hire to be used as barracks. That objection is very often made, unless the owners get some exorbitant rent, because they think it deteriorates the value of the premises.

2687. Then the delay was really after the houses were procured?—The notice was a short one; no delay, that I am aware of, could really be imputed to those who were looking after the houses; even when we took that house of Messrs. Fletcher's for the men, there was some little trouble in arranging it, when we got the tenders from the owner; and to prove that there was no loss of time, I may state that the alterations were done under the most favourable circumstances, for the agent of Messrs Fletcher happened to be a clerk of the works who had left the service, and he did his utmost to assist in pushing on the works that had to be executed. He was a man who had served under me, a Mr. Medlin, so that I know that there was no unnecessary delay; but in putting on an extra story to a building, you are obliged in China to put on an outer structure, a bamboo frame, and thatch it, because otherwise the effect of the rain would be injurious to the building you were unroofing or putting up. This structure requires a special class of workmen who do not live at Hong Kong, and the contractor has to go to Canton, and sometimes further to collect his men together. This I happen to know from my engineering experience on other occasions; civilians would have the same difficulty, I think, because our contractor is a Chinaman. The contractor would have to go and get these bamboo workmen from a distance, for it is a particular trade, and you could not commence your building until you had got this superstructure over it, and that of itself takes a little time.

2688. Lord *John Hay*.] These men were in Canton, you say?—Sometimes they might be 60 or 70 miles from Canton, in the interior; it depends upon the demand at a particular time.

2689. *Chairman*.] Were you in Hong Kong on the 15th of June 1865?—No, I left at the end of May; on the 28th or 29th of May, I think. The 11th had not disembarked when I left; they had arrived in the steamer, but they had not disembarked.

2690. You know nothing, then, about their sickness?—No, nothing at all.

2691. Lord *John Hay*.] Was it a rainy season at the time they were putting on this extra roof?—You have to do it as a protection from the sun as well as the rain. During the summer monsoon is the rainy season, and though it may not be raining many days together, you have to protect the workmen from the sun as well as the rain. They do it even in the winter.

2692. Would those workmen not have been obtainable

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obtainable from Canton in the course of a day or two?—No, because you would have to get several of them. You could not take a few hands and put them on to the work; you have to get a great many, and do the whole thing together.

2693. Canton is an enormous town, is it not?—Yes.

2694. And building is going on there continually?—Not very much latterly, because there has not been the same business there that there used to be.

2695. What is the population of Canton?—I could not tell you.

2696. Is Whampoa in the neighbourhood of Canton?—Yes.

2697. And nearer to Hong Kong?—Yes.

2698. That is an increasing place, is it not?—Yes, but that is more for shipping, not for building.

2699. There are buildings going on there, are there not?—Yes, but nothing to any amount.

2700. *Chairman.*] Have you anything to say as to the building of the main structure; is that controllable?—I think strictly.

2701. Major *O'Reilly.*] The letter announcing the arrival of the 2d-11th, I think was received on the 24th of February?—I am not aware.

2702. These two godowns, Fletcher's and M'Gregor's, were hired by you on the 17th of March, were they not?—Yes.

2703. Am I right in that date?—I could not say. I believe you are. I could not state exactly.

2704. It appears that they were not ready until the 11th of July. Am I right in taking it that you consider from your experience there, that a time of from three to four months was not an unreasonable time to calculate that it would take to put an extra story upon such buildings?—No; if I remember rightly, the terms of the contract were that they were to be ready by a certain time; but as you are aware, sometimes delays will take place. They were pushed to all reasonable extent, as far as practicable, I know, from Mr. Medlin being an old clerk of the works, though he was then in civil employ; he was able from his experience in the department, to push them on.

2705. From your experience there, do you consider that that was an ordinary and reasonable time to require for building a second story on these buildings, and putting them into a condition to receive troops?—I should think it was. I should not think it was very quick, but I should not say it was very slow, because you had to take the roof off, and there were a great many things to be done. The troops, perhaps, were not able to go into these buildings directly they were completed, as the "new work" should be aired and dried before they could go in; so that the delay of the troops getting into these buildings could fairly be accounted for, without imputing delay to the local authorities. As nearly as I could judge, it would be about a fair and reasonable time. You say it was four months.

2706. I said three or four months?—It was about four months. I should say that, working day and night, of course they could have done it quicker, but then you would not have got the men to do it. I do not think it was anything extraordinary. I was not there at the time; but that is my opinion, as far as my experience is concerned. My own clerk of the works occasionally visited it on behalf of the Government, though he had nothing to do with the control of it, for it was a contract work; he was a man of considerable experience, and very trustworthy; and the man who was acting as agent for the person who had the contract, was a man who had been formerly under me; he was a man of considerable experience there.

2707. Do I rightly understand that if the Home authorities had consulted the persons acquainted with the subject on the spot like yourself, they would have been informed that additional accommodation for troops could not reasonably have been expected to be provided under a period of about four months?—Certainly; it would be a question whether you would be able to do it; it was a chance our being able to get the accommodation then.

2708. Do you know who would be the authority to whom the Home Government would apply for information as to obtaining additional accommodation for troops?—The commander of the forces out there.

2709. To whom would he apply?—To me, or rather to the commanding engineer *ex officio*.

2710. If you had been applied to, you would have stated that it would have taken from three to four months to provide additional accommodation?—Yes, certainly.

2711. And that at the end of that time it would probably not have been very satisfactory?—Yes, in fact it would have taken longer sometimes. If we had done what I preferred doing, that is if we had built brick huts on land belonging to ourselves (War Department), instead of going to the extra expense of hiring, it would have taken even longer than that.

2712. Lord *John Hay.*] Being of opinion that four months would be a reasonable time to make those preparations for troops, did you acquaint the senior military officer present, when you were told to look into the matter, that it would take that time?—No, a man tendered to do it, I think, within three months.

2713. Then there was no anxiety exhibited by the military authorities, as I understand, to have accommodation in less than three or four months?—We had not the option. We got this man to tender for it as quickly as we could.

2714. I mean with regard to the building?—We pushed on as quickly as we could.

2715. What I wanted was to ascertain whether it was represented that it would take this time, and that three or four months would not be an unreasonable time to take in getting the accommodation?—In the agreement which would be made by the Commissariat, the man would bind himself to have them ready by a certain day; as far as I remember, he said he would do it in three months after he got the order.

2716. When did he get the order?—I cannot exactly say the date; he got the order directly after the approval of the Board, and he was bound by his contract; I want to account for certain things. The contractor could not take any steps for proceeding with the work until he got the order; he would then have to send to the continent of China, to beyond Canton, to get these bamboo workmen; that caused a certain delay, so that, although he might get the order to-day, the operations would not be commenced for some days afterwards; of course nothing would be done till he got the order to warrant the execution of the work, and knew that the tender was accepted.

2717. General *Dunne.*] There was no unnecessary delay in the matter?—There was no unnecessary

necessary delay that I am aware of; a contractor might say he would require three months to do it, and yet be doing perfectly fair work.

2718. *Chairman.*] In these quarters, in Fletcher's and M'Gregor's premises, there were no recreation rooms, were there?—I think there was a canteen room that was intended to be a sort of recreation room, but no regular recreation room; in fact, the whole system was a make-shift.

2719. Those godowns are not fit to put men in for any long time?—No, they were mere make-shifts.

2720. There were no verandahs, I think?—No, merely a covered communication between the buildings.

2721. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] I think you stated, that you had made a suggestion to build brick huts for the troops, instead of mat sheds?—Yes.

2722. Would it be healthy to quarter troops in brick huts?—Yes.

2723. Was there to be anything underneath them?—Yes; they were to be raised off the ground from three to four feet; that would be quite sufficient; then you would chunam underneath, so that no damp would rise up.

2724. Would they be on arches?—If you wanted to make them complete you would put them on arches, otherwise you would build them on blocks, and lay beams across. There is a brick hut there which has been used for a long time, what is called the native hospital; it is really a good hut. It was from having seen a kind of hut used in the cantonments of Singapore, on my way out, that I wanted to adopt the brick huts in China. That would be a little extra expense at first, but I think, having regard to sanitary purposes and final economy from greater permanence, it would be well worth while.

2725. What sort of roofs would they have?—Tile roofs. For instance, in a mat shed it is dangerous to put a fire-place, but in these brick huts with a tile roof, you could have a little fire-place.

2726. Mr. *Adderley.*] It seems from your evidence that it would have been absolutely impossible that these godowns could have been got ready in time for the arrival of the second battalion of the 11th Regiment?—I do not think it was possible for them to be so.

2727. It was a moral certainty when you made the contract, that the second battalion of the 11th Regiment must have arrived before the accommodation could be ready, was it not?—I did not expect the 11th quite so soon, but I did not think the buildings could be ready in time.

2728. According to the three months' contract, they could not have been ready before July?—I do not know the exact date of the order being given to the contractor to warrant him in getting these men I have spoken of.

2729. And even when they were got ready according to the contract, they did not hold one half of the battalion?—That was after my leaving; I do not know anything about that.

2730. Can you state when they were completed, how much of the battalion it was calculated that they would have accommodated, without using the ground floor?—The ground floor was not used for military occupation.

2731. I say without making use of the ground floor?—I could not say. There was a rough calculation made by the Board at the time of the inspection; I think it was calculated that they would hold 500 men altogether, that was from the cubical contents, taking the dimensions and giving so many cubic feet per man; it was approximately put down as 500, but I cannot say the exact number just now.

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2732. How many cubic feet per man was that calculated at?—I think we allowed 900 or 1,000 feet. I think it was 900, but I could not say just at the present moment.

2733. What is the nature of the building in the upper stories?—The upper storey, I believe, was brick, but I cannot be certain just now; but I think it was to be brick, as it would be quicker built. The building was a good building enough, as far as that was concerned.

2734. Every means was taken to see whether there were any private houses or any other kinds of buildings to be had, as I understand you?—I believe everything of the kind was done. There were public tenders called for, and it was advertised for in the usual way for all buildings; but as I have stated, there was a difficulty about people tendering their buildings to be given up as barracks.

2735. Have you heard since of any houses that you might have had that you did not know of then?—No, I have not heard of any at all. I know that Captain Roberts, who was the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, informed me that he had been asking about houses irrespective of the advertisement.

2736. Mr. *Stanley.*] You stated that in your opinion the operation could not be completed previously to the arrival of the second battalion of the 11th Regiment?—I do not think that it was possible for them to be so; it might have been done by extra pressure, by day and night work; but I do not think that under ordinary circumstances they could have been ready.

2737. If that was your opinion, was any attempt made to engage extra workmen, or to hurry on the work in any manner beyond the means proposed in the original contract?—If you put too many workmen on to a building they are in each other's way; they were pressed to the utmost. The parties were told that they were required immediately. You can only employ advantageously a certain number of men upon any work.

2738. Are the Committee to understand that by employing more workmen you could not have done it in time?—No, except you had done it by gang-work, and worked day and night.

2739. Lord *Henry Percy.*] Do you know whether the Government at home was informed that the buildings could not be got ready in time for the troops?—That I am not aware of.

2740. You do not know that any information to that effect was sent?—No.

2741. Lord *John Hay.*] Did not the General go to Japan?—Yes, he went there just before I left.

2742. When he went away was he aware that the troops were coming, and that there was no accommodation for them at Hong Kong likely to be ready in time?—That I do not know.

2743. You had not told him so?—No, I had nothing to do with him about it: I presume he was aware that every effort was being made; I could only presume so.

2744. Mr. *Adderley.*] When did he leave for Japan?—I cannot say.

2745. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Shortly before you left, I think you state?—Yes, a short time before I left; it was just a week or ten days before I left; I left a day or two after the arrival

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of the 11th Regiment; they had not disembarked when I left.

2746. Lord *Frederick Cavendish.*] Was there any great difficulty in working by night as well as by day at these works?—Yes; as regards the Chinamen themselves, I question whether you would get them to work at night.

2747. Lord *John Hay.*] Did you never see them work at night?—Not that I remember; I do not think I ever saw them pressing on night-work.

2748. *Chairman.*] Did you take into consideration in these arrangements the possibility of part of the 11th being sent on board ship?—That would be the General's arrangement. The only thing for me to do would be to put the available buildings that were offered to me into hand as quickly as possible for the reception of troops.

2749. Were you ordered to provide for a certain number; for a wing, or the whole regiment, or what?—No; the order was to get houses for the accommodation of so many men.

2750. What was that number?—I cannot exactly tell you now.

2751. Major *O'Reilly.*] Cannot you tell in round numbers; was it a battalion, or a wing?—It was a wing; they could not tell exactly themselves how many it would be. The next thing would be to get what accommodation you could, and to get it ready without any delay.

2752. General *Dunne.*] Did you take into consideration that the other wing of the regiment was to be sent to Kowloon?—It might have been sent to Kowloon; it might have been broken up between Kowloon and Stanley. That would be a question for the General. The only thing to be done was to put the buildings we could get into order as quickly as possible, and as many men would be put into them as was practicable, and the rest would have been provided for at Stanley or Kowloon; Stanley was not considered a healthy place, and they would not have been sent there unless it was necessary.

2753. Could any of the 11th have been sent to Japan?—I do not know what quarters there were at Japan. I had nothing to do with Japan at that time, or indeed at all.

2754. *Chairman.*] As to Stanley, I think you reported that it required to be fresh roofed?—No, I am not aware of it, that is if you mean the barracks at Stanley. Some of the huts may have required fresh roofs, but the barracks did not require re-roofing that I am aware of.

2755. However, Stanley is seven miles away from Hong Kong, is not it?—Yes, on the other side of the island.

2756. No duty men could have been stationed there?—No, no men for duty at Hong Kong could have been sent there; that would be out of the question, altogether. In fact, Stanley is a detachment altogether from Hong Kong; there is no community of duties.

2757. Were the huts, at Kowloon, in a fit condition, at that time, to receive the troops?—Some of them were.

2758. Would they afford accommodation for 400 or 500 men?—They could not have sent them all there.

2759. General *Dunne.*] You know nothing about the reason why they were not sent to Japan?—No.

2760. *Chairman.*] You were not there when the 11th disembarked?—No.

2761. General *Dunne.*] Do you think that the duties at Hong Kong and Kowloon required a third European regiment. You commanded there?—There was only one Indian and one European regiment at Hong Kong.

2762. What would be a sufficient number for the duties at Hong Kong?—The men had no extra indulgences as regards duty when there was a European regiment and an Indian regiment. There were the 99th and a native regiment there, when I first went to Hong Kong, and the detachments used to be able to be sent over to Kowloon, without any inconvenience, and they used to go through their rifle instruction there: as far as I remember there were, generally speaking, during the season, two companies over at Kowloon, one going through rifle instruction and one taking guards, so that the two regiments, a European regiment and a native regiment, was not a bit more than the duties really required,

2763. On the removal of the native regiment did the duties require two European battalions?—Yes, there was one advantage taken of the natives, which could not be taken of the Europeans; we saved guards by those natives, giving them sixpence a day extra, and those men used to act as night police, and from their habits of temperance they were useful for that purpose, and saved the Europeans being in the night air.

2764. You think it is advantageous to have Indian troops of some sort there?—Certainly; I consider it of very great importance indeed.

2765. Lord *John Hay.*] Or police?—Yes, or Indian police, to relieve the military, and allow the soldiers to have at least from three to four nights in bed; three nights in bed is hard work in that climate.

2766. General *Dunne.*] Is not exposure to the night air, under all circumstances, very fatal to European troops?—It is, to a certain degree, but these men go and put on their great-coats, and then they very likely go and get into a perspiration, and throw them off, and thus get a chill.

2767. You are decidedly of opinion, then, that we ought to have an Indian battalion in Hong Kong?—I do not say an Indian battalion, but there ought to be some non-European troops there

2768. Therefore the withdrawal of the battalion that was there caused a great deal of the mortality?—I consider so, because at the time there was great pressure. We wanted to relieve the Europeans, and we took every single guard we could off at the time I was commandant, with the sanction of the general officer. We were enabled to have those guards relieved by the Indian soldiers; one guard, I remember particularly, used to go down to Spring Gardens where there were stores; this duty was given over to a non-commissioned officer and so many Indian soldiers as police.

2769. *Chairman.*] You were Commandant on the 18th of September 1864, were you not?—I do not know.

2770. On the occasion of the 99th being ordered over to Kowloon?—Yes, I was.

2771. We do not wish to go into the cause of the regiment being sent over there, but I believe there was a strong protest on the part of the surgeon of the 99th, and the principal medical officer out there, and also the officer commanding the 99th, pointing out that greatly increased sickness and mortality would follow from the change from Hong Kong to Kowloon?—Yes. I received a verbal protest, at least a remark from the surgeon of the 99th, and I explained to him that

that the 99th were removed as a matter of policy; it was not a sanitary arrangement at all.

2772. Here is a very strong protest, I think, on the part of the surgeon of the 99th, Dr. Snell, pointing out the great increase of sickness which had taken place; was any notice taken of that, or were any steps taken in consequence of it?—Yes, there was a report about the increase of sickness, and suggestions were called for. The option was given, as far as I can remember, for the troops to be moved into camp, and also to have a certain number of them put on board what was called the hospital ship, the "Hercules."

2773. I do not think there is anything about that in this correspondence?—That is what I recollect to have taken place.

2774. Major *O'Reilly.*] There is a letter stated to be addressed to you on the 15th of September; will you look at Question 377, page 32 of the evidence?—I do not know what steps took place in consequence of this; but I should say that it was referred to the principal medical officer for report.

2775. *Chairman.*] The 99th were ordered out of their barracks at three hours' notice, I believe?—Yes, at a few hours' notice.

2776. And sent over to Kowloon?—Yes.

2777. Upon this, the colonel of the regiment, the surgeon of the regiment, and the principal medical officer, protested to you, did they not?—I do not remember the principal medical officer protesting against the regiment being sent over at the time. I remember the surgeon of the regiment remarking upon it, and the commanding officer.

2778. The regiment took up their quarters in the huts which in a previous year had been reported as in the highest degree objectionable; and 150 men had to be put into Indian tents, as there was not sufficient accommodation for them in the huts?—I do not remember their being reported as in the highest degree objectionable.

2779. I think they were so reported by Dr. Dick, the principal medical officer?—I am not aware of any report of that sort; I consider that all mat huts are objectionable, more or less; but I am not aware of any special huts being reported by the principal medical officer as objectionable at that time; this is in the summer of 1864: I think that was before the excavations were going on.

2780. It says, at the very time that the regiment was sent over, the excavations involving the turning over of earth were in the closest proximity to the officers' quarters and the men's huts, and that the cuttings were then in actual operation?—Does that refer to the colonial cuttings or the others?

2781. It does not say whether it was the colonial cuttings or otherwise; the principal medical officer and the surgeon of the 99th strongly remonstrated against it, I believe?—As far as I can remember there were reports of the increasing sickness at Kowloon, and then I referred it to the principal medical officer, and I gave them the option of moving about, as was done on a previous occasion, by going under canvas, or relieving them by sending a certain number of men on board the hospital ship.

2782. Have you any correspondence of that sort?—No, I have no correspondence here at all. Anything of that sort would be recorded in Hong Kong; but I remember perfectly well the fact of giving them the option of going under canvas, leaving a certain number of men only to look after the huts, as a guard, or to put a certain number of men on board the "Hercules," but I could not give you the exact dates; it is a long time since the occurrence. I remember communicating with the principal medical officer on the subject. I said that the men could not come back to Hong Kong in consequence of these disturbances, and it was the express wish of the Governor that they should remain over there. But we brought over troops that had been at Kowloon, a company of the artillery which had been in some of those huts that the 99th were occupying, and I think some natives, and a part of a company of Sappers, so as to make them do garrison duty in Hong Kong, because the garrison was very much pressed indeed by being relieved of such a large force of the 99th.

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2783. Was it you who ordered the 99th over to Kowloon?—Yes, at the request of the Governor.

2784. Did you represent to the Governor the remonstrances of the colonel of the 99th and the two medical officers as to the probability of sickness resulting from their being sent over?—No, it was a matter of necessity for the sake of military discipline to remove them from Hong Kong, and the only place you could remove them to was Kowloon.

2785. Those permanent barracks at Hong Kong which are reported to be excellent of their size were left empty, were they not?—No, because there was a company of Artillery brought over, and a detachment of the 67th which came down from Shanghai, and a part of the Sappers were brought over to do garrison duty in place of the 99th. Of course they were not to the same numerical extent as the 99th, who were sent over. The only men of the 99th retained in Hong Kong were those men who were in public staff employ, clerks, and orderlies, and so forth, men of confirmed good character, who had been selected for their appointments by their characters.

2786. Did you represent to the Governor that on the 14th of September, which was the day before the regiment had been sent over, there were only 31 men in hospital, and of those three only were suffering from fever, and on the 14th of October there were no less than 128 men in hospital, and of that number 81 were suffering from fever?—No, I did not.

2787. The increase was most fearful from three to 81 and from 31 to 128 in one month?—Yes; but you must remember that there are many ways of increasing fever. There was a case of cholera reported to me. I requested an inquiry to be made into it. I told them to inquire into the various circumstances, one of which was the previous character of the man, and whether he had been drinking hard, because I happen to know these things follow each other very often in a hot climate; that the men, after drinking hard, get dysentery or diarrhœa, which neglected becomes dysentery, and then quickly cholera, so that much may be brought on by a man's own folly.

2788. Upon the subject of this cholera, it appears from what we have before us, that on the 14th October, two cases of cholera appeared, which was unusual at that season of the year, and that an investigation took place, and an iron tank was found, containing many thousand gallons of stagnant and putrescent water, kept for the sup-

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pression of fire, and that was considered to be the cause of this attack of cholera; this was brought to your knowledge, I believe, by the Colonel of the 99th?—Yes; but whether what I inspected was the tank referred to, I am not sure, but I think so; I went over to examine into the complaint about water, at Kowloon; the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General was with me, the engineer officer at Kowloon was with me, and I told the medical officer, Dr. Snell, to attend, and the commanding officer was with me, Colonel Dunn, or Major Dunn, as he was then; I tasted that water, and the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General tasted it, and I smelt it too; there was neither putrescence, nor was there any peculiar taste about it; it was not intended for drinking water, but it was intended as a reservoir of water in case of fire, from the inflammable nature of the huts; I also asked two soldiers of the 99th, whom I took indiscriminately—I did not know who they were at all—if they had smelt the water, or if they had heard that there was anything occasioned by the water; they were both old soldiers, and they said, "No;" those were merely two men who happened to be going by, and who lived in the neighbouring huts.

2789. It was recommended to you, was it not, that the tanks should be kept empty?—If they had been empty of course there would have been no decomposition; but those tanks were thoroughly covered over; the sun could not get access to them; and the only *débris* in the tanks, were the *débris* which resulted from the surface washing of the soil.

2790. Did not two medical officers report to you that they considered that the cholera had been occasioned by the state of that water?—Yes; I did not agree with them; it was not drinking water; if it had been drinking water I might have understood it; but even then it would have puzzled me, considering that I took the water and drank it, and neither tasted nor smelt anything offensive in it, and the staff officer who was with me did the same, for I did not want to go entirely by my own judgment. Although it might be the impression of the two medical officers that that water caused the cholera, I do not agree with them, because I consider first of all it was not drinking water, and in the second place, that the tanks themselves were covered. They were ordered to be constructed for the safety of the camp at Kowloon, as reservoirs of water in case of fire. If you had taken away the water, then there would have been no protection for the camp from fire; those huts are of a very inflammable nature, and part of the camp had once before been burnt down, and I think the tanks were constructed by order of General Brown as a precautionary measure. Further, when I tasted that water myself, and smelt it, there was no offensive odour, and there was no offensive taste; there was, as I have stated, a cover to those tanks, and as I have also stated already, in the presence of the staff officer, I asked two soldiers, whom I took indiscriminately, if they perceived anything offensive from the water.

2791. There is no doubt that that which the two medical gentlemen and the colonel of the 99th apprehended would take place, did take place, because the regiment having when they went over to Kowloon, only 31 men sick, three of them of fever, on the 14th November the total number being 619 men, instead of 683, there were no less than 161 men in the hospital, and 113 suffering from fever?—Might not that have been from indiscretion on the part of the men.

2792. It has been stated in evidence that the men, over at Kowloon, had not the same access to samshoo as they had at Hong Kong?—They had not the same immediate facilities, but there was certainly one thing against them at Kowloon; there was not the same shelter, nor the same amusement for them which they had in the barracks; that was a very great thing. But as far as the samshoo was concerned, those men used to get the samshoo when they were at Kowloon; the Chinese would bring it to them; they have been seen going into a village just a little distance from Kowloon; I presume, with the intention of getting samshoo. Further than that, I will mention what an officer of the 99th told me, not upon that particular occasion, but upon another occasion, in order to show the foolish habits of the soldiers, and how they bring illness upon themselves. Just after lunch, I happened to be going to Kowloon, on duty, and I saw the senior officer of the 99th there, a captain; he told me that "he had been looking, with his glass, along the shore, and that he had seen two soldiers of his regiment bathing in the heat of the day, about two or three o'clock; he thought it was madness their doing it, and watched them, and he saw a little boat of Chinamen come up, and there was a bottle handed out; these men, under a hot sun, in the middle of the day, would go and bathe, and get their samshoo, and then go and put on their clothes again, and take it up to the barracks." I think that it is not to be wondered at, that in a short time they would get ill.

2793. That rather shows that it is an exception to the rule, and that they had some difficulty in getting it?—While that regiment was over at Kowloon, I know, for a fact, that the men were seen in a village, a little to the west of Kowloon; a collection of sheds that had been put up there.

2794. When you found an increase from 3 to 113 from fever, did you make any representation upon the subject, or, if you had the power to do so, order the regiment back?—No, because I put it in the hands of the senior medical officer.

2795. I think the senior medical officer remonstrated over and over again about the regiment being at Kowloon at all?—I do not think he remonstrated about the regiment being at Kowloon, but about the sickness.

2796. He could not dictate to you; all he did was to hold out to you the chance of the regiment being almost destroyed by death?—I gave them the option, under the circumstances, of adopting a course which I believe is adopted in India and other places as a sanitary precaution. I considered as a matter of military discipline that the regiment was better out of Hong Kong than in Hong Kong, and the option was given to them of moving about day by day and changing their camp, leaving merely a guard amongst the huts for duty, or else sending a certain number of men on board the "Hercules" to lessen the pressure.

2797. Are you quite sure of that, because we have it in evidence than when General Guy ordered them to be encamped, the medical officers remonstrated?—Yes, I know they did. I gave them the option of encamping, and they did not do it. General Guy did not give them the option, but ordered them to do it, and the sickness was immediately modified when they went under canvas.

2798. We

2798. We understand that you sent over the 99th regiment to Hong Kong in consequence of what you considered a serious row, and you thought it in fact advisable for you to take that step?—Yes; and everything was reported to the major general commanding who happened to be at Shanghai at that time.

2799. You were commandant at the time in Hong Kong?—Yes, I was commandant at that time.

2800. Lord *John Hay.*] I understood you to say that the medical officers objected to your proposition to move the troops into tents?—No, they did not object; it was, I believe, the commanding officer who objected. I considered it injudicious to bring the regiment back from the state of feeling that there was between the civil and military powers; that is to say, between the police and the soldiers. Under those circumstances I wanted to do the best that could be done for the troops among whom the sickness had arisen. I consulted with the principal medical officer; he wanted to bring them back to Hong Kong to the same barracks that they had occupied previously. I told him that the discipline prevented that, and I said, what was the next best thing to do. I told him what had been successfully done in other places, namely, letting the regiment go under canvas and move its camp from time to time, selecting the best positions they could in the neighbourhood, and leaving only a guard behind them; they were strong enough to afford that. In order to give them the best facilities, if they preferred remaining where they were, I gave them also the option of letting a certain number of men go on board the "Hercules." However, the commanding officer, I believe, preferred keeping them as they were, at least I had nothing more to do with it. I said, you can have either one or other of these two things, or both if you please, leaving a certain number of men at Kowloon. In the meantime the movement had been reported to the major general commanding, and I expected instructions from him, or that he would come down himself in a very short time; he did come down very shortly, and I was relieved of all responsibility.

2801. *Chairman.*] Have you any information with regard to the water supply at Kowloon?—It was very indifferent.

2802. Is there any means on our own territory, by springs or anything of that kind, of providing a good supply?—There are springs; that was one of the questions that I had taken up before I left China; I left some samples of water that were found in different places by a staff assistant surgeon there, and he stated that the water in all those springs was good. In any permanent occupation of Kowloon, the water question will have to be very seriously considered, and considered as a special question by itself; at present you can get water from wells; in some cases it is not considered very good, in other cases it has not been complained about; I believe there are facilities for getting it at some expense from the hills in the neighbourhood, or else you will have to come to the last resource, which is that of having the salt water converted into drinking water.

2803. Are the hills you mention in our own territory?—Yes, part of them.

2804. Major *O'Reilly.*] How long were you Commandant at Hong Kong?—I was Commandant at different times.

2805. I mean at this time; how long after the 15th September 1864 was it before you were relieved of the command?—I was not relieved of the command until the arrival of the 9th, I think; I forget whether the 20th were there at the time or not.

2806. You were commandant for the next three or four months after the date I mention, were you not?—I think so; I could not answer for certain as to the dates.

2807. You stated that you directed an inquiry to be made into the causes of death by cholera?—Yes.

2808. Can you state what was the result of that inquiry which was made?—Merely that a man had been drinking previously, and that he had had diarrhœa, and died of cholera; the diarrhœa had been on him for some time. There were other cases that were reported upon some time afterwards, in which the men were men of good character; they seemed to have had diarrhœa upon them for a short time, but there was nothing apparently to predispose them to cholera from any intemperate habits.

2809. I find this paragraph in the medical report; I wished to call your attention to it: "The Board having given its attention to the letter of the commandant dated the 29th of October;" that commandant would be you, I suppose?—Yes.

2810. Referring to the evidence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Ffolliott, Assistant Surgeon Kevans, and Serjeant Major Short, 99th Regiment, had not been able to discover any circumstances in the mode of life of Private Sullivan for some days previous to the accession of his fatal fever which can warrant it in coming to the conclusion that his death was hastened, or his fever induced, by any excess or imprudence on his part. The same observations apply to two other fatal cases of fever which have since occurred in the 99th Regiment, viz., to those of Serjeant Carter and Private Fagan; and the only opinion at which the Board can arrive, with reference to these cases is, that death was the result of the malarious influence indicated in the previous conclusion. The only suggestions I have to offer under this head are: 1st. That until the necessary cuttings have ceased for a period of at least six months, no troops ought to be quartered at Kowloon. 2nd. That until efficient drainage, good substantial stone or brick barracks are erected, and every possible protection from solar influence be afforded by spacious verandahs, and the shade of trees, troops ought not to be quartered at Kowloon. I presume that the report on those cases was also brought to your knowledge as commandant?—Yes. With reference to the drainage, an occasional complaint would be made of the drainage; it was a surface drainage, it was the best that could be adopted under the circumstances there.

2811. That additional report as to the state of the troops at Kowloon on the 18th of October, was brought to your knowledge officially?—Yes.

2812. You stated that a case of water, alleged to be unwholesome, was brought to your notice by the medical authorities, I think?—Yes.

2813. It was reported upon by two medical officers, I think?—Yes, probably by two; certainly by one. One would be by the assistant-surgeon, and the other confirming that report.

2814. Am I right in understanding you to say that you yourself smelt and tasted it, and asked the opinion of two old soldiers of the 99th upon it, and that you found that there was neither

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smell nor taste to lead you to the conclusion that there was any offensive organic matter in it?—There was no offensive matter in it, so far as I could detect. The surgeon, Dr. Snell, was present at the time; and when I sent a long bamboo down (I sent it down rather quick the first time, and of course bubbles came up), he pointed to them and said, "Just look at the gaseous matter in the tank." I consider that it was entirely owing to the way in which I put in the bamboo. If you throw a stone into water, of course bubbles will come up. The second time I put it in quietly, and of course, if there was gaseous matter to such an extent as was represented, that disturbing of the water would again cause those bubbles to come up; but when I put it down the second time, no bubbles came up, and no gaseous matter escaped.

2815. Do you consider yourself competent to form an opinion upon the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of water?—As far as regarded that point, I should.

2816. That is as to the presence of organic matter?—Surgeon Snell stated that from the bubbles coming up, it was in a bad state; but when I put it in the second time, no bubbles came up.

2817. It was not in the report, was it, that the bubbles coming up was a proof of the state of the water?—No; but it was remarked on the spot. The staff officer and myself were present; and, if I remember rightly Surgeon Snell himself smelt and tasted the water.

2818. Are you aware that it is constantly proved that organic matter exists in water to an almost fatal degree without its being perceptible to the taste or smell?—It might be.

2819. Chemistry, as applied to health, was not a part of your training as an engineer officer, I suppose?—No; it was not at that time, nor has it been yet, indeed.

2820. Would you be surprised if you were told that a perfectly transparent and tasteless water may be almost fatal; and if you were told that by a medical officer, and a medical officer reported to you that such water was unwholesome, would you act upon your opinion formed by your own taste and smell?—Except he had analysed the water himself, I would act by my own judgment, where I was not aware of any predisposing cause to make the water unwholesome.

2821. Did you ask the medical officers whether they had analysed the water in this case?—No.

2822. Am I right in taking it that the water having been reported to you by the medical officers, in the discharge of their duty, to be unwholesome, you acted upon the opposite conclusion, which you had come to by your own senses?—Yes, I did act upon it in this case; because this water was not used as drinking water, but merely as a reservoir for protection from fire; the water was not for the drinking of the troops; it was merely for a reservoir in case of fire, and for that alone. I went to see it myself, and tasted it and smelt it, to see if it was offensive so as to be prejudicial to the health of the troops; but no troops used that water for drinking purposes; if they had used it for drinking purposes I would have had it analysed. It was certainly stagnant water; at the same time, there was a top to it; it was covered; it was not open for the sun to act upon it and send malaria out. Therefore I considered, as far as I could see, that if there was any decomposition in the water to any extent, I should have been able to detect it, either by smell or by taste; as I have stated before, it was not used for drinking water, or intended for drinking water; it was only as a precaution in case of fire; it was considered necessary by the General, on account of the inflammable nature of the buildings in which the troops were quartered, namely, the mat sheds; and part of the camp had once before been burnt down.

2823. On the 15th of September 1864, in the exercise of your discretion, in consequence of some serious disturbances at Hong Kong, you decided on sending the 99th to Kowloon, did you not?—Yes.

2824. Did you receive a letter of remonstrance from the medical officer of the regiment on that day?—Yes.

2825. Did you also receive a remonstrance from the principal medical officer at or about that period?—I do not know. I know that there was a general remonstrance about it on the part of the medical men, and it was in consequence of that that I gave them the option I have stated. The Governor was the Commander in Chief, and he had the power of ordering the men over at once. He spoke to me, and said he was exceedingly anxious, for the discipline of the men and the peace of the whole community, that the regiment should be there; and he said, "Unless you can send the mass of the regiment over all together, it is of no use sending any."

2826. I see it is stated in evidence that, in answer to a representation which was made to you, you said that the healthiness of Kowloon was a matter of opinion, and one upon which you could form your own opinion; is that correct?—I do not remember.

2827. Do you think it probable?—I think it perfectly possible; I do not remember it.

2828. Practically, it appears that you did form an opinion yourself as to the general healthiness of Kowloon?—Yes, upon the general tendency to health, and the facilities for health.

2829. And you acted upon that?—Yes.

2830. In opposition to the opinion of the medical officers?—No. This was a matter of discipline as far as the 99th was concerned. As far as my opinion is concerned, I consider that Kowloon could be made as healthy as any place, far more so than Hong Kong; that was the opinion of the medical men when I went out there; it was considered the favourite station of the two. A man preferred being stationed at Kowloon to being stationed at Hong Kong.

2831. It appears that when the 99th were sent to Kowloon on the 14th of September 1864, the regiment was remarkably healthy, and that when it landed at the Cape of Good Hope, from Kowloon, five months afterwards, there were not 45 men in it who could march two miles to camp; how far do you consider this change in the health of the regiment was affected by its residence at Kowloon?—I consider that the health of the regiment would be affected by the residence at Kowloon to a certain extent; to what extent of course I could not anticipate; but there would be one thing to consider, that at that time the men had been for some years in China, which I think of itself tended towards debility; but what effect it would have afterwards I really could not take upon myself to state; it certainly would not improve their health. And another thing is this, that certain seasons are what you might

might call exceptional; I believe that the last summer in China has been peculiarly unhealthy, from what I can understand, because, as I understand, it has not only affected the military, but there have been many cases amongst the civilians. I have heard of sundry deaths there, and also among the Chinese; so that, although I could not state it as a fact, I have little doubt that the season affected the constitution of the men. There can be no doubt that it did, because they had not the same conveniences at Kowloon that they had at Hong Kong.

2832. If you had anticipated that such would have been the state of the 99th at Kowloon, in five months after being sent there, would you have considered the military necessity sufficient to justify their having been sent there in September 1864?—That is a question to which I should answer yes; the necessity had become of such a serious nature that you had a conflict between the military and civil powers; that is, between the soldiers and the police; and it appeared to me that men were getting beside themselves; because they broke out of barracks after being confined to barracks, and engaged in those disturbances a second time after they were confined to barracks. I consider that it was one of those serious cases that you could only deal with by separating them. If I could have sent them to any other place, I should have been delighted to do so; I wanted to get them out of Hong Kong, and Kowloon was the only place I could send them to. It was not optional with me to send them anywhere else. It was proposed by the General to have broken up the 99th between Shanghai and the north of China; that is, to send them out of the command. It was a military necessity to get that regiment out of Hong Kong.

2833. As commandant in Hong Kong in September 1864, would you consider the military necessity of getting the 99th out of that station so great that they should have been sent away even at the cost of invaliding the whole battalion?—No; that is literally to sentence men to death. You must punish to a great degree the many for the few; at the same time, that is a thing that I do not consider I should be justified in doing, because it would be sending a regiment to death because they misbehaved.

2834. It is a fact, is not it, that sickness broke out very violently in the 99th, within a few days after their removal to Kowloon, and increased rapidly during the first months they were there?—It increased rapidly until they were sent under canvas, and then it decreased, I will not say as rapidly, but decidedly.

2835. When were they sent under canvas?—I cannot say.

2836. In what month was it?—I could not state exactly. General Guy ordered them under canvas; it was a short time after he arrived in the command.

2837. During those months that you were commandant at Hong Kong, did you still consider, notwithstanding the rapidly increasing sickness and mortality in the 99th, that it was necessary for military reasons to retain them at Kowloon?—Yes, I did.

2838. Even at the cost of that rapidly increasing sickness and mortality?—The mortality was not very great; there was a good deal of sickness, but a great many of those who went into hospital went out again. You will find that there was not such a considerable mortality as you imagine.

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2839. Was there no other measure by which military discipline could have been preserved at the Hong Kong station, than by sending the 99th to Kowloon?—I do not consider that there was.

2840. General *Dunne.*] Were any of the men put under arrest or tried?—There were several men confined, and some of them were tried for their lives, because certain violent deaths had occurred; and the verdict, I believe, was that of murder against certain men unknown, soldiers of the 99th. There was not sufficient evidence against them; there was no identification.

2841. *Chairman.*] That was the reason why you sent the regiment over to Kowloon; I suppose that is the long and short of it?—Yes, entirely.

2842. General *Dunne.*] It was at the discretion of the commanding officer, and he thought it was for the good of the garrison to send them over?—Yes, and the Major General Commanding considered the same, because he confirmed the arrangements when he came. If he had disagreed with me, he could have brought the troops back.

2843. Mr. *Trevelyan.*] Which do you consider the most unhealthy month in the year at Hong Kong?—I consider that there are two months which are, as a rule, the most unhealthy—those just after the change of monsoon; because at the time of shifting, the men get chilled; but the worst months of all I consider to be July, August, and September; they are all bad months, because you have got the depressing heat and close weather and dampness, and things of that sort, to contend against. The worst month of these three I look upon as September, because the system has been relaxed by the hot summer, and the monsoon is just beginning to change again, and therefore you feel sensitively any change that may be going on.

2844. Then you consider the middle of November decidedly healthier than the middle of September?—Except in exceptional years; I consider the middle of November decidedly more healthy than the middle or end of September. I consider that the most healthy months begin in October and end in April; in October it begins to get healthy, because you have cool evenings; November is more so, and December, January, and February particularly so; that is, comparatively speaking, for the climate of course.

2845. Had the soldiers, in your opinion, increased facilities for getting samshoo at Kowloon?—Yes, in some ways they had; at least, I cannot say that exactly, because the men in Hong Kong were confined to barracks for a certain time. During the heat of the day means were taken to see that they did not go out of barracks, except on duty, and it was only in the cool of the evening that they could go out; whereas Kowloon being a straggling cantonment, men might get out of the huts at times; there was not the same control over them that there would be at Hong Kong; but there were more grog-shops in Hong Kong considerably than there would be at Kowloon; however, there would be more difficulty to get at them in the latter case; there were more facilities for getting out of barracks in Kowloon than in Hong Kong; but there were more grog-shops in Hong Kong than in Kowloon.

2846. Mr. *Adderley.*] Was the 99th in a

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healthy state at Hong Kong at the time this row occurred?—Yes, I believe they were very healthy.

2847. Has the unhealthiness of the troops at Kowloon been usually as great as it was on this occasion?—I believe it was more so at one time, when the 20th were there. I am not quite sure; I am not speaking from any returns. I was not commandant when the 20th were there.

2848. You cannot state, from your own knowledge, the facts as to the healthiness of the 20th, when at Kowloon?—No; I know that the 20th suffered severely at Kowloon.

2849. Did they suffer as severely as the 99th?—That I could not say without data, which I have not got.

2850. Mr. *Calthorpe.*] With regard to the water supply at Kowloon, did the troops use that water in tanks for drinking purposes?—No; the coolies brought their water from springs, and put it in butts close to the huts, for the men to drink; the drinking water did not come from the tanks; the tanks were simply there as precautions against fire.

2851. Where did the principal supply of drinking water come from?—From springs and wells sunk for the purpose.

2852. We have had it in evidence that the head spring of the chief supply of drinking water is four or five miles within the Chinese territory?—The head springs may be within the Chinese territory, but these springs come down the sides of the hills; they come on to our territory.

2853. Is that supply sufficient for any number of troops you could have there?—You could also get water from wells sunk there; I was not there at the time, but I understand that at the time of the Chinese expedition, previous to the troops going up to the north, there were many more troops came to Kowloon than have ever been there since, and they had a plentiful supply of water which was got from wells chiefly.

2854. You think then that this evidence which we have had is not worthy of much credit; that a good supply of water would have to come from the Chinese territory, because we have not sufficient in our territory?—I think there would not be sufficient water in our territory for a large town such as would grow up there eventually, and for the supply of the troops; but I think water may be laid on. You would have the choice, first of all, of wells, and one resource would be water laid on from the hills, and another, and the last resource, would be for ordinary purposes, for washing, and things of that sort, you might have to condense your own salt water as a matter of economy. But those would be what I should consider the main facts as to the supply of water for Kowloon. The supply of water for Kowloon has not been gone into as a question of itself yet; it will require to be specially considered. I can only give my opinion, which I have just given. I cannot state positively what quantity of water could be supplied, or to what extent, but as far as I can judge there are facilities for supplies under certain circumstances from the hills; but then you will have to bring that water from a great distance; it must come through pipes.

2855. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Did the Governor of the colony order you to remove the 99th to Kowloon?—He did not order me, but he expressed his wish; he could have ordered me, but he merely expressed his wish to have them removed; and though I considered it in the light of a command, yet I wrote expressly to state that I fully concurred, and therefore I accepted the responsibility of it.

2856. Has he the power to order such a change?—He is the commander-in-chief.

2857. Has he, or has he not, the power to order such a change?—I am not the best judge upon that point; I should say, that as commander-in-chief, he had the power; I understand it to be so, but in any case, I put it to prevent anything of that kind, that I fully concurred in the movement of the troops as a military measure at the time. I do not want to be relieved from any responsibility upon that point.

2858. Marquess of *Hartington.*] When did you first go out to China?—I landed there in December 1861.

2859. You have then no knowledge of the reasons which make a larger garrison in Hong Kong necessary now than was needed some years ago?—No, it depends upon the duty at a particular time; for instance, there is outlying Government property and stores in different places, if those stores could be concentrated more, it would relieve you of certain duties which necessitate a military guard, or if you would employ, as they did at one time employ with great success, the men of the Indian regiments, the privates and non-commissioned officers as police, it would relieve you again of the employment of Europeans for night duties, to a great extent. That would relieve the duties very materially.

2860. Do you think that none of these duties could be performed by native watchmen?—It has been done by native watchmen; at the same time they cannot be always trusted, because we have found the native watchmen assisting in removing certain stores that were entrusted to them, so that, except you could get the comprador system introduced, which is getting security for the natives, and making the comprador responsible for any stores that are lost, I would not trust them.

2861. Has that comprador system ever been suggested to the Government?—It is used to a certain degree in the Commissariat; I do not think it has ever been suggested to the Government; it is the only way in which you could secure trustworthy Chinamen. I think I can give instances to show that at the time of the alarm when we expected war with America, we were in a very unprepared state, and at a short notice I threw up four batteries, but with our weak garrison we could not detach guards for them, and we did not want to arm them till the last moment; the arming would have been more for the honour of the service than anything else, just to take up a certain attitude. We put Chinese watchmen in charge; we had to give them tents to look after the tools that the sappers were using; the sappers were superintending the Chinese workmen. Then two of the police who were in charge were found bound, and a tent was taken away, and I should not be at all surprised if it was done by collusion with the two men. You cannot trust Chinamen, unless you have some person responsible for them; you may consider them safe, to the best of your judgment, but yet they will always consider it fair game to trick you if they can. In another case two Chinese policemen were detected in handing out certain stores from the hospital compound to their friends outside. That was detected; the other is merely a case of suspicion on my part.

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2862. *Chairman.*] YOU are in the Royal Engineers, I believe?—Yes.

2863. And you have been in charge of Kowloon, have you not?—Yes, for a short time; I was looking after the trial hut which is being built there.

2864. When did you leave China?—On the 15th of April of this year.

2865. In what condition was the trial hut when you left?—It was about half-finished; it ought to be completed by October or November of this year.

2866. When do you suppose it will be right to put anybody into it?—At the end of this year. At least, I cannot say that I think it would be right to put anyone into it then; but the building will be ready for occupation at the end of that time. It is entirely a medical question when the place will be fit to put troops into.

2867. We have had it very strongly represented to us that no house there should be occupied under two years at the shortest, and that it should be generally from two to three years?—I think that is a question upon which it is very difficult to give an opinion, because the healthiness of a site will entirely depend upon its being covered and built over, and planted with trees, and the earth covered over in some such way as that. That may not take place for three or four years. I fancy it will be tolerably healthy at the end of this year.

2868. What sort of a place is there round this trial hut; has it been permanently levelled, or whatever you call it?—There is a space of about 100 yards on both sides of it merely levelled.

2869. Not more than that?—Not more than that at present.

2870. Then every time you break ground the same sort of danger exists, does not it?—Yes; the project is, that if this trial hut is found to be healthy, barracks will be built upon that site. If so, then the rest of the ground will be levelled for the barracks to be built upon. At present we have levelled a considerable space of ground, much more than sufficient for the trial hut.

2871. You would not recommend it to be garrisoned?—I think that at the end of this year it will be quite safe to put a few men into it; if cases of fever did happen to appear amongst them they should be withdrawn. I do not think it likely that that would occur, because European policemen are living now near to it, and on a similar site; it is a good brick hut, and those policemen are perfectly healthy.

2872. This trial hut is of a permanent nature, is not it?—Yes, it is part of the permanent barracks.

2873. And built upon a good principle?—Yes.

2874. Are there verandahs and lofty rooms?—Yes, verandahs; but the rooms are not very lofty.

2875. How many men can be put into it?—Two serjeants and 48 men; if a few men are put in, it will be very healthy, if the men are crowded, it will be quite the reverse.

2876. Sir Hope Grant has stated that the last regulation is that there are to be 1,500 cubic feet allowed per man on low ground, and 1,000 feet per man on the upper ground. Has that regulation been attended to here?—The hut is built entirely upon the plan sent out by the War Office; it is nominally to hold two serjeants and 48 men. Of course, it will entirely rest with the General on the spot to put in as many men as he thinks it will hold, from the healthiness of the men put into it, the question will be decided how many shall be put into the barracks.

2877. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] How many cubic feet would the two serjeants and 48 men have, each of them?—I cannot tell you from recollection.

2878. Would it be 1,000 cubic feet?—I cannot say. I think it would.

2879. *Chairman.*] The last regulation is that there shall be 1,500 cubic feet per man. As two serjeants and 48 men are to be put into the place, has it been built according to that admeasurement?—That was the number of men that were originally intended to be put into it, but fresh instructions will probably be sent out upon that principle, directing them not to put so many men into it, and so as to allow each man 1,500 cubic feet.

2880. General *Dunne.*] Did you ever know of accommodation for from 1,500 to 1,800 men, at Hong Kong. What is the largest accommodation for troops at this present moment?—I could not answer that question entirely from recollection.

2881. Do you know anything of Japan?—No.

2882. You could not say what the actual accommodation is?—No, the requirements are varying every day, and the number of cubic feet for each man has been altered.

2883. Take it at 700 cubic feet, and take it at 1,000 cubic feet, or at 1,500, what would it be in each case?—I could not tell.

2884. Do you think it is known what accommodation there is at this moment in Hong Kong?—Yes.

2885. When did you return?—I returned by the last mail.

2886. When was the last return sent home, as to the accommodation?—I could not say, that does not belong to the engineer's department.

Thursday, 7th June 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Adderley.	Marquis of Hartington.
Major Anson.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Mr. Calthorpe.	Colonel North.
Lord F. Cavendish.	Major General Lord Henry Percy.
General Dunne.	Mr. Frederick Stanley.
Lord John Hay.	Sir Harry Verney.

COLONEL NORTH, IN THE CHAIR.

Captain DOUGLAS GALTON, C.B., F.R.S., Assistant Under Secretary of State for War, called in; and Examined.

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2887. Sir *Harry Verney.*] WILL you be so good as to give to the Committee any information in your power, with regard to the original plan of construction, and the orders sent out for the erection of barracks at Kowloon? — Perhaps I had better give an account of how we became possessed of Kowloon, and what were the reasons which induced Mr. Sidney Herbert to press very much upon the Government our obtaining it.

2888. *Chairman.*] It was in 1860, was not it? —Yes; it was just after the treaty of Tiensin that the first arrangements were made. I think I had better give the exact dates. In March 1858, General Straubenzee reported that he had recommended Lord Elgin to stipulate in the treaty for the cession of Kowloon, but because Lord Elgin had no instructions from home, he refused to entertain it at that time. Subsequently, I think it was in 1859, the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office together, advised that we should occupy the peninsula of Kowloon with troops, in order to prevent the bad Chinese population from committing depredations at Hong Kong, and we got a lease from the Chinese Government of the peninsula. In February 1861, this lease was cancelled, and the peninsula was formally ceded to the British Crown. But in the autumn of 1859, we received reports as to the defective accommodation of the married soldiers' quarters in Hong Kong, and Lord Herbert authorised a sum of about 9,000 *l.*, I think, to be at once expended in providing this accommodation. But Sir Hope Grant, who was then the General in command, who received this order, having in view our obtaining Kowloon, sent home a report recommending that barracks for 1,200 men, including married soldiers' quarters and everything, should be built at Kowloon, and he did not allow the money which had been authorised for married soldiers' quarters to be expended at all in Hong Kong. He thought it had better be merged altogether in the general project.

2889. Major *Anson.*] What is the date of Sir Hope Grant's despatch?—I think it was probably early in 1860; Lord Herbert approved of the proceedings of Sir Hope Grant, and requested that he would send estimates and plans of barracks in accordance with his views, and those were received at the War Office in April 1861. Meanwhile, in 1860, a proposal had been made for the allotment of the ground at Kowloon, whilst the arrangements were pending for obtaining the peninsula; and a Board was convened, which sat upon the subject, but they could not come to any arrangement. The Colonial authorities wished to have the same site which the Military authorities thought would be the best for the troops, and we had very great difficulty in arranging as to the site we were to have; there were three sets of persons who were concerned in getting this best site: the one were the Naval authorities, who wanted it for a hospital; another were the Military authorities, who wanted it for barracks and a hospital; and the third were the Colonists, who wished to obtain this site, chiefly for erecting their villas upon. These negotiations went on for some time, and the final arrangement of the allotment of sites was not completed till May 1864. Sir Hercules Robinson, who was the governor, had come home in the meantime, and had had several interviews at the Foreign Office, and at the Colonial Office, and finally conceded to the Military the main part of the site which we wished to have.

2890. *Chairman.*] It was during this discussion, I suppose, that the memorandum on the appropriation of the Kowloon peninsula, by Mr. Sidney Herbert, dated the 12th of March 1860, was written?—That memorandum was sent out at the very beginning of the negotiations for the allotment of the land; Mr. Sidney Herbert desired to put on record his views as to what should guide any committee which sat in allotting the land between the Military and the Colonists. First of all, Sir Hope Grant had sent home his proposal for barracks at Kowloon, which were to occupy

occupy the very site which the Military had claimed.

2891. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Was that in April 1861?—Yes, he sent it home in April 1861.

2892. That was the date when it was received?—Yes; these plans for barracks were revised in accordance with the sanitary principles which had come to be recognised at home, giving more cubic space, and more accommodation of various sorts to the troops, but keeping generally, I think, to the allotment of the blocks of buildings which was recommended; and revised plans were sent out in March 1862 to the commanding engineer, with general instructions to him, which perhaps I had better either put in or read.

2893. Will you read them?—"War Office, 13th March 1862. Memorandum for the Commanding Royal Engineer at Hong Kong. The accompanying plans, showing the ground to be appropriated as a site for new barracks at Hong Kong are transmitted for the information of the commanding royal engineer, together with detached plans of the barracks as it is proposed they shall be laid out and constructed; with respect to the ground, the commanding royal engineer is requested to communicate with the governor, who will have received instructions on the subject from the Colonial Office." I may here observe, that the site for the barracks was the one on the high ground; it is not marked upon that map, but I think it is marked upon a map which has been sent down to the Committee.

2894. Is that the plan on the fly-leaf?—No; we first sent a plan which is shown on the main plan; the plan on the fly-leaf was a subsequent one, which we adopted in order to meet the views of the colonists, so as to afford them more space than we had previously given them.

2895. *Chairman.*] Will you look at this, and see if it is the one you refer to?—(*handing a plan to the Witness*)—Yes; this was the original; the yellow mark shows a space of 100 feet, which we wished to retain round the barracks to prevent any buildings encroaching upon it. The letter goes on to say, "It is intended that a space of 100 feet at least shall be reserved all round the barrack wall, and that arrangements should be made to prevent any buildings containing nuisances being placed any where in the vicinity of the enclosure, or between it and the sea; access by means of a right of way must be reserved from the most convenient places on the beach to the enclosure; the plans are forwarded for the consideration and observations of the commanding royal engineer, and he is informed that they have been designed in conjunction with the Army Medical Department, and fulfil the sanitary requirements necessary both in respect of position and of detailed arrangements; no funds are provided for the above services in the present year's Estimates, but a sum of 2,000*l.* is allotted for the erection of a trial hut, which it is proposed to build on the exact site where one of the permanent buildings for soldiers will eventually be placed, and sketches showing two forms of huts are enclosed; the commanding royal engineer is requested to select the design he would consider to be the most economical, and to erect a hut in accordance with such plan; care should be taken to have the ground underneath and around well dug and moved before the erection of the hut is commenced, and that all the sanitary arrangements shown in the plan are carefully attended to; the erection of this trial hut must be completed and paid for during the year 1862-63." That is during the year ending 31st of March 1863. "The commanding royal engineer will observe, that the foundations of both huts are identical with what would be the foundation of the permanent building to be hereafter erected. The commanding royal engineer is requested to forward any observations he may have to make on the proposed barrack and hospital accommodation to be subsequently built, and he will also furnish an estimate of the cost, showing the stores which would be required to be obtained in England, and report upon the different classes of materials which could be adopted, specifying their prices. A report, plan, and estimate of the cost of providing water and drainage should also be annexed. The commanding royal engineer will have the goodness to report the expenses of laying out the ground to suit the proposed arrangements, including a sum for digging over and exposing to the air all that part of the soil of the barrack enclosure which would not necessarily be moved during the operations; information will also be required as to the proportion of the work which can be executed by military labour."

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2896. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Are you able to point out on this plan exactly where the trial hut was ordered to be built?—We left that to the commanding engineer to select, in conjunction with the general officer, merely telling him that the foundations of the hut must be the future foundations of one of the permanent blocks. The hut was made of exactly the same size as a permanent block would be, and it was intended that it should exactly occupy the same site. It was left to the commanding engineer to fix upon any part of the site which he thought best.

2897. *Chairman.*] Was Colonel Moody the commanding engineer at that time?—Yes, Colonel Moody was the commanding engineer when these orders got out there. He had been shown the whole of the proposed arrangements before he left England, and he went out and arrived there, I think, in the winter of 1861-2, that is to say, about December 1861 or January 1862.

2898. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Will you pursue your detail; you have now brought us to March 1862, I think?—Yes; I may mention that we had previously received several medical reports upon Kowloon, and that all were strongly in favour of using it as a place for barracks; and I would mention that previously, in 1859, Lord Herbert had authorised an expenditure of about 5,000*l.* on another site, that is to say, on Victoria Peak, I think, where a trial was made to see whether it was a healthy site or not; that was in Hong Kong itself. A hut was built there; but I believe it was found not to be very healthy in consequence of the men getting so heated in going up the hill to it. In 1862, the negotiations with the colony still continued as to the site, and the trial hut was not able to be commenced because of the want of obtaining the site. These negotiations went on till 1864. Then in 1864, after the site had been finally given up to the military, a good many questions arose about paying off the Chinese occupants. I think these were arranged out there, and we had to pay some sum or other, I forget what, for that purpose; then the excavations were begun for levelling the site of the barracks, and the hut, and also excavations for colonial purposes. This prevented the actual building of the hut from being begun till October 1865,

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1865, if I recollect rightly, and a contract was then made for it to be completed in 300 days, which brings it to September 1866. That is the reason the hut has never been finished before; it is owing to the delays on the spot. The War Office has perpetually written out, and urged the commanding engineer to report why it was not going on faster; but there were local circumstances which seem to have interfered with its progress.

2899. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Can you refer to those letters from the War Office?—Yes; I have not got them here, but I have no doubt I could get them for you.

2900. Did the colonial authorities mark the site merely for the villas you mentioned, or for any public purpose?—What I imagine was, that they wanted the site nearest the shore for wharves and warehouses; but I always understood that they also wanted to build houses on the upper ground, on the part which everybody agreed in thinking the most healthy. There were joint reports by committees upon it. There was a report on the 7th of March 1861, on the appropriation of the land.

2901. *Chairman.*] Who was the president of that Board?—The report is signed by the Surveyor General, Mr. Cleverley, Captain Borlase, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Pearl," on behalf of the Admiralty, and Colonel Mann, the commanding royal engineer. They were unable to agree as to the allotment of the land. I can put in this report if the Committee wish it.

2902. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Then I understand from you that the reason why the trial hut was not erected, was entirely the difficulties raised by the colonial authorities; is that so?—The reason why it was not commenced earlier than the date at which it was commenced, were the conflicting interests of the Army, the Navy, and the colonists, which prevented the allotment of ground being earlier settled. There is no doubt that the colonial authorities were very anxious to obtain the site which we have now got for themselves, and Sir Hercules Robinson urged very strongly that it would be almost worthless to the colony to have Kowloon at all if they had not that site.

2903. Lord *Frederick Cavendish.*] We had originally asked for and obtained Kowloon from the Chinese for military purposes, had we not?—No doubt that had a great deal to do with it; I think the original suggestion for the occupation of Kowloon came from the military authorities, I think Sir Hope Grant was the person who originally suggested it; before the Chinese expedition all the troops who came to Hong Kong for the purposes of that expedition were located at Kowloon, and the convenience of that site ascertained, and it also was a most important point for the protection of the harbour; Sir Hope Grant put forward a proposal to obtain it.

2904. Sir *Harry Verney.*] However, the trial hut is erected now?—It will be entirely completed by September.

2905. *Chairman.*] What would a block of the barrack consist of?—Each block of the barrack would consist on the same floor of two rooms, placed end to end, with broad verandahs all round, and there is an ablution room, and there are water closets detached from the block at each end, and in the centre two rooms for a serjeant.

2906. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Can you point out upon this plan what is being done?—The fly leaf shows the plan now being carried out; I think this (*pointing to the plan*) is the one, the second from the south.

2907. Would there be any objection to restore the original plan?—The altered plan was a concession made to the colony; I think the original plan had certain advantages over the second plan, but the colonial authorities were so anxious to get additional land there that we conceded it.

2908. What you conceded was this, which appears to be low ground (*pointing to the plan*)?—That is lower ground upon which there were certain stores placed at the end of the barracks; these were low buildings, so as to prevent their interfering with the air during the monsoon.

2909. Is it the opinion of the War Office that the original plan was the best?—We preferred the original plan, certainly.

2910. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Why was that plan given up?—We were obliged to make some concession to come to an arrangement at all to get the land; of course in every arrangement when there is a dispute between different parties, one party or the other must give way if you are to come to an arrangement at all, and we conceded what we did not consider very material; we put the stores, I think, altogether on low ground to the left; I will explain it upon the plan; this was the original plan; these were the two lines of barracks running down in that way, north and south; these were lower buildings at this end, but some of those were married soldiers' quarters, and the others were low stores; in our arrangement we took these away altogether to give more space to the colonists, and we placed our stores down on low ground there, and we placed the married soldiers' quarters on a piece of high ground there (*describing the same on the plan*).

2911. They were a long way off from the barracks?—Yes, that was the only way we could come to an arrangement; of course it is unsatisfactory in that respect, because the married soldiers will have to go further to their parade; I suppose they would not go out in the middle of the day, they would remain at home.

2912. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Is the water supply at Kowloon satisfactory;—We have never had a full report upon the water supply; in the memorandum we desired the commanding royal engineer to make a report to us upon it, but we have received no report from him; we imagined that it would be necessary, probably, to bring the water from the Chinese hills, two or three miles off, by means of an aqueduct.

2913. Mr. *Adderley.*] When you tell of the delay having been caused by conflicting claims, that means the conflicting claims of the same person, namely, the English Government in different forms?—That is so only to a certain extent, because the colonists themselves, and the governor who represents them, have a capacity independent of the Government.

2914. Simply a garrison established by the English Government?—Of course the English Government has the power to allot the land as it likes, I suppose.

2915. It is simply a military station, not a colony, is it not?—I always imagined that Hong Kong was a very great commercial port, and that it was taken originally as much for commercial purposes as for military purposes; the military force is only there as a protection to the colony.

2916. The disputing parties whose dispute led to

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to the delay, which was one of the causes of the mortality of the troops, were the English War Office, the Colonial Governor, who wanted the spot for military stores, and the Admiralty, were they not?—No, the Colonial Governor wished to have the spot for colonial purposes, for increasing the revenue of the colony.

2917. In what way?—By letting out the land to colonists to build houses upon.

2918. This particular site would not produce any revenue, would it?—I apprehend that that was what was proposed; I apprehend that the governor anticipated that he would obtain a very considerable revenue from it.

2919. What is the space of ground to be occupied by the barracks?—Two thousand eight hundred square yards; but it is not only the actual site that the barracks would occupy that must be taken into account, but of course they would interfere, to a certain extent, with the land all round them.

2920. And the Colonial Government wanted that land to let for building purposes?—Yes, that is what I always understood.

2921. The proceeds going to the Colonial Treasury?—The proceeds were to go into the Colonial Treasury.

2922. Which is the same thing as the English Treasury?—No; I imagine that the colonial expenses are paid out of the colonial revenue entirely.

2923. Do you suppose that the colonial revenue pays the whole expense of Hong Kong?—Not the military, but the civil expense.

2924. Are you aware that it does so?—No, I am not aware of it. I imagined that it did. If it does not, of course my idea falls to the ground.

2925. Any deficiency of revenue, of course, is made up from the English Treasury; it must be so?—That I am not aware of.

2926. Then the dispute which has led to the delay in the erection of this building, which has ended in the mortality of the troops, was a dispute between the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Colonial Government?—The delay in the erection of the building arose from conflicting claims between the departments.

2927. I do not quite understand the claims of the Admiralty?—Their claims were for a hospital, but that claim was more easily accommodated than that of the colony, because I think we proposed to have a joint hospital.

2928. Sir *Harry Verney.*] With regard to the site at Kowloon, have the War Office ever made any attempts to obtain water, or some agreement for water, from the Chinese Government?—I am not aware that that was included in any of the treaties with the Chinese, but I understood that there would be no great difficulty about it, provided we made an aqueduct, and paid some small sum.

2929. Mr. *Stanley.*] Would not there be any facility for adjusting those differences you have spoken of, without reference to the department at home?—No, I do not think that they could have been very well adjusted, without reference home, under the circumstances. Of course, if the Governor had been willing to allow us to build our barracks upon that site, there would have been no necessity for any reference home, but Sir Hercules Robinson was so anxious to get that site allotted to the colonists, and another site given up for barracks, that it was absolutely necessary to refer the question home.

2930. Major *Anson.*] When Kowloon was first occupied by us, we paid rent to the Chinese Government for it, did we not, for some considerable time?—I think we did for about two years.

2931. That rent was paid out of the military treasury chest by the Imperial Government, was it not?—I apprehend that it was. It was not an expenditure on Army Votes.

2932. When the agreement was made for the purchase of the place, the purchase money was paid by the Imperial Government, was it not; not by the Colonial Government?—That is a question I am not able to answer at present, as to how it was paid. It is not a matter which falls within my department at the War Office, and I really do not know.

2933. At all events Kowloon was purchased for purely sanitary and strategical reasons?—The Colonial Office advocated it for preventing depredations from the Chinese population on Hong Kong; therefore it was partly for police reasons. The military authorities wished for it upon sanitary grounds.

2934. But the idea originated from Sir Hope Grant entirely. It was not suggested to him by any of the Colonial authorities?—I think, so far as we know, the idea originated in March 1858 with the military authorities, and the question was afterwards referred to Sir John Bowring, who was then Governor of Hong Kong, and he concurred in the advisability of obtaining it.

2935. That was done in 1860, was it not?—No, in 1858; it was first talked of in 1858.

2936. It was not purchased then?—No, it was not purchased; but the idea of purchasing it seems first to have been raised in 1858, and in October 1859 the Colonial Office recommended that the peninsula should be occupied by troops, to prevent depredations at Hong Kong, and to provide a camping ground for troops. A lease of the peninsula was then obtained from the Chinese Government, probably at the end of 1859 or early in 1860.

2937. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Then if the Colonial Government recommended the purchase of the peninsula for camping purposes for the troops, it was not for Colonial purposes, but for military purposes that it was proposed to be acquired?—One of their reasons was for the camping of troops, and the other was to prevent the low Chinese from committing depredations upon Hong Kong. The Colonial Office recommended it partly for police purposes, and partly for sanitary purposes in respect of the troops. The War Office wished for it for the troops only.

2938. It appears from your evidence now that the Colonial Government did not press for the purchase of the peninsula for the purpose of making money by it?—It would be better to get those reasons from the Colonial Office, rather than from me, because in the War Office we have only a very few despatches which bear upon the subject at all. We have only those which bear upon military questions. We had a despatch from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated the 30th of May 1861, which has been sent to us, in which in asserting the colonists' claims, he lays down his reasons, namely, that it would be advantageous to the pecuniary interests of the colony to have the best site.

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2939. According to your statement, the interests of the troops have been sacrificed to the interests of the colonists?—They have not now, because we have got the best site.

2940. I thought you stated that the married soldiers were to be sent a long distance off?—They will be some little distance off, but we have got all the highest ground, and that part of the site we have got is as good as is necessary; we should not have consented to anything which we thought a real sacrifice.

2941. When will the trial hut be fit for occupation; you say it will be completed in September?—I am afraid now, as there has been so much ground moved all round, and is still being moved all round it, the use of the trial hut is very much diminished; but we contemplated, when we first ordered that trial hut, that they should set to work to move the ground which was to be moved at once, and dig it all over at once, as soon as they began the trial hut.

2942. Therefore, all the time and trouble relative to this trial, have been merely wasted?—No.

2943. And the barracks are not furthered in the slightest degree?—No, I cannot say that.

2944. *Chairman.*] Do you happen to know anything about this subject. In 1860, according to the Sanitary Report, it appears that plans were drawn up of huts, in which, "while ample means of ventilation and abundance of space were afforded to the inmates, protection from the sun and heat was procured by double roofs, the outer one to be extended into a wide and commodious verandah; they were, moreover, to be well raised from the ground, which was to be chunamed and drained, if necessary." That plan was never carried out, but instead of the huts with double roofs and wide verandahs, originally recommended, huts were built merely with single roofs and without verandahs?—We knew nothing at all about these huts at home, except that we provided money for them, for we left them entirely to be constructed by the local authorities; in fact, they were built almost before we knew that they were being built.

2945. That would be under the commanding engineer?—Yes; under the commanding engineer entirely. We had nothing to do with the construction of those huts at home.

2946. Colonel Moody, in his examination, stated with regard to this trial hut that he was confined, as you have said, to a particular position, that it was to be the foundation of a part of the permanent barrack. He was then asked by whom he was confined to any particular position, and his answer was, "The authorities at home." Then he was asked, "Was the site of those barrack buildings originally proposed by yourself?" and his answer was, "No; there had been a project sent from China by my predecessor, and it was re-arranged entirely by the authorities at home." Then he was asked, "Was the re-arrangement any great change from the plan that was originally recommended?" and his answer was, "No; there was not any great change; it was a slight alteration, keeping in great measure to the main site; but it was a modification of the original project." He was then asked, "Was it one that you on the spot approved of?" and he said, "No; I objected to the whole system as proposed, because the site was a very irregular one, which gave a very great slope for the parade. There was a very large parade; and, the fact is, what you want out there in barracks, as far as my experience is concerned, is to get as much ventilation as possible." He then goes on to specify various details. I merely wish to ask whether the change was made without any reference to the officer on the spot, in Hong Kong. Colonel Moody said that he sent home plans, which were completely altered?—Colonel Mann sent home plans. We adhered, I think, very nearly to the position of the several blocks of buildings; but we altered the blocks in certain arrangements in the details. We gave more cubic feet space than had been proposed. I think in those days they only proposed about 700 cubic feet of space from the station, and I think we gave 1000 cubic feet; and we gave ablution rooms, and water-closets, and things of that sort, more nearly adjoining the barrack rooms. I do not think there was any very material alteration besides that. I have read the Committee the instructions we sent out, and in those instructions we asked for any observations upon the plan which the commanding engineer had to offer us, and we received certain suggestions from Colonel Moody, but not very much upon the sanitary part of the question. He suggested using another material, I think. I believe he wished us to make the barracks of papier maché instead of stone.

2947. His objection was this: "Therefore, although the proposal sent out from home was admirable for a temperate climate, I did not think it suitable for a tropical climate, particularly one like Hong Kong, where you are so dependent in the hot weather upon every breath of air during the summer monsoon. The proposal was to put the barracks in a sort of quadrangle, and the consequence was, when the summer monsoon came, the range of buildings on one side the square would interfere with the current of air required to go through the buildings on the opposite side." That was the ground on which he says he objected to the plan which had been sent out by the War Department?—The plan we decided upon was drawn up entirely in conjunction with the Army Medical Department; and I believe Dr. Rutherford, who had been in China, and Dr. Muir, who were in England at the time, were both consulted upon it; and, before we settled it, we asked for the observations of the local authorities.

2948. Colonel Moody says, in answer to question 2522, "It was the principle on which the barracks were built that I considered objectionable; the general construction of the different buildings was admirable; I objected to it as a block plan." It was merely as regarded interfering with the air that he objected to it?—So I understand.

2949. General *Dunne.*] I understand you to say that the altered plan was inferior in some respects to the one which had been sent home?—No, we thought it superior.

2950. It was inferior in some respects, I think you said?—I did not intend to say that; the plan which we sent out we considered a better plan.

2951. For the sanitary condition of the men?—Yes. What I thought I said was, that we retained the general arrangements which had been proposed at the station. I think we did so entirely, except that we made certain variations to meet the altered sanitary ideas.

2952. I understood that you admitted that it

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was not so good a plan?—No, I do not admit that at all.

2953. You said it was a concession to the colony?—I was speaking of a different matter then. We first sent out this plan, shown here; we then took away the married soldiers' quarters and the stores from this part and put the stores down on low ground there; and we put the married soldiers' quarters on a hill there, instead of leaving them where they were. I said that the disadvantage of that course was that we removed the married soldiers' quarters to a certain distance (*explaining it upon the plan*).

2954. That was the inferiority of the plan?—Yes.

2955. I thought the one was the Hong Kong plan, and the other was the War Office plan?—No, both of these were War Office plans; but the one on the main sheet very nearly occupied the site of the one proposed from the station.

2956. Were you aware that Colonel Moody proposed a plan stretching across the peninsula?—Yes.

2957. Why was that plan objected to?—All the medical testimony which we obtained went to say that it was much more healthy to put the troops upon the site which we proposed.

2958. What was the concession to the colony which you alluded to?—It was merely removing the stores from the south end of the barrack, and putting them on the low ground to the east, and moving the married soldiers' quarters to the site marked A on that plan.

2959. What right had the Colonial Government to any concession of the kind; the land never was purchased for them?—That is an assertion; I have no answer to make to it.

2960. Will you tell me whether there is any correspondence upon the subject between the colony or the Colonial Office, and the War Department?—Yes, a great deal.

2961. Could that not be put in to show on what grounds it was done?—Perhaps the Secretary of State will have it put in; I think I have some of it here, not all; what I have relates to the cession of Kowloon.

2962. What I want to know is, what was the inducement to the War Department to make the concessions to the colony; what were the grounds relied upon either by the colonial authorities or by the Colonial Office at home, in endeavouring to obtain the concession?—I think all we did was this, we urged as strongly as possible on the colonial authorities that we wanted to have that site which was the best site on the peninsula; the colonial authorities urged that it was very injurious to the colony to take the whole of that site; then we said we would arrange it with them.

2963. That is the correspondence I want to get; I want the reasons why they said it was injurious to the colony?—I will read you a letter from Sir Hercules Robinson, which will perhaps explain it: "Government Offices, Victoria, Hong Kong, 13th February 1861. My Lord Duke,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's despatches, No. 100 of 4th November, 105 of 25th November, and 108 of 26th December last, on the subject of the Kowloon cession." This was sent to the War Office under cover of a letter from the Colonial Office.

2964. *Chairman.*] Is that from the Duke of Newcastle?—No; this was sent to us by the Duke of Newcastle; it is from Sir Hercules Robinson to the Duke of Newcastle; it goes on, "These have been communicated to the surveyor general, who, with Captain Borlase, R.N., and Lieutenant Colonel Mann, R.E., will, in compliance with your Grace's wishes, lose no time in drawing up a report on the subject submitted to their consideration; I have now the honour to forward copy of despatch addressed by General Sir Hope Grant to the Secretary of State for War, and I take the opportunity of making some remarks upon its contents; in Sir Hope Grant's second paragraph it is stated that the lease of Kowloon was obtained by Mr. Parkes under his authority; this is an error, as, at Mr. Bruce's request, I myself gave Mr. Parkes the written authority to acquire the land under the lease, as I advised your Grace in the despatch No. 33 of 26th March 1860; in the next paragraph it is stated that Lord Elgin placed the ground under the jurisdiction of the colony; my previous despatches will show that we are still waiting the formal document, by which the cession is to be legally placed under the jurisdiction of this Department; these two points, however, are not material, and I pass to the more important parts of General Grant's letter. In the first place, General Grant's proposition amounts to the conversion of the newly acquired ground into a purely military cantonment, separate and apart from the Government of Hong Kong, whereas the very article of the Pekin Convention, by which the cession is made, declares the ground to be ceded as a dependency of the colony of Hong Kong, and the Hong Kong Government in originally mooting the acquisition of the peninsula of Kowloon, had in view the necessity of providing for the wants of its general population, as well as of the military garrison. The suggestion that no ground should be sold to private individuals, but that leases should be granted, means, I presume, that leases on short tenure should be given; but, as no one would think of laying out money on substantial buildings under such leases, the proposition is simply the reservation of the whole ground for the use of the War Department. It is true that the merchants want ground for storage, but for storage generally, and not for that only landed from damaged ships, which would not amount to a great deal. Business, that is, the mercantile offices, would remain here as now, but a great want, besides storage room, is room for docks, for hospitals, for private residences, and for air and exercise. I readily admit, and have admitted from the first, that the requirement of Her Majesty's military and naval services must, of course, have prior consideration; but, when they shall have been satisfied, it will, in my opinion, be both unjust and impolitic to disregard, as Sir Hope Grant proposes, the urgent sanitary and commercial wants of this important and overcrowded community. As regards the large sum of 6000 *l.* at present paid by the War Department for storage, I would remark, first, that this is an accident of the late expedition; and, next, that it was never in contemplation to deprive the War Department of fair and reasonable accommodation in the new location. The excessive robbery at this particular moment prevalent is another accident (the Chinese new year) although it must be admitted that the bulk of the native population almost deserve the character given it by Sir Hope Grant, who has, however, been greatly misinformed, when he understands that I proposed

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I proposed to let a great portion of the ground to Chinese. My constant thought has been how best to prevent a large Chinese population establishing themselves at Kowloon; and, as some native population is indispensable, how best to keep them to themselves, and preserve the European and American community from the injury and inconvenience of intermixture with them. On General Grant's remarks on the unhealthiness of Hong Kong, I will only say that he has named two powerful ingredients; but both are under legal surveillance and control, and that all representations made on the subject meet with invariable consideration from the Government. As the police of Kowloon must be subordinate to the civil government of the colony, it is clear that a purely military occupation is impermissible; but, if this objection could be got over, I should be strongly inclined to advise the setting apart the Stone Cutter's Island for military and naval purposes solely."

2965. General *Dunne.*] That letter appears to me to acknowledge that the military claim was well founded, for the Governor only asked for a portion of the peninsula, and says that the military and naval requirements must have the first consideration?—Yes. Then there was the report of the joint commission, which I have mentioned before.

2966. That was the only letter upon which the War Department founded that concession?—No. I only read this to show you the views that Sir Hercules Robinson entertained about it. Sir Hercules Robinson came home in the winter of 1863–4, and the question was then arranged at home while he was here.

2967. But I cannot see that the letter gives any grounds of concession of the best site in the island to private individuals?—What I meant to say was, that we should not even have altered the size or the position of our barrack if we had thought we were making any concession which was really injurious to the soldiers.

2968. But you made that concession contrary to the opinion of the local commanding engineer, Colonel Moody?—Scarcely so, because Colonel Moody had suggested placing the troops in a half circle over the north end of the peninsula, in scattered buildings all the way along, of which that site (A) was one.

2969. Had you not six years to decide upon that concession?—No; the negotiations began at the end of 1861, and they were completed in 1864.

2970. Then why were not the barracks begun to be built in 1864?—Because we had ordered the trial hut to be built first.

2971. Is that trial hut built yet?—No; but that is not the fault of the home authorities.

2972. Whose fault is it?—The money has been provided year after year for the purpose; the delay occurred at Hong Kong.

2973. Did not the money cease to be available at the end of the year 1863?—Yes; we re-provided it.

2974. Was not there any account asked, or reason given, why it was not built?—We were perpetually asking the commanding engineer to explain the delay.

2975. What was the answer given to you?—At first he could not do it, because the land was not given over to the military by the Governor.

2976. That was done in 1864?—It was given over in May 1864.

2977. From May 1864 to 1866 nothing seems to have been done?—The summer of 1864 appears to have been spent in making excavations.

2978. Were not there continual complaints of want of accommodation at Hong Kong and Kowloon during all this time?—No; we had acquired Japan in the meanwhile, and got accommodation there.

2979. I mean at Kowloon?—No; there were some letters upon the subject of building barracks at Kowloon.

2980. Were not there some complaints from the Horse Guards to the War Department that there was not sufficient accommodation for the troops; when the 11th were ordered to be sent there, was there not a direct statement from the commanding officer at Hong Kong that he had not accommodation for another regiment. I want to know why that accommodation was not provided; could you give the Committee a statement of what the present accommodation of Hong Kong and Kowloon, by the last returns, is?—Yes.

2981. Mentioning the number of cubic feet allowed, in each case, in the barracks and hospitals?—At Kowloon we have only what huts there are; we have nothing else at Kowloon.

2982. How many will they hold without certain death?—That we have not information upon.

2983. You have no information as to the extent of accommodation at Kowloon?—No.

2984. What accommodation is there at Hong Kong?—According to the latest returns, we have information that the accommodation there is for 1,874 men.

2985. Is that according to the altered cubic space, or the original cubic space?—I should think that for 1,100 men that is at the original cubic space.

2986. That is at 700 cubic feet per man?—Yes.

2987. In fact, then, there is not sufficient accommodation for 1,100 men, or for two regiments, at Hong Kong and Kowloon at this moment?—No, that is not what I meant to say; out of the 1,800 which I am giving you, the accommodation for 1,100 is at 700 cubic feet per man, and for 557 (that is the accommodation in the hired buildings) it is at the rate of 1,000 cubic feet, I apprehend.

2988. Then there is accommodation, or partial accommodation, for 1,800 men?—Yes; 1,600 men I ought to have said; not 1,800. These would be the numbers about three months ago.

2989. When the 11th were ordered to Hong Kong, was there any communication made about the accommodation from the War Department?—I really could not answer that question without referring.

2990. It is stated in the paper I have just handed to you, that there was a representation made by the commanding officer that he had no accommodation, and when the 11th were ordered there, permission was given him to send some of them to Japan. I want to know what measures were taken by the War Department to procure accommodation, either in Japan or at Kowloon, or Hong Kong?—I think the letters in the printed correspondence show that the General was told to hire accommodation to any extent.

2991. There is no order then, further than what appears in the correspondence?—No, there was

no

no further order; it was not necessary. A general officer has full power to hire or to provide temporary accommodation in any way he thinks fit.

2992. You mean to say, generally, that any commanding officer can do it on his own responsibility?—I do not know whether you can call it so much his own responsibility. I had better, perhaps, refer to the circular upon that point.

2993. *Chairman.*] Could you put in that circular?—The following is an extract from Treasury Regulation of 1829 upon the subject: "If a governor, or officer commanding the forces, shall deem it necessary, under circumstances of peculiar and pressing emergency, such as internal rebellion, or the sudden and unexpected breaking out of war, to order a work to be executed for which the assistance of the Ordnance Department is required, or if, in his opinion, it is indispensably necessary for the health and comfort of the troops that an expenditure should be incurred without the delay of a reference to England for barrack services which have not already received the sanction of Parliament, he is in either of the above cases to call upon the commanding Royal Engineer in writing to prepare a plan and estimate for the emergent service; and, if the governor, or officer commanding the forces, approve of the same, he will (previously annexing his signature of approval to the estimate) give the commanding royal engineer a written order to execute the work, and defray the expense by means of a draft on the commissariat chest, to be drawn by the ordnance storekeeper or accountant at the station, and the officer commanding the forces will authorise the commissariat officer at the same time to meet the draft."

2994. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Were the plans of the Kowloon barracks referred to the Commander in Chief for his opinion thereon?—Yes, I apprehend that they were sent to the Quartermaster General.

2995. *Chairman.*] With regard to M'Gregor and Fletcher's godowns, and all the buildings that were hired for one year, has that hiring been renewed?—They are still occupied.

2996. The hiring would have expired about this time?—I apprehend that the hiring has been renewed.

2997. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Have you any returns of the quarters at Japan?—We have not a detailed barrack return from Japan.

2998. Have you any knowledge of what the amount of accommodation is?—There is accommodation for about 1,500 or 1,600 men, I think.

2999. Of what nature is it?—Japanese buildings; they are wooden buildings, I believe, that were run up very rapidly by the Japanese workmen.

3000. When were they put up?—By an engineer officer within the last two years, I think.

3001. Within two years?—Within two or three years; I could not give any accurate information about them.

3002. They were in existence at the time when the 11th and the 9th went out to China?—Yes, they were in existence then.

3003. Affording accommodation for about 1,500 or 1,600 men?—I think so.

3004. Were they occupied by the Marines?—Some of them were occupied by the Marines, I think; but the Admiralty, I believe, sent out an order for the Marines to be removed on board ship when the regiment went there.

3005. So long as they were occupied by the Marines, there would not have been room there for more than one regiment at the outside, I presume?—The establishment of the regiment in 1865 was 680 men, the year before the strength had been 770 men.

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3006. And there were 500 Marines, were there not?—There were 500 Marines.

3007. That would at any rate make 1,200 men to be accommodated?—If the regiment was at its full strength.

3008. I presume the total you gave of 1,500 or 1,600 men includes all the accommodation, and probably a good deal of that room is required for accessories?—No; I apprehend that it is accommodation for men independent of any ablution rooms, and other rooms for general purposes; the establishment of the whole of the regiments at Hong Kong in 1865, together with the Artillery and Engineers, amounted to 2,200 men if they had been complete.

3009. The three regiments?—The three regiments and the Artillery and Engineers; there was barrack accommodation in Japan for 1,500 men, we will say, and there was barrack accommodation in Hong Kong itself, exclusive of Kowloon, for 1,600 men.

3010. In that you include the hired buildings, do you not?—Yes, I include the hired buildings.

3011. Which were not ready till July?—They were not ready till July, but that will give you accommodation for 3,200 men in the whole command, against 2,200 men who were there.

3012. Of course you are aware that a barrack that has accommodation for 1,000 men does not, in practice, hold 1,000 troops?—Of course 1,000 troops may be put into it on an emergency for a temporary occupation; you might put men in your recreation room, or library, or whatever it might be, if it was only to last for a month or so.

3013. Taking their health into consideration, it would not be desirable to fill up a barrack with the nominal number of men which it is returned as capable of holding, would it?—Not with the old cubic space, but with the new cubic space and with the modern construction, we expect it might be filled up safely.

3014. You ought not to include the recreation rooms in the strength?—No, but then I am not aware that they have included the recreation rooms in the strength I have given; I admit that it may be so.

3015. The barrack return for that accommodation at Hong Kong, I think you say, was based upon a less cubic space than is now given?—Yes, I think it is so.

3016. It was a good deal less than 700 cubic feet per man, was it not?—It was over 700 cubic feet as regards the barrack accommodation.

3017. *Chairman.*] Are you aware whether there is any ground that would do for encamping troops on, at Yokohama?—I am not acquainted with Yokohama at all.

3018. It appears from the evidence we have received that there is really only accommodation, including Messrs. Fletcher's and McGregor's godowns for 1,023 men, at the rate of 1,000 cubic feet?—In Hong Kong; but then, if you add to that the accommodation for 1,500 or 1,600 men in Japan, you have accommodation for 2,600 men against 2,200 men, which was the establishment of the whole of the troops there.

3019. I was asking the question with regard

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to the accommodation of the 2nd-20th, who are at this moment going there, and the Ceylon corps. No troops are now quartered at the Kowloon side; the men are merely sent over daily to perform those duties?—Exactly.

3020. At the rate of 1,000 cubic feet per man, we are informed that there is accommodation for 1,023 men, including the Stanley Barracks, which is supposed to hold 150 men?—Yes.

3021. Stanley being seven or eight miles from Victoria, of course no duty-men could be put there?—No.

3022. That would reduce the duty accommodation to 873 men?—Yes; in that case.

3023. General *Dunne.*] You will find by the Return that you have only 817 cubic feet if you take an average of the whole. You have 1,100 men at 700 cubic feet, and you have 700 men at 1,000 cubic feet?—No; it would be 500 men at 1,000 cubic feet.

3024. Marquis of *Hartington.*] I believe General Brown wrote two or three letters, stating that the huts at Kowloon were very dangerous, on account of the liability to fire?—Yes, I believe he did; I forget what year that was in.

3025. Except those letters of General Brown's, are you aware of any letters from the General commanding at the station, complaining of want of accommodation at Kowloon, until the letter from General Guy, of the 12th of November 1864?—No; I do not know of any.

3026. You do not know what those letters are that General Dunne refers to?—No; unless he means Sir Hope Grant's original letter.

3027. General *Dunne.*] At what time were you in a position to receive any communication on the subject of barracks in China?—Since 1859 I have been acquainted with this subject.

3028. During that period have there been communications from that time to the present, complaining of want of accommodation for the troops?—There was Sir Hope Grant's communication in 1859 or 1860, in which the proposal for barracks was made.

3029. Have there been any since?—I am not aware of any since then, up to the present time.

3030. Marquis of *Hartington.*] To what effect was Sir Hope Grant's communication?—Sir Hope Grant proposed in 1859 that a general scheme of building barracks at Kowloon for 1,200 men should be drawn up.

3031. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Has that project been abandoned?—No; that is the origin of the trial hut.

3032. It has not been abandoned now?—No.

3033. General *Dunne.*] Was not there not only this correspondence, but a result, namely, that as you have stated, money was put down in the Estimates for the very purpose of constructing the trial hut in every subsequent year?—Yes.

3034. And the trial hut was not constructed though the money was granted by Parliament?—That was not the fault of the War Office.

3035. I do not ask whose fault it is; is it the fact?—Yes.

3036. *Chairman.*] Colonel Moody differs a little from you on that point; but he says that the ground upon which this trial hut was to be built was occupied by the huts which the 67th, or some other regiment was in at that time. He gives that as one of the reasons for the delay in the building of the hut?—Yes.

3037. There is a letter of the 24th of August 1865 at page 20 of the correspondence, in which General Guy encloses a letter from the commanding royal engineer proposing to build for 2,000 *l.* extra accommodation for the hospital, "Enclosure 1 in No. 19. Yokohama, 24th August 1865. Sir, I have the honour to report for the information of his Excellency the Major General, that the approximate estimate for providing additional accommodation for about 80 patients at Hong Kong, will be about 2,000 *l.*, which I would expend in adding another storey to the present hospital, as the cheapest plan of effecting the object." It is signed by Colonel Lovell. Instead of carrying that out, barrack accommodation for 500 dollars a month has been taken up; can you give any information at all about that?—The accommodation was obtained by hiring instead. The purveyor in chief would give you an account of all these details. I know that it appeared in an earlier part of the year that several of the hospital buildings were used for other purposes than purely for the sick.

3038. That was for a few officers' quarters?—Yes; the medical officer used for his office a room admirably suited to the sick; I believ epurveyor's stores were in them as well, and they were ordered to be turned out, and arrangements made for the sick; and that gave additional accommodation.

3039. Sir *Harry Verney.*] With regard to the reply which you gave to General Dunne, do you know of any instances in which officers who have incurred responsibility, and ordered an expenditure of money in providing for the accommodation of troops, have had those expenses thrown upon themselves?—No; never. I have known one instance where a question was raised, when a general officer, as an urgent service for the health of the troops, had ordered his own house to be whitewashed, papered, painted, and repaired. We raised a question upon it; but we paid it. We said we thought that it was not a service that came under the description of an urgent service.

3040. You have never known an instance in which the money has not been allowed to the officer?—I have never known an instance in which the money has not been paid; and I do not recollect any other instance in which a question has been raised upon anything ordered by a general officer, except in a similar case, where a general officer ordered a green baize door to be put to his drawing room.

3041. Then the general commanding has full power to provide for the accommodation and safety of the troops under his command?—He has full power.

3042. General *Dunne.*] At any expense?—At any expense.

3043. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Where is that conveyed?—We consider that it is conveyed in the circular which has been mentioned.

3044. *Chairman.*] I do not think that circular conveys anything like it?—Then it must be some other circular.

3045. How long have you been in the War Department?—Since 1859.

3046. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Have you never known a case of an officer in command being told that an expenditure sanctioned by him in his position as general officer had been disallowed?—I have known cases where general officers have authorised certain allowances, forage allowances, or allowances of that sort to be issued,

issued, which we said were not necessary, and we have not allowed them.

3047. I am speaking of expenditure upon works for the public service?—We may have written a letter saying that an expenditure is disallowed, but then we have always allowed it afterwards upon explanation; I know of no case in which a general officer has had to pay anything.

3048. It is not a question of having to pay; but have not questions been raised as to the payment of such an expenditure, and has not the officer been told that it has been disallowed, and has it not required explanation from him to prevent the disallowance being carried into effect?—I do not at present recollect any cases except those I have mentioned.

3049. Mr. *Adderley.*] Have you ever known a case of a general officer alleging as an excuse for not having incurred expenditure which appeared to be advisable, that he was afraid to exercise the discretion which had been given him?—I cannot recall any instance of that kind.

3050. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Perhaps correspondence on these subjects would not come before you in the War Office?—A good many do; most of those which relate to disallowances; I should qualify my answer by saying that we consider that a general officer has full power to order anything which is necessary for the health or safety of the troops; but probably in such a case as the completion of a school which had been begun upon one year's estimates, and which was to be carried on on another year's estimates, we should have said we thought the expenditure ought not to have been ordered.

3051. Marquis of *Hartington.*] There is a service which has been mentioned before this Committee relative to a disallowance of an expenditure on account of porter for the troops at Hong Kong; can you explain anything relating to that?—In the accounts we found an issue of porter to women and children at Hong Kong, which was brought to my notice last year. There was no explanation at all about it; it was merely stated that it had been ordered by the medical officer. As it was contrary to regulations, I consulted Sir James Gibson, and, with his concurrence, I ordered it not to be allowed. A subsequent explanation came from the medical officer, Dr. Snell I think it was, and I referred it again to Sir James Gibson, and then we agreed to allow it, having got a proper explanation.

3052. *Chairman.*] Were you aware that at that very time, when the porter was ordered by the doctor, the women and children in Hong Kong were in such a state that the civilians out there subscribed 200 *l.*, and the officers also subscribed, for the purpose of giving porter and other comforts to the women and children?—Yes; but I think that the officer commanding on the spot stated that as soon as he became aware of the issue of porter he stopped it.

3053. I do not think that came out at all in the evidence. I think you refer to Colonel Jenner, who said that the officers, one and all, subscribed?—Yes, they all subscribed; but it is one thing to subscribe out of one's own pocket, and another to order an expenditure of public money. However, the porter was allowed, and we only raised a question upon it in the first instance. If they had sent home the same explanation before that they sent home afterwards we should have allowed it. We must have explanations of these things.

3054. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] It appears that at first there was no explanation of the circumstances under which the expenditure was incurred, and that when there was an explanation you allowed it?—Yes, and I did not disallow it in the first instance, without having the concurrence of the head of that doctor's own department, the Director General of the Army Medical Department.

3055. Mr. *Stanley.*] What time elapsed between this matter of the porter being first brought to your notice, and its subsequent allowance?—It was brought to my notice in April 1865, and the disallowance rescinded in February 1866.

3056. What time elapsed between the medical officer having incurred the expense, and the time when he was informed that it would be allowed by the department?—The expense appears to have been incurred in 1864; it was brought to my notice in April 1865, and reallowed in February 1866.

3057. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Is it fair upon an officer who orders a supply of that sort, for the advantage of the service, that he should be rendered liable to paying for it?—I do not know how you could carry on the regulations at all if you did not require explanations in cases of extraordinary issues. These women and children get rations from the Government, and this porter of course is an extra allowance upon the ration, because the ration includes porter, and we assume that what we give is sufficient for the health of the troops.

3058. Still, if distinct orders are given upon the subject that things are not to be issued, you have other ways of enforcing your orders besides that of stopping the expenditure out of a man's pay?—I do not know how we could do it in any other way, if for example, an officer 1,000 miles off choose to order an issue of provisions, which he has perfect power to do, they would be eaten before we could hear of it; but I know of no instance in which a thing of that sort has ever been stopped from a man's pay finally, except in the case of some medical comforts.

3059. *Chairman.*] Does not it prevent a doctor from giving medical comforts. I know it has done so in many cases in which I have been concerned, and when I have remonstrated the answer has been "Really it involves a piece of foolscap paper if one gives a chicken or a glass of port wine, or anything of that sort. I will not take the responsibility of doing it"?—The Royal Commission on the sanitary state of the army in 1859, recommended that such a change in the diet of the hospital should be made, as would render it unnecessary for extras to be given, except in the rarest possible cases, and in those very cases where the Director General of the Army Medical Department recommends that extras should be given, they are allowed.

3060. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Do you think that there is any hardship in requiring of a medical, or any other officer, when he makes an allowance not justified by the regulations, that he should send a full explanation of it to the department?—Not the least; I think that is the only way we could carry out any regulations at all.

3061. In this case, as you have stated, there was no explanation?—No.

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3062. And when the explanation was received, the allowance was granted?—Yes.

3063. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Will you be so good as to state whether there has been any improvement made, in the course of the last few years, in the food of the troops at Hong Kong, by order of the War Office?—In 1864, fresh meat was allowed every day, instead of salt meat twice a week, and rum was removed from the ration, and porter given, I think, instead; porter had been given before occasionally; they gave fresh meat and vegetables, adding them to the ration.

3064. In short, there is no salt meat given now, at all?—There is no salt meat in the ration at all now.

3065. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] How came salt meat ever to be issued, in a tropical climate, to the troops?—I believe it used always to form part of a ration formerly. I suppose it was because they considered it necessary to keep supplies of salt meat there, and it had to be eaten.

3066. It was so only as a matter of economy?—I suppose so. I think formerly they had salt meat four days a-week; in 1858, I think it was altered to giving it only twice a-week, and in 1864 they had fresh meat given every day. In the autumn of last year, it was found that the ration did not appear to be sufficiently anti-scorbutic; the question was referred to the Army Sanitary Committee, and they have recommended a new alteration of the ration, which is now in course of being considered, and will probably be adopted.

3067. I suppose no medical opinion was ever given in favour of the issue of salt provisions habitually, or twice a-week, in a tropical climate like that of Hong Kong?—No, the medical opinions that were given always were, that they recommend a larger issue of fresh meat each time. Of course the medical officers thought it a great improvement to get salt meat issued only twice a-week, instead of three or four times a week.

3068. It is only in the course of last year that we have attained that improvement, and that the giving of salt meat has been abandoned?—It was entirely abandoned in 1864.

3069. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] The planting of trees close to the barracks in China is stated to be highly beneficial in a sanitary point of view, and it has also been stated that a sum of 50*l.* per annum, in the Estimates for that purpose, was disallowed by the Government at home; did the Treasury disallow this charge?—I have not been able to find any case in which a sum of 50*l.* was inserted in the Estimates from the station, till this year 1866-67, when it stands; it has been allowed. There has been no case in which it has been disallowed at home; the only case in which it was ever sent home, as proposed from the station, was this year, and this year it has been allowed. I have looked through the Estimates, for I heard the question asked on Monday, but I cannot find it anywhere.

3070. *Chairman.*] Is Mr. Whiffin in your Department?—He is the chief auditor.

3071. General Guy, in his letter of the 11th of November 1865, points out to the Secretary of State for War the fact that the hire of quarters and hospital accommodation, though carried out upon the most economical plan, amounts to 13,150*l.* for one year; this does not agree with Mr. Whiffin's return; will you explain it?—Mr. Whiffin's return can only relate to the payments actually made up to the date mentioned in his return, and could not by any possibility agree with the return of the liabilities. I hand in a list of the buildings hired at Hong Kong at the present time, with the several rents, according to the latest returns, by which the total rents appear to amount to 17,310*l.*

3072. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Is that per annum?—Per annum.—(*The same was handed in.*—Vide *Appendix* A.)

3073. *Chairman.*] Those buildings were hired for one year certain, were they not?—Those buildings were all hired for one year certain.

3074. Has the general received instructions to continue the hire of them?—The general will use his own discretion, and continue the hire if he requires them.

3075. Do you happen to know the strength of the Ceylon corps that is going out to Hong Kong?—No; the transport, I think, was to be provided for about 800, but that does not give it.

3076. Marquis of *Hartington.*] That includes women and children, does not it?—Yes.

3077. *Chairman.*] Do you happen to know anything about the ship "Hercules"?—I know that the "Hercules" was given up because it was decayed, and then a proposal came to send out a new ship instead of it, which we referred to the Admiralty, and the Admiralty wrote to state what the expense and inconvenience of such an arrangement would be, and we then consulted the Army Medical Department upon it, and Dr. Logan replied, that the Director General of the Army Medical Department was "of opinion that the reason given in the Admiralty letter against replacing the 'Hercules' hospital ship is a good one, and he would greatly recommend the extension of permanent hospital accommodation on shore for the military instead of it." And he added, "Sir James Gibson has very recently had under his consideration the proceedings of a board of officers at Hong Kong relative to the appropriation of the general hospital there; there appears to have been appropriation of certain portions of it to other than its special purposes, and he has submitted to the Quartermaster General that all the buildings within the hospital enclosure should be retained solely for the interest of the sick, including the requirements for the Purveyor's Department, and that all present appropriation foreign to these should be provided for elsewhere"; that was done, and additional hospital accommodation was provided by means of it.

3078. And by hiring other buildings?—Yes.

3079. I believe the Admiralty only gave the choice of two ships?—The Admiralty only gave the choice of two ships.

3080. Saying that they had no others to offer?—No; and those ships could not have got out there for a long time, because they would have had to be specially adapted, if I recollect rightly.

3081. I suppose the Medical Department agreed to the increase of accommodation on the Hong Kong side?—Their proposal was, that this additional accommodation in the existing hospital should be given, and that hospital accommodation was entirely on the Hong Kong side.

3082. No answer, I think, was sent to that proposition of Colonel Lovell's, to give additional accommodation for 80 sick, by adding a storey to the hospital?—A building was hired instead.

3083. There

3083. There is a long letter signed by you, addressed to the Treasury, dated May the 6th 1855, relative to the Indian allowances; in that letter you refer to an extra 2*d.* a-day allowed to non-commissioned officers and men?—Yes.

3084. And it is proposed that that is to be discontinued; can you give us any reason at all for that?—It was only given to place the soldiers on the same footing as the Indian soldiers, and it was proposed to be discontinued as soon as the Indian troops left; we give to the soldier in China a very full ration of provisions indeed, which includes almost everything he can possibly require to eat, and therefore there is no necessity to give him any extra sum besides that; and it has always been considered undesirable to make any exceptions at particular stations in the pay of the soldier.

3085. You are aware, perhaps, that the expenses of China exceed the expenses of India most considerably?—But the soldier, you will observe, is not put to that expense; we give him a very full ration of food, we give him porter, and we give him tea and sugar.

3086. That does not hold good with regard to the officer entirely, does it?—No, not with regard to the officers; we are giving, I think, very full allowances to the officers.

3087. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Do you know what the value of the ration is in China?—About 11*d.*, 10½*d.*, or 11*d.*, against which we stop 4½*d.* from the soldiers; that is universal.

3088. *Chairman.*] Can you give any reason why the hospital stoppages in China are very considerably more than they are to the soldier in India?—No; I assume that the hospital stoppage in China is the same as it is everywhere else in the Imperial establishment abroad.

3089. I think it is 5*d.* which is deducted in China, and in India I think it is only 2½*d.*?—In India they have special rules, with which we have nothing to do. You must remember that the whole scale of Indian pay and allowances was framed with reference to the army of the East India Company, and the large allowances which were given then were given as an inducement to people to devote their whole lives to service in India, and to enable them to get some money while there, so that they may retire with a tolerable competence after a certain number of years. We do not propose to give pay and allowances upon that principle at all; our troops only serve for a limited time in these Colonies.

3090. Marquis of *Hartington.*] The hospital stoppage is the same in China as in any other foreign station under the Imperial regulations, is it not?—Exactly.

3091. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Have you any other observation to offer to the Committee upon the subject before them?—No; nothing else.

Monday, 11*th June* 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Adderley.
Major Anson.
Mr. Calthorpe.
Lord Fred. Cavendish.
Mr. Dalglish.
General Dunne.
Lord John Hay.
Marquis of Hartington.
Col. Percy Herbert.
Colonel North.
Major O'Reilly.
Major General Lord Henry Percy.
Mr. Stanley.

COLONEL NORTH IN THE CHAIR.

WILLIAM SNELL, Esq., further Examined.

W. Snell, Esq. 11 June 1866.

3092. *Chairman.*] WHEN Captain Galton was examined on Friday last, the Committee questioned him with regard to the disallowance of porter, which was stated to have been ordered by you to the women of the 2d-20th?—I never ordered an issue of any porter to the women and children of the 2d-20th, but I once recommended an issue to them.

3093. Will you state the circumstances under which it was ordered?—Yes. About the beginning of August 1864, I was officiating principal medical officer in China, and the attention of the officer commanding the garrison and myself was drawn to the exceedingly sickly and unsatisfactory state of the women and children of the 20th, at Stanley, and the Commandant, Colonel Moody, of the Royal Engineers, put in garrison orders that the Commandant, the Deputy Quarter Master General, the District Commanding Royal Engineer, and the Acting Principal Medical Officer, should proceed to Stanley on a certain day. In accordance with that order we all went there, and there was a general inspection made into every portion of the barracks, with regard to their accommodation and ventilation, and everything in connection with them. A great many of the rooms were thinned out, and the lower portion of the hospital was given over. There were increased facilities given for ventilation, and also for ablution; and the exceedingly wasted, sickly, and worn out appearance of the women, most of them suckling infants, led me to the belief, in which I was borne out by the medical officer in charge, Dr. Beath, that they were not receiving a sufficiently nutritive scale of diet. I therefore recommended that each woman should receive two-thirds of a pint of porter with her rations, in which porter was not included before, and that each child should have half a pint of fresh milk daily. I was asked by the Commandant to give those recommendations in writing, which I did, and beyond that recommendation in writing I knew nothing about the issue. I know that the porter was issued for some time; the milk, I was told, could not be supplied by the Commissariat. It was supplied, as a matter of charity, by the subscriptions of the officers of the garrison, and some of the civilians belonging to the community. Both the issue of porter to the women, and the giving of milk to the children, had a highly beneficial effect upon their health. I made those recommendations in compliance with the medical regulations, at page 81, paragraph 24, under the head of "Sanitary Regulations." The following refers to the Principal Medical Officer:—"He shall represent any sanitary defects in the same, together with his recommendations thereon, verbally or in writing, to the officer commanding the troops; and in like manner the surgeon or medical officer in charge of any regiment or detachment shall represent and recommend to the commanding officer, verbally or in writing, whatever he may consider necessary for protecting the health of the troops, whether as regards the abatement or removal of local causes of disease, or as to any alteration of diet, clothing, drills, or duties, in terms of these regulations, subject to the condition already mentioned, that if any verbal representation is not complied with, the principal medical officer, or medical officer in charge, shall make a representation in writing on the subject to his commanding officer." The medical regulations go on, at page 27, to define what the commanding officer is to do when he receives such a representation: "The commanding officer of any garrison, camp, station, regiment, or detachment, immediately on receiving any verbal or written representation or recommendation from the principal medical officer, or from the surgeon or medical officer in charge, on any matter influencing the health of the troops, will take the same into his most careful consideration, and give the necessary instructions for remedying the defects represented, unless he have sufficient reasons for not doing so, in which case, and if the representation has been made in writing, the commanding officer will state such reason in writing, and transmit the same forthwith, together with the representation and recommendation of the medical officer, to the Commander in Chief." This is an extract from the Medical Regulations of 1859.

3094. You gave this recommendation as a medical member of a committee ordered to report on the state of health of the women and children, if I understand you rightly?—No, I gave that recommendation as officiating principal medical officer in China at the time.

3095. Had you the power, as principal medical officer,

officer, to order that porter and that milk?—No, a medical officer has no power to order any article of diet for anyone, except patients or people under medical treatment; I made no order for the issue of the porter.

3096. It was stated the other day that there was no explanation at all sent home about this issue; it was merely stated that it had been ordered by the medical officer; have you any observation to make upon that?—On stating my views verbally to the Commandant of the garrison, with regard to this increased diet for the women, I asked him if he would approve of it; he requested me to give him my recommendations in writing, which I did, and I believe that the issue was made upon a garrison order from the garrison office.

3097. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] The porter could not have been issued under any other circumstances, could it?—Not that I am aware of.

3098. Nobody would have taken your order for the issue?—I had no power to order such a thing; I could not have ordered it.

3099. It must, then, have been issued upon the order of the Commandant?—Certainly, upon my recommendation as principal medical officer. On the 21st of February 1866, I received in London a letter calling upon me to pay 15 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.*

3100. *Chairman.*] Who was the letter from?—It was from the War Office; it is signed by Mr. Whiffin.

3101. Will you read it?—"War Office, 21st February 1866—Sir, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit for your information a copy of a letter addressed from this Office to the Major General Commanding in China, relative to an issue of porter to the women of the 2d Battalion, 20th regiment, stationed at Stanley, on your recommendation. I am to request that in compliance with the decision contained therein with regard to this very irregular issue, you will pay the value of the porter in question, viz., 15 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.*, into the hands of the general agent, who has been instructed accordingly."

3102. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Have you the enclosure that is referred to?—I have; the enclosure is dated "War Office, 26th April 1865.—Sir, With reference to your letter of the 14th February last, transmitting correspondence relative to an issue of porter to the women of the 2d Battalion, 20th Regiment, at Stanley, on the recommendation of the principal medical officer, I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to acquaint you that, as the issue was directly opposed to the Regulations, as pointed out in my letter of the 14th December last, and as it appears from your letter of the 26th September last, addressed to the Commandant, Hong Kong, there was no necessity for the issue, the value of the porter so supplied should be repaid by the principal medical officer who recommended the measure; and I am to request that you will accordingly call upon him to pay the amount into the Treasury Chest."—This is signed by Sir Edward Lugard, and is addressed to the Major General Commanding in China.

3103. *Chairman.*] What followed upon that?—I addressed a letter to the Under Secretary of State for War, stating that I could not in any way understand why I should be called upon to pay the value of the porter issued upon my recommendation. I had not ordered it; I had merely recommended it in compliance with the Regulations which I have just quoted; and I also said that I should have been wanting in common humanity, and departing from the ordinary sanitary principles of my profession, if I had neglected to make the recommendation. Then a reference came to me from the medical office in London.

3104. Have you got it here?—Yes.

3105. Mr. *Calthorpe.*] Who was the Under Secretary of State for War to whom you wrote?—All letters have to be addressed to the Under Secretary of State for War, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War.

3106. You do not know who was the Under Secretary?—I do not know; in the further correspondence the Marquis of Hartington's name is quoted.

3107. *Chairman.*] Will you read the letter from the Army Medical Department?—"Army Medical Department, 2d March 1866.—Sir, A reference having been received at this department from the War Office, on a letter which you addressed to the Under Secretary of State on the 23d instant, relative to the issues of porter to women, of the 2d-20th Regiment at Stanley, Hong Kong, in 1864, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to inform me what was the character of the sickness and rate of mortality referred to in that communication, when you recommended porter to be issued to them."—My reply to this was, that they were suffering principally from fever and other forms of miasmatic disease, and that the rate of mortality and sickness was very high. In continuation of the correspondence, I received on the 18th of March the following letter: "War Office, 17th March 1866.—Sir, With reference to your letter of the 22d ultimo, and former correspondence respecting an issuing of porter to the women of the 2d-20th Regiment at Stanley, Hong Kong, in 1864, I am directed to inform you that in the special circumstances of the case, Lord Hartington has been pleased to remit the claim made upon you for the value of the issues in question."

3108. Major *O'Reilly.*] Who signed that letter?—Mr. Whiffin, the chief auditor, signed it.

3109. *Chairman.*] What is the date of the letter from the Medical Department?—The 2d of March 1866.

3110. Did you receive it in England?—Yes; I received all this correspondence in England. I may say, in reference to this claim, that if a medical officer is to pay for all the recommendations he may make in the course of his duty for the good of the service, he will not know what to do, and be sadly crippled in his endeavours for the benefit of the health of those under his care.

3111. The reason why you did not give the reasons for ordering the issue was, that you did not order the issue, you merely recommended it?—I merely recommended it. I suppose there is a record of it in the principal medical officer's office in Hong Kong. I was only a very short time in office; it was done in the usual routine, and my recommendation must now be recorded in the garrison office; that would be a sufficient authority, I presume.

3112. Marquis of *Hartington.*] I suppose you have not the letters of the 14th of February, the 14th of December, and the 26th of September 1864, referred to in the letter to General Brown, have you?—No, that would be the general officer's correspondence; I have not seen those letters.

3113. I suppose that there has been some correspondence

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respondence on this very subject before?—From that letter it would appear so; it implies it.

3114. You do not know what the nature of that correspondence is?—No, not at all.

3115. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] No medical officer has any power, I believe, to order any alteration in the rations of troops?—Certainly not; he can only recommend.

3116. He has power to order an alteration of diet for patients under his own charge?—Yes; according to the regulations of the service, what is allowed he can give indiscriminately, as he likes, keeping, of course, the proper returns and forms, and everything else in connection with the issue.

3117. In your knowledge of the service, any alteration in the rations of the troops generally, that is, the men in health, can only be made under the sanction and under the authority of the officer in command?—Certainly; a medical officer has no power to order at any time any alteration of those rations under any circumstances.

3118. Perhaps you are of opinion then that these medical regulations, however wise they may be, will lose their value if, when a medical officer makes his recommendation, he is liable to be mulct of his pay?—Most certainly; I never knew an instance of the kind before.

3119. General *Dunne.*] Do you not think that the amount of pay which the men receive has a good deal to do with their health, as affording them the means of getting those extra comforts which you considered it necessary to order for the women?—Most certainly it has.

3120. Do you think that the allowances in China at this moment are sufficient to enable a soldier or an officer to live as he ought to do in such a climate?—I am not sure that I know exactly what a soldier's allowance is at present.

3121. I will ask the question generally. Could a soldier live in health upon the ordinary pay of the army in other climates?—Certainly not.

3122. Then a reduction of batta would tend to the ill-health of the troops?—Any reduction of batta would tend to the ill-health of the troops, as depriving a man of many almost necessary comforts which he cannot provide unless he gets extra pay.

3123. The extra pay is, in fact, necessary to the health of the troops in that climate?—Yes; and with regard to the officers, the present rate of allowance is 10 *s.* for captains and subalterns, and 13 *s.* for field officers. I have no idea how they can live upon that.

3124. It has been stated in evidence that the value of a dollar there is equivalent to 1 *s.* here; does your experience confirm that?—My experience quite bears that out.

3125. Therefore, it is impossible for either an officer or a man to live with the necessary comforts for health if he is to be paid only at the same rate as he is paid in Europe?—It is utterly impossible.

3126. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Would it not be better for the soldier to have these extra things given him in kind instead of money?—A soldier is a peculiar man, and he likes to have his little 2 *d.* or 3 *d.* a-day to spend on extras. He may fancy cheese one day, and fruit the next, and a little fish another time, as a kind of extra with his tea or supper. I think he would be more pleased to have the money to spend himself than to have it given him in kind; and contentment has a good deal to do with health in a climate like China.

3127. Would he not be very likely to spend it in drink?—It was not found so in the 99th. A committee sat upon the diet of the soldier in China some time early in 1864, in which the whole question of food and allowances, and price and everything, was gone into. Its proceedings might be an available adjunct to the Report of the Committee.

3128. *Chairman.*] The commanding officer of the regiment, as well as yourself, recommended that the soldiers on guard at night should have a meal during the night?—Certainly.

3129. Was that provided for by the rations?—It was recommended that the Government should give some extra ration for the men on guard, half a pound of meat and half a pound of bread for supper; but I do not think it was ever sanctioned. Our men of the 99th, when they did night duty, used to have larger portions for dinner sent down by their comrades from the different companies, and they used to keep a portion of them for the night.

3130. Would this extra 2 *d.* a day go towards providing a night ration; we can hardly call it by any other name; for the men on guard?—It will furnish the soldiers with the means of supplying themselves with many things.

3131. Major *Anson.*] Have the proceedings of the Committee to which you have just referred been forwarded to the War Office?—To the home authorities. I cannot say to which office they would be sent.

3132. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Do you not think that if you increase the soldier's pay in money, and not in kind, there is a great risk of many of them spending it in drink?—I do not think myself that the ration is excessively good. We always found in the 99th that on the average a man spent from 1½ *d.* to 2 *d.* a-day on little things. A Chinese comprador kept a store in the barracks of fruit, pickles, and such things.

3133. Do you not think that there is a great risk of many of the men spending the increase of pay in drink?—I should not say that there is a great risk; a risk may exist.

3134. You do not think it is likely to happen?—I do not think so, unless the troops are excessively over-paid.

3135. Do you know what the ration was when you were there?—It is stated in my sanitary report in detail with the price of every item, and what was paid for by the soldier, and every thing.

3136. Do you think that it was insufficient?—No; I do not think it was insufficient at all with what the men supplied themselves with; with potatoes, for instance; the only want was an evening meal for men on guard.

3137. Do you know whether any alteration has been made in it since then?—I am not aware.

3138. Except in the expenditure upon these articles of food, is there any particular expense to which a private soldier is put in that climate?—His expenses in small matters, such as his tobacco and pipes, and every other thing that he would purchase as an ordinary individual, in any part of the world, are in the same proportion that I mentioned before; the proportion of a dollar to a shilling.

3139. Is he obliged to expend anything upon articles which are absolutely necessary for the preservation of his health?—I consider that a great many little comforts are necessary to a man's health, for instance, books or newspapers, and different things like that; those are all little items,

items of expenditure that a man should be able to make; another thing I may mention is, that in order to save themselves, and to save their health, each company had one or two extra coolies, paid for by the men; only one coolie was allowed per company, and he was not sufficient to do all the drudgery of carrying water, and so forth, in a tropical climate like that; the men therefore clubbed together, and kept one or two extra coolies.

3140. You think that to raise the pay of the men would improve their health?—I think it would; I think it would improve them in every way; I think it would improve their status.

3141. Do you know what the allowances to officers in China are at present?—Yes; I am told that the captains and subalterns have 10*s.* a day, and the field officers 13*s.*

3142. Extra pay?—Yes; extra pay, besides the English pay.

3143. *Chairman.*] It was mentioned the other day, that at the time when accommodation for the sick was required in the general hospital, several of the hospital buildings were used for other purposes than purely for the sick; there were officers quartered there; were they combatant officers, or officers of the Medical Department who were quartered there?—I have known the general hospital in Hong Kong since the beginning of January 1860, and I have never known of any misappropriation in any way; in the left wing there were one staff surgeon's and two assistant surgeons' quarters painted on the doors.

3144. Was that all?—That was all in the left wing; in the right wing there were quarters for, I think, four officers altogether.

3145. Four medical officers?—No, four officers altogether; two of those were purveyor's officers, and two, when they were occupied, were generally medical officers, and there was the principal medical officer's office, which had "female ward" written on it in that wing.

3146. Then the appropriation of these rooms was in accordance with the duties of the officers required to attend the sick?—I have never known any of the rooms misappropriated; I have mentioned that they were occupied as quarters, and not used by sick, except the principal medical officer's office, which at one time, when the troops were at Canton, was a sick officers' hospital, but that was given up in the beginning of 1860.

3147. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Where were the medical stores?—They were in the basement, and in some go-downs at Spring Gardens, and in other places in the town; no purveyor's or medical stores occupied any place that could have been used for sick, because they were all on the basement floor.

3148. *Chairman.*] If those medical officers had been turned out of those quarters, and they had been turned into wards, how many men would they have accommodated?—If the principal medical officer's office had been turned out also, they would have accommodated in all, I suppose, from 35 to 40 men.

3149. But you must have medical officers living on the spot?—Certainly you must; I do not know where else you could put them; the quarters were built for them; the left wing of the hospital is marked now, and was built originally as the Royal Engineers' barracks, and there were many attempts made during the time I was at Hong Kong to get it back for that purpose; the hospital is built facing the sea, with a central building, in which the hospital wards are; the wings are detached buildings, as it might be here (*describing the same*), they are both similar in construction, and the whole makes one complete building; but this one was built with the intention of being a Royal Engineers' barrack, and on several of the doors there is lettered "for so many men."

3150. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] It was lettered for the Royal Engineers' barrack?—Yes; and several attempts were made to have it given up for that purpose.

3151. *Chairman.*] Then in your opinion those quarters were not occupied to the detriment of the sick?—I do not know where else you could have put the officers.

3152. General *Dunne.*] I see it stated in your report that the whole number of cases of drunkenness in the year 1864 was 12 out of the regiment, and that there were no cases of delirium tremens at all; is not that a singularly temperate state for a regiment to be in?—I think so; I think for a regiment composed of old soldiers in a tropical climate it was very good indeed.

3153. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] With reference to the ration, would it not be easy to supplement the ration with various articles, the nature of which might be changed from day to day, according to the system that prevails on board ship?—I have no doubt it would; but I think it would be found a very complicated arrangement, and if it cost the same money as the addition to the pay, it would not be so satisfactory.

3154. Would it not be as good for the health of the men as giving them money?—Yes, I think it would, if it did not make the men discontented.

3155. General *Dunne.*] In the War Office letter to the Treasury, "Secretary Sir George Lewis concurs in the recommendations (of a Committee which sat on the scale of allowances for officers serving in China), as he considers that the peculiarities of the station render it imperative to issue allowances there in the form of a money commutation rather than in kind." I do not know whether you are aware of that; it is in one of the printed papers?—Yes; I have just answered that question practically.

3156. They are both to the same effect?—Yes.

3157. *Chairman.*] Have you anything else which you wish to state to the Committee?—I have heard it given in evidence here, that the health of the 99th Regiment, after going under canvas in November 1864, on the peninsula of Kowloon, improved very much. I should like to say that I hardly agree with that. As surgeon of the regiment I, of course, had every means of judging of the health of the men. The apparent diminution in the figures of the sick list may have led to such an impression on the part of those who were not acquainted with the state of the regiment, but it is a mistaken impression. When they were encamped, they were put at least a mile from the beach, and there were only three dhoolies to carry the sick down morning and afternoon; and many of the men, instead of reporting themselves sick, and having to drag down to the boats, took fever in the tents, and lay there, or in the hospital marquees, and there it passed off, and they struggled to duty the next day. From the time the regiment landed at Kowloon, till the time it

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left, it steadily deteriorated in health; and comparing the condition of rather than the number of sick from month to month, the state of health of the regiment was proportionately worse on the first of each month than it was on the first of the month before. There never was any improvement in the condition of the regiment, after landing at Kowloon.

Major General William Gustavus Brown, called in; and Examined.

Major Gen. *W. G. Brown.*

3158. *Chairman.*] I believe you were the general in command of the troops in China?—Yes, at one time.

3159. In what year were you there?—I arrived in China about the 10th of April 1863, and I remained in command until the latter end of October 1864.

3160. Can you at all give the Committee the strength of the garrison at Hong Kong and Kowloon when you first took the command?—The garrison consisted of Her Majesty's 99th Regiment, a battery of Artillery, and not quite the full strength of the 22d Bombay Native Infantry; I think a portion of it; one or two companies were at that time detached to Shanghai; I am now speaking of Hong Kong.

3161. I suppose that you were very well acquainted with the accommodation of those troops?—Yes.

3162. To begin with your own quarters; was there a general officer's house there?—There was a general officer's house there, for which I was called upon to pay 200 rupees a month; this I knew nothing of until my arrival in China; not a word was communicated to me on the subject.

3163. When you arrived did you take possession of it?—I had to take possession of an empty house, which was totally out of repair in every way; fortunately for me, I did not remain, owing to the state of the rebellion in China; by the same mail that brought me to Hong Kong, I proceeded direct to Shanghai, and in the meantime the house was taken in hand by the commanding royal engineer, to be put in repair; in fact, the floors were so rotten that when I attempted to walk upon them I fell through.

3164. What house was that?—The Government House, built out of the Canton indemnity money, I think, by General D'Aguilar.

3165. Now with regard to the accommodation for the troops?—The permanent barracks, that is the north and south barracks, were admirable as barracks for a warm climate; they had fine large rooms, and spacious verandahs, which must be a desideratum at all times in a very warm climate; wherever European troops are housed, they must have that. I speak from an experience of 14 years in the East, and of a year and a-half in China; therefore, I am thoroughly well acquainted with the whole subject of the housing of European troops, having commanded a regiment for six years in India.

3166. To begin with the north barrack; what accommodation did that afford?—I should say, to house the men without crowding them, certainly I would not have put in more than from 700 to 750 men in the two barracks.

3167. What other accommodation had you there besides those barracks?—Nothing but the mat huts at Kowloon.

3168. But there were huts at Hong Kong as well, were there not?—Not huts; there were mat sheds; they were a different description of building; they were for the native troops; the Bombay Native Infantry occupied those. The actual barrack accommodation not being sufficient for the *bonâ fide* English portion of the garrison, that is, the 99th and the Artillery, the surplus were necessarily obliged to be put over at Kowloon, where I found them on my arrival, a portion of the 99th occupying the mat huts. I will, if you will allow me, explain to you what these mat huts were; they were raised from the ground, and were a little better built than the mat sheds at Hong Kong, which were actually placed on the ground, and the natives there slept upon wooden trestles inside those huts.

3169. Was there any accommodation for the women and children?—None whatever; I never went into a garrison where the women had been so completely lost sight of in the way of accommodation.

3170. Were either of those mat huts or mat sheds fit for the accommodation of European troops?—Most certainly not; I found them there on my arrival, as I have already stated, and necessity compelled me to occupy them, but as for saying that they were fit for European troops, they ought never, in the first instance, to have been erected; I have had troops in tents, with choppahed roofs over them, thick straw roofs, and I would have preferred those even to the mat sheds.

3171. Mr. *Adderley.*] Does this refer to April 1863?—To April 1863, when I first arrived in China.

3172. *Chairman.*] What facilities were there in the way of finding such stores or other large buildings which you could have obtained on short notice to accommodate troops?—From my experience of Hong Kong, there were certainly large buildings, such as I have heard described, as Fletcher's and M'Gregor's stores; there were buildings of that kind, when necessity obliged you to occupy them, but as to saying that they were fit barracks for troops in a warm climate I condemn them unhesitatingly, as I tell you; imagine a body of men living in a warm climate in one room of that kind. Fletcher's store particularly I would speak of; it was occupied as a purveyor's store, and I afterwards found occasion to give it up; it was a stone building. Imagine a building like a store in Liverpool, with windows certainly in it, but with the sun beating upon that stone building day after day, and the sun rises early and sets late in China, used for the accommodation of troops. Those men were left for months in a building like that, with no other outlet than the street; and as for ventilation, you may punch as many holes in a house as you like, but it does not follow that you let in fresh air; you let in the hot air, and how is that hot air to escape.

3173. *Chairman.*] Under those circumstances did you make any report upon it?—I was not there at the time; the hiring of all those buildings was subsequent to my time.

3174. I mean did you report upon those huts and

and sheds as being improper for European occupation?—They had been long reported; the medical officers had called attention to them; I mean to say that I reported when the 2d-20th were thrown upon my hands, and I was obliged to occupy them; I drew the attention of the Secretary of State for War to the fact that I should be pressed to find accommodation for the 2d-20th Regiment, and I urged the necessity of some instructions prior to the hot weather setting in.

3175. What was the date of that letter?—It was dated head quarters, Hong Kong, 15th of January 1864; I will read the paragraph relating to this, if you please: "The difficulty that I shall shortly experience to find accommodation for the troops in China when Colonel Neale has now left me with the greater portion of Her Majesty's 2d-20th Regiment, with the women and children, now on their way from Calcutta, will be a matter of serious expense, and for which Her Majesty's Government must be prepared; I must therefore ask your Lordships for some early instructions prior to the hot season, which commences much sooner in Hong Kong than in Shanghai."

3176. What accommodation had you for the 2d-20th, when it arrived?—None but the mat sheds at Kowloon; and I was obliged to run up additional sheds, of course, to house them there. The women and children, fortunately for me, arrived, I think, a month later, and when they arrived the only place where I could possibly put them was at Stanley. I had made it my business to go there with Colonel Brown, commanding 2nd–20th regiment, the commanding Royal Engineer, and the medical officer, to inspect the place thoroughly, as it had been left unoccupied for some two years or more. I believe it had been condemned as unhealthy. When I arrived there, the place was in such a state of disrepair, that I was obliged to use every exertion to get it into a tolerably fit state for the reception of the women of the 20th; not that I conceived the buildings themselves were fit for women and children, or even for European troops, at any time, supposing even that they had been in repair, being too low and not at all adapted for a warm climate. I think they were last occupied by the Ceylon Rifles, a native corps.

3177. When did you leave for Shanghai?—I left by the very mail which brought me to China, I think, on the 11th of April, and I returned on the 9th of July of the same year; I was absent from the 11th of April till the 9th of July; the state of the rebellion kept me in the north of China; I could not leave my post there. I wish to add to that part of my evidence relative to the barracks, a little memorandum which I find I have here; it is an extract from a War Office letter, dated 10th of September 1863, touching upon the strength of the garrison: "It has further been decided to raise the strength of all European infantry regiments serving in the China command to 1,000 men;" but no instructions were sent out at the time for any additional accommodation to be prepared.

3178. Were you, as general officer in command in China, ever consulted as to the advisability of substituting European for native troops in China?—Never; I am only sorry for it, because had I been so favoured, I could have given, as I have already stated, the experience of 14 years in the East, and perhaps I might have given very valuable information to have stayed in a measure the mortality which has taken place.

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3179. Do you think that one European regiment is sufficient for the garrison at Hong Kong from what you know?—Most certainly not, because sickness may overtake them, and it is very seldom that the regiments are kept up to the full strength, and taking those two things together, they may find themselves perfectly helpless in the garrison.

3180. What is your opinion with regard to trusting Government property to police or Chinese watchmen?—From the experience I have had of China, and of the daring and frequent robberies by the Chinese, I know that they have not the slightest respect for the police, and worse specimens I never saw in my life than the native police; I speak from a knowledge of India; I would not have allowed a man of the sort to have entered my compound in India to take service; I never saw so low a class of men in my life.

3181. Did you receive any instructions from the War Department with regard to the employment of those Chinese constables?—No, none whatever; what I did was to employ the native troops as watchmen; I think they got 6 *d.* a day extra; this was by far the cheapest and most effective way of looking after Government or War Department property. Take, for instance, the military stores; they are alongside the river; the Chinese might at any time have brought a couple of boats and secured the whole contents of the building, but for the military guard that was there; they would not have paid the slightest attention to the police.

3182. You had native troops under your command at Hong Kong, I think?—Yes.

3183. A portion of the 22d Bombay Native Infantry?—A portion of the 22d Bombay Native Infantry, and a Belooch corps at Shanghai, and without that element I say that the duties could never have been done, the mixture of native and European troops is essential; in fact, I will go as far as to say, give me a regiment of Europeans 1,000 strong, and I would then prefer two native corps, then two extra European regiments; but for the moral effect of a European force, the actual value of the native is beyond anything in China.

3184. It has been stated in evidence very frequently that from six to seven nights in bed should be the allowance for European troops. Do you agree with that?—I would always give a European regiment as much night rest as possible; for every man is wearied out from the heat of the climate. The night is very warm, and his sleep is bad; and if you put him on duty too frequently you send him into hospital. You cannot take too much care of your European troops; and that is where the native comes in so powerfully as a help. He does all the day duties, you can use him as an escort, and for any duty you like; and he does the night duty too. In fact, when I was up at Shanghai, during the rebellion, I employed the Beloochees more than the Europeans. They give you no trouble. In the first place, if I wanted to start upon an expedition, at Shanghai, for instance, I should take 200 Beloochees, and put them in a boat with a little rice; and there would be no commissariat arrangements to be made, and no trouble and difficulty. As an army they are invaluable.

3185. It was stated that the hospital huts at

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Kowloon were burnt down; was that during your command?—Yes; it happened during my command; and a more awful calamity to witness I have seldom seen. I cannot tell you what my feelings were when I saw the fire commence; and, by an interposition of Providence, for I can call it nothing else, the fire was stayed. There was one hut that would have connected the whole range, and why it did not take fire I cannot tell. It was within three yards of the others, which were burning, yet it did not catch fire. I made a report upon it, which I will hand in, if you will allow me.

3186. It is not necessary to have the report put in?—I think it is better that the Committee should have this report. It was one asked for from Sir Hope Grant. It is dated 14th of April 1864:—"My Lord, I have the honour to lay before you a copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by Lieutenant Colonel Browne, commanding 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, relative to the present serious position of the battalion under his command. I forwarded to your Lordship by the previous mail a report that a fire had taken place at Kowloon; and, by a miracle, the whole cantonment was not burnt down; but the same may take place at any moment, and with, perhaps, most serious results, owing to the construction of the huts being of materials most inflammable, as specified by Lieutenant Colonel Browne. These huts, though of bamboo and matting, are necessarily obliged to be constructed as strong as possible, to resist the typhoons; and Kowloon is so situated as to be exposed to the full force of the south-west monsoon. This, then, will account for the difficulty in pulling down any huts, should a fire take place, to arrest its progress. I have taken every precaution since my arrival in China to meet any accident by placing four large water barrels kept constantly filled to each hut; also ladders, to enable the men to mount the roof quickly; and, by spreading wet blankets, to do all they can to stay any spreading of fire. Tanks have also been constructed; and a fire engine has been placed in charge of the regiment. But, with every precaution, an accident may at any moment create a fire; and, should it take place at night, and a strong wind blowing, it would be hopeless to do any more than to save life; and the loss of public property alone would be immense, and, in addition, the kits of the men. These huts were erected prior to my arrival in China; and, though some have been standing for a length of time without accident, yet I conceive it my duty to support Lieutenant Colonel Browne's letter, that the same may receive from your Lordship serious consideration. How I am to advise in the matter I am at a loss to make answer, when no buildings can be hired to accommodate a second regiment at Hong Kong. The trial hut is to remain two years as an experiment before the building of regular barracks is contemplated; and I would therefore urge that something should be done to guard against the fatality of the 2d-20th Regiment running the risk of being burnt out, and from which they have already had a very narrow escape."

3187. With regard to the trial hut, which you mentioned in that letter, was it begun during your period of command?—No, it was not begun during the period of my command; I sat as president of a board with reference to that.

3188. It has been stated in evidence, with regard to Stanley, that it was necessary to have every day an escort sent with provisions to Stanley; did that take place during your command?—It was necessary, and what is more the coolies were attacked. A letter carrier used to go there; he used to start very early, and the coolies were attacked on several occasions.

3189. That was the reason for the escort, was it?—That was the reason for the escort. Of course they wanted some protection. Stanley was situated across the hill about eight miles from Hong Kong; that occasioned very great inconvenience to the men and women stationed there.

3190. Were any representations made to you during the period of your command regarding the quinine to be given to the troops?—I think there was some question raised by the senior medical officer about a difficulty or expense, or something of that sort, relating to it; I cannot tell exactly, but I think it was some difficulty about giving it, and I think a ration of rum was recommended, because the men found it very unpalatable to take it without that early in the morning. Any person who takes quinine very early in the morning has no appetite or taste for anything during the day; and it creates nausea in the mouth. It was formerly given in the form of quinine wine, in a mixture.

3191. With regard to the medicine called chlorodyne, have you anything to state to the Committee?—It was never brought before me officially; but as a medicine I should say it is most invaluable. I suffered myself from dysentery for some time until I got hold of a prescription in which chlorodyne was the principal ingredient, and it did me so much good that now I never go without it. I know of nothing so valuable in warm climates, for the cure of dysentery, as chlorodyne.

3192. Was Dr. Currie the principal medical officer in your time?—No; but I received a report from Dr. Currie before I went out.

3193. Then you know nothing about his recommendation as to the employment of native troops for stations in the China command?—No; but I can state it from my own experience; I think it is most essential to have them. With reference to Shanghai particularly I can confirm it, as the Belochees were up there with me; I used them in preference to Europeans as often as I could.

3194. Marquis of *Hartington.*] You stated that the huts at Kowloon were occupied from the beginning of the time when you assumed the command?—I found them there, built and occupied by a portion of the 99th.

3195. Can you give the date of the representations which you made to the War Office, with regard to the improper nature of the accommodation for European troops?—I have handed in the letter, in which I stated the difficulty I had found myself placed in with regard to accommodation for the 2d-20th. I had no difficulties prior to that.

3196. You stated that the mat huts at Kowloon were quite unfit for European troops?—Of course, I never looked upon them as being fit to be used; they had been previously reported upon.

3197. You did use them, did you not?—I used them, and in fact they were calculated upon as a portion of the accommodation.

3198. What representations did you make to the

the War Office about their unfitness?—When I found myself obliged to occupy them with the 2nd-20th, I waited for the result of my letter on the subject.

3199. When did the 2nd-20th arrive?—The 2nd-20th arrived in December 1863; they were not contemplated by me to remain there permanently. I understood that they were for service in Japan, but when they arrived, I made Colonel Neal, then our chargé-d'affaires at Japan, acquainted that I had a regiment at disposal. He sent me word back that he only wanted 150 men, and the remainder were then left upon my hands in a moment, and I was necessarily then obliged to occupy the huts at Kowloon, and build additional ones, as the only place to accommodate them in. I reported that at home, in the letter I have given in, and on Sir Rutherford Alcock coming out, he removed the whole of the 20th to Japan.

3200. I do not see in this letter which you have put in that you say anything about the unfitness of the huts for the accommodation of European troops?—I allude to that particular point, and request instructions, because I never contemplated the troops being left in those huts.

3201. You do not allude in that letter to the huts being unfit for troops?—In that letter I state the position I should be placed in to find accommodation, and I ask for instructions. I never contemplated that those men would be left upon my hands, and therefore I asked for instructions.

3202. I think the point you appear to call attention to chiefly in this letter, is the question of expense?—No, far from it; there is no reference to expense. My meaning in the letter was, and I adhere to it, that I never looked upon these huts as a fit place for European troops. I knew that the medical officers had reported, previously to my arrival, upon Kowloon, and under the circumstances, I had no other alternative at all than to do what I did. I requested instructions previous to the hot weather setting in.

3203. You stated "the difficulty that I shall shortly experience to find accommodation for the troops in China, when Colonel Neale has now left me with the greater portion of Her Majesty's 2nd-20th Regiment, with the women and children now on their way from Calcutta, will be a matter of serious expense, and for which Her Majesty's Government must be prepared"?—Yes.

3204. And you referred again to the question of expense in the same letter?—Whether I mentioned the question of expense or not, I requested instructions previous to the hot weather setting in; dwelling upon that point, knowing what would be the effect upon Europeans of living in those mat huts. That was followed up by my letter at the time of the fire.

3205. I understand you to say that you have written no letters to the Secretary of State for War, with reference to the state of the huts at Kowloon?—Yes, I wrote when I resigned the command.

3206. You wrote no letter, then, previous to the 14th of April 1864?—No, I wrote personally no letter condemning them, and for this reason, that I should never have put troops there. It was in February that Sir Rutherford Alcock came out and told me that he intended to remove the 2nd-20th to Japan, as soon as he could get accommodation for them, and they went up accordingly; but I allude more prominently, and I think decidedly, to the point in my report regarding the fire.

3207. The two letters you have put in are the only ones that you recollect at present, in which you reported on the state of the accommodation at Hong Kong?—No, I referred to it also in my letter on resigning the command.

3208. Can you put in that letter?—Yes; it has already been put in, I think. Sir Hope Grant put it in, I believe.

3209. Will you let me look at it?—I have only an extract from that letter, but I will read that extract, and put it in: "Extract from letter addressed to Secretary of State for War, dated Hong Kong, 31 October 1864:—Finally, before quitting China, I would again desire to bring before your Lordship, the state of things at Kowloon, and the serious consideration of the mat huts, as explained in my letter, No. 127, of the 14th April 1864, addressed to your Lordship, when reporting a fire which had taken place and the narrow escape of the 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment, from being burnt out. These huts are at present not in the best state of repair, and still no other accommodation can be provided for the troops at Kowloon, nor can they be located at Hong Kong; and before any expense is incurred in repairing them, I would suggest that no time should be lost in assembling a Board, to report upon the construction of the huts, with regard to the safety of the troops and Government property. I would also draw your Lordship's attention to the 22nd Native Infantry and Company of Gun Lascars, both being quartered in large mat sheds, of the same inflammable material as the huts at Kowloon, and as the lines of these native troops at Hong Kong are not far removed from the old magazine, should a fire take place, it may be of a most alarming nature; and so serious do I consider this matter, that I would now desire to place it upon record, in retiring from the command."

3210. It was chiefly with reference to the inflammable nature of those huts that you reported?—Not only that; besides their inflammable nature, I condemned them in every way; I speak in this letter of the state of the huts generally.

3211. Did you think them very unhealthy?—As I have already stated, I considered them not only unhealthy, but I do not think they were fit places for Europeans.

3212. You did not say that in your letter?—No; because the medical officers had gone so much into detail upon them in their reports, which I was aware of.

3213. You did not call the attention of the Secretary of State for War to that fact?—I had read the sanitary reports which were going in, and I was aware that they entered so fully into detail from a medical point of view, that I thought it unnecessary to touch upon it; I confined myself strictly to what I conceived to be my duty.

3214. Were you aware that it was the intention of Government to withdraw the Indian troops from the command?—I was not aware of it until just before I left, when General Guy came out.

3215. You did not know when you went out that it was intended?—No report was ever sent to me upon that subject; I have no letter in my possession about it, to the best of my recollection.

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3216. Who was the Secretary of State for War when you went out?—Sir George Lewis; and Lord de Grey was the Under Secretary.

3217. I suppose you saw either the Secretary of State for War or one of the Under Secretaries?—I saw Sir George Lewis on two occasions, and I saw Lord de Grey once. The only question, I think, which Sir George Lewis touched upon was as to Taku and Japan. He said, "You are going out to China; you will find Taku, I think, given over; and as to Japan, you will have nothing to say to that, it will be entirely naval."

3218. You were aware, were you not, that the Indian troops had been sent to China for a special purpose?—I was aware that the Indian troops had gone there for the campaign; I also thought that they were retained as a necessary element with the European troops for the performance of the duty, having always seen them combined as much as possible in the East; all guards, and fatigues, and orderlies, and similar duties involving exposure, are taken as much as possible by natives in the East, and Europeans are confined to their barracks within certain hours.

3219. You did not make any representation with reference to the employment of Indian troops?—No; had that matter been brought before me, I think I could have saved much of all this expenditure.

3220. You did not make any representation with reference to the Indian troops, because you did not know that they were going to be withdrawn?—I never contemplated their being withdrawn. In this letter, which I wrote when retiring from the command, I said something to this effect: "I leave the garrison of Hong Kong with one European regiment and one native regiment for the duty." I detailed that as the disposition I proposed; I am only sorry that, as the general officer placed in command, I was not consulted upon the disposition of the troops in that respect, because I think I could have given very valuable information.

3221. When did you become aware that it was the intention of the Government to withdraw the Indian troops?—Just before I came away.

3222. When was that?—I remained a month after I was relieved of the command by General Guy; I did not leave till the month of November.

3223. November 1864?—Yes.

3224. Did you make any representation to the Government on the subject?—No; I had nothing to say; I was relieved from the command in October.

3225. You did not consider it necessary to make any representation?—No.

3226. Are you aware that the garrison duties of Hong Kong had been previously carried on without Indian troops?—I was aware that the 59th were there for some years, and that they were decimated by sickness; they were not an efficient garrison so far, because I believe for the last three years they were literally used up almost with sickness, and they embarked a very strong detachment of invalids when they left Hong Kong.

3227. What do you call "decimated with sickness"?—They lost an immense number of men, and if you visit the Happy Valley, as it is called, in Hong Kong, you will find that the graveyard is thickly marked with the dead of that regiment.

3228. Mr. *Calthorpe.*] In what year were the 59th there?—I think they left in 1856; they were there before that; I think that was the year they left; it was long before my time; I will not be certain about it, but from information which has been given me, I think during the last three years they were very sickly.

3229. *Chairman.*] At the time the 59th were there, Kowloon did not belong to us, did it?—No.

3230. Marquis of *Hartington.*] You have not examined the returns of the mortality of the 59th, have you?—I cannot speak of anything positive with regard to the 59th; I can only say that I have been told that they were very sickly, and in the last three years, from 1853 to 1856, particularly so; they embarked a very large body of sick, I believe; but of this I speak positively, that one regiment would become sickly again, they could never do the work, and if sickness did overtake them, the duties of the garrison would be very difficult to be carried on.

3231. You think that it is impossible to organise a corps of native Chinese police, who would be efficient for the protection of Government property?—I think they would be difficult to keep in hand, because the Chinese come down in such a body from Canton; I have seen a steamer come down with 1,000, and they will take up 1,000; if the police deserted what could you do; you would be helpless; if those men enlisted they would be difficult to be depended upon, because they would get their money and desert, and you would have no power in the world to get hold of them; I know that even in Colonel Gordon's case, with his disciplined Chinese, when he took a place they used to vanish for a short time; he had a great deal of difficulty in keeping them together.

3232. What do the merchants in Hong Kong do?—The comprador system prevails there, and every man finds a large security; it is in that that the great safety consists. Besides, they know a different class of men; they get hold of men whom we should not be able to get hold of at all, I think. Besides that, how would you officer your force? It would be a great deal of trouble, and I question myself whether it would not be better and cheaper to get a regiment from India for service in China.

3233. Why should it be a regiment from India?—Because I think the natives are so much better managed; they fall into system at once. Or you might have Malays, or you might raise a corps anywhere if you can get natives to do the work; but I would never trust the Chinese, and certainly not the riff-raff of natives that come from Bombay to be employed as police.

3234. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] I gather from your evidence, that you never contemplated the permanent occupation of the mat huts by European soldiers?—No, certainly not.

3235. You were aware that reports of a strong character had been made against them to the War Department?—Yes, by the Medical Department particularly.

3236. You did not consider yourself, during the time that you were there, called upon specially to report against them, being aware that they had been thoroughly reported upon before?—I should have taken up the question very seriously after the fire in the huts of the 20th, had that regiment been left upon my hands; but owing to their removal to Japan, on Sir Rutherford

Rutherford Alcock's coming out and again assuming the diplomatic functions at Japan, I dropped the question.

3237. Did you, or did you not, contemplate that the Secretary of State for War could be ignorant of the fact that it was unhealthy to quarter European troops in such constructions as these mat huts? — I never imagined that the Secretary of State for War would have deemed them fit places for Europeans as permanent accommodation, certainly.

3238. Was the garrison of Hong Kong of about the same strength during the whole of the time you were in China? — Yes, during my period.

3239. During your own personal experience?— During my own period of command the garrison remained the same; a battery of Artillery, a regiment of Europeans, and the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry.

3240. Less a small portion of the Bombay Native Infantry, who were at Shanghai?—No; I had brought them all down then. It included the full complement of the Bombay Native Infantry.

3241. During your command it was never less than that, except that, as you say, at one time one or two companies of the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry were detached?—Quite so.

3242. Did it require the whole of those troops to carry on the duties of the garrison?—Yes, certainly. The 99th at one period were very sickly; therefore the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry was a most valuable help at that time.

3243. Then the substitution of a European regiment for the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry was not at all an equivalent, in your opinion?— No.

3244. Were Messrs. Fletcher's Buildings the best buildings that were hired?—The best in my recollection. Knowing Hong Kong pretty well, I think that Fletcher's Buildings, and the others which have been touched upon, were about the best.

3245. At any rate, Fletcher's Buildings were as good as any?—Yes, I speak positively to that. I might mention that I do not conceive that either of those buildings was fit for Europeans for permanent occupation.

3246. I understand you to say distinctly that, in your judgment, none of those buildings were fit for the permanent occupation of European troops? —Certainly not.

3247. Inasmuch as they had no verandahs?— They had no verandahs, and the situation altogether was unsuitable. The men were confined to the barracks; they could have no recreation rooms of any kind.

3248. Mr. *Adderley.*] Had you, in your position, no discretion at all to order any better accommodation for these troops; the 20th, for instance?— You must bear in mind that the 2nd-20th were never sent to China as a permanency; they were only left with me for the moment.

3249. When you found that there was nothing but mat huts, and when you found that the 99th had no accommodation, had you no discretion to get better accommodation, if possible, by any outlay?—Certainly not, without reporting home. There was no emergency, it was the cold season at the time, and the men had just arrived; and, thinking that they would go away and be relieved at once, of course I took no steps for any expenditure, nor is it customary for a general officer to take upon himself anything of the kind without reference home.

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3250. When those huts were destroyed by fire, from what funds were they repaired?—Government funds.

3251. There was no necessity to send home in that case, of course?—No; of course the expense of any additional accommodation would fall upon the Government, being provided under the order of the officer commanding.

3252. In case of the destruction of huts or barracks by fire, it would be in the discretion of the general officer to order their immediate repair?—Of course.

3253. But you had no discretion to provide better accommodation without reference home?— Not where time permits, certainly; and there was no urgency in the case at the time, inasmuch as I did not expect the men to remain there any time; a detachment left in January.

3254. Did you consider that you had no discretion whatever to make any outlay for the accommodation of the troops without reference home?—Certainly not at that time when there was no emergency.

3255. Mr. *Stanley.*] You stated that in a War Office letter, dated the 10th September 1863, there was an intimation given that the battalions in the China command would be raised to the strength of 1,000 men?—Yes.

3256. What was understood to be the strength of each battalion in the command before that time?—I think they were between 800 and 900 strong.

3257. Was there any notice given at that time that additional quarters would be required in consequence of the increase in strength?—No, none; they never were increased.

3258. The sentries were reduced to the lowest number necessary to carry on the duty, were they not?—During my command (I do not speak as regards the sickness of the garrison, which was subsequently during General Guy's command), no extra sentry was put on beyond the actual number required.

3259. In your opinion, could the Government buildings have been more concentrated, so as in any way to diminish the daily duties?—No, I certainly think not; the Government buildings were as well concentrated as possible; I think, in fact, you could not have got other Government property; you would have had to sell those and buy others; but I think that the Government property was the best adapted and the best situated for the purpose.

3260. Major *Anson.*] When did you return to England?—On the 20th of January 1865.

3261. Were you consulted by the military authorities either at the Horse Guards or at the War Office as to the advisability of withdrawing the native troops from China?—No, I have never been consulted upon that point.

3262. Have you ever heard of any military officer who has served in China being consulted upon that point?—I am not aware of any.

3263. *Chairman.*] You know Victoria very well, and the houses and stores there; do you consider that there would be any difficulty in finding accommodation there for troops?—I should think a general officer with a regiment of Europeans thrown upon his hands would find a very great deal of difficulty.

3264. Do you know anything of a ship called the

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the "Hercules"?—Yes; the "Hercules" was a condemned ship when I first arrived in China, but the burning of the hospital of the 20th obliged me to occupy it *nolens volens;* I had no other place for the sick, and I thought it the most convenient place at the time, and I took possession of it, and for a time the 20th were there.

3265. Was it as a hospital ship that you used it then?—As a hospital ship.

3266. Do you think it is advantageous to have ships out there for a purpose of that kind, for a floating hospital or barrack?—I certainly think it would be very advisable to have a spacious large two-decker moored over at the Kowloon side, in the quiet bay there, and available in any emergency for the sick, or even as a hospital; I think I would rather have my hospital on board ship if I was commanding a regiment at Kowloon.

3267. Mr. *Adderley.*] How did the "Hercules" serve as a hospital at the time you used it?—For the time being very well.

3268. *Chairman.*] You have been in Japan, I believe?—I have been in Japan.

3269. Can you give the Committee any account at all of the accommodation there for troops?—As regards the accommodation there for the 2nd-20th, we were mainly indebted to the energy and exertion of Sir Rutherford Alcock in getting them housed.

3270. They were not under canvass then?—No; the 20th were left with me in China until Sir Rutherford Alcock could obtain accommodation for them; that is to say, until he could get barracks built by the Japanese. He arrived, I think, in February 1864, that is when I saw him; and the 2nd battalion of the 20th left for Japan in June 1864.

3271. I think you said that there were only 150 men sent there?—No, that was the first detachment; when the 2nd battalion of the 20th arrived in China, I notified to Colonel Neale that they were ready for service; he told me that he would only want 150 men, which was strange, because he had said he should want a larger force. However, he told me then that he would only want 150 men, and it would take a month to provide accommodation for them.

3272. For the 150 men?—For the 150 men.

3273. What I wanted to arrive at was this; when you came away, were those houses which you have mentioned ordinary houses or regular barracks that had been put up?—They were wooden barracks put up by the Japanese, under the superintendence of Major Wray, an engineer officer.

3274. What number of men did they hold?—They were only for the actual strength of the regiment there; the women and children were left behind at Stanley.

3275. Was there accommodation for 1,000 men?—No; not for more than about 700 men, because the 2nd battalion of the 20th were under 800 strong when they arrived in China, and what with the men left behind at Stanley as a protection for the women and children, and what with the casualties, there were not over 750 men altogether, at the outside, when they went to Japan, if so many.

3276. Was that the only accommodation for the troops?—That was ground obtained by Sir Rutherford Alcock; it was a very narrow space of ground; the Japanese are very tenacious of their rights, and jealous of troops going into the country, and it required a good deal of tact, and very nice work on the part of Sir Rutherford Alcock to get the troops there. The Marines, when they arrived, were some time in tents before the ground could be obtained for their barracks; and when I reinforced the garrison afterwards, when the fleet went to Simonosaki, and brought a detachment of the 67th, it was by the kindness of the American Minister, who gave us a bit of ground railed in, in fact, a garden of theirs, that accommodation was provided for them. I pitched the camp of the 67th there, and I put the Beloochees into any old huts and places I could find in the town.

3277. Then at that time had you the 2nd battalion of the 20th, and 500 Marines, and this Beloochee corps in Japan?—No; I had not the Beloochees, I had only a detachment.

3278. You had the 500 Marines, and the 2nd battalion of the 20th, and a detachment of the Beloochees?—Yes; I had the 2nd battalion of the 20th and the Beloochees, and I had the Marines under canvas. When the fleet went down to Simonosaki the Marines then left, and it was necessary to reinforce the garrison; I then had a detachment of the 67th under canvas; the detachment of the 2nd Beloochees I placed in an old building in the town.

3279. Lord *John Hay.*] You mean in Yokohama?—Yes.

3280. Marquis of *Hartington.*] In fact, I gather from what you have stated in answer to the Chairman, that if the Marines had been withdrawn, and General Guy had been able to spare the 2nd battalion of the 11th from Hong Kong, there would have been no difficulty in accommodating them in Japan?—I think there would; in the first place how would he get them there.

3281. I say, would there have been any difficulty in accommodating them in Japan. I did not refer to sending them there?—I think there would have been on the part of Sir Rutherford Alcock. If you will allow me to produce a letter, I think I can show it. The whole regiment, of the strength of 800 men, could not have been accommodated in the Marines' barracks. The Marines were only 500 strong. Moreover, it was always calculated upon that, in the event of the Marines leaving Yokohama, that the women and children of 2nd-20th Regiment would be sent up; and it was so carried out, and only a small detachment of some 150 men of the 2nd-11th accompanied them when they left Hong Kong for Japan in August 1865.

3282. I thought you stated that the Marines were under canvas?—Yes, at one time; they were never more than 500 strong originally when they came out.

3283. Would there have been any difficulty in putting the 2nd battalion of the 11th under canvas, in the same way as the Marines were under canvas?—I think there would have been a difficulty if you had taken 800 men into Japan, because the small piece of ground we had was only sufficient for the encampment of the Marines, who were only 500 strong.

3284. Do you think that it would have been impossible to get more space?—I think there would have been a difficulty in obtaining it.

3285. You will not say that it would have been impossible?—No.

3286. *Chairman.*] It was upon ground belonging to the American Minister that they were encamped, was it not?—No.

3287. Marquis

3287. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Were not the Marines at one time in a floating barrack; on board ship?—No, not during my time. They were for a month at Hong Kong, waiting the instructions of the Admiral to proceed; that is all; and then they were found to be getting unhealthy, and a detachment of 150 of them was turned over to the "Princess Charlotte."

3288. Lord *John Hay.*] But they were on board the "Conqueror" for some time, were they not?—They were for a month in the harbour at Hong Kong.

3289. At Yokohama?—No, when they arrived there, they were placed under canvas.

3290. The "Conqueror" remained there all the time the Marines were there, I think?—The "Conqueror" remained there, and then went to Simonosaki with the fleet.

3291. Therefore, there was always the accommodation on board the "Conqueror" available in Yokohama, during the period of the stay of the Marines there?—I take it that it was, if the Admiral chose to apportion it for that purpose.

3292. Do you know the object with which the "Conqueror" was detained there?—No; that is quite a naval question.

3293. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] During the period of your command in China, did you from time to time authorise expenditure on the part of the War Department?—Yes, very little, for coolie hire, and so on; but no matter what it was, if a building was wanted to be rented, I was applied to, and if I conceived it was necessary to do so, I authorised it.

3294. You authorised expenditure for building, I suppose, as well as for hiring?—Yes.

3295. All such items of expenditure were authorised by you as being for the benefit of the service?—Quite so; I did it from that motive.

3296. Upon your own responsibility?—Upon my own responsibility.

3297. Did you ever receive any reproof from the War Department for any such expenditure; or were you ever informed that any such expenditure was disallowed?—I never received any direct reproof from the War Department; but I scarcely ever authorised any expense when more information was not required; and, therefore, a disallowance was almost always hanging over me for the time being.

3298. In what form was that information asked for. Did the letter say that the expenditure was disallowed until further information was furnished, or what?—Perhaps it was thought excessive, or, perhaps, it was thought unnecessary. Of course, until I got the usual War Office letter, saying that so and so had been passed, it necessarily stood as a disallowance.

3299. Were you ever told in the terms of any letter that an expenditure was disallowed until further explanation was furnished?—I have not the means of referring now to my old correspondence, to see the exact words that were used, so as to answer that question directly; but the letter which came implied that it was not granted until the receipt of the explanation which might follow. For instance, I take this case. I hired a building, at the rate of 80 dollars a month, for four commissariat staff serjeants, at the earnest request of Deputy Commissary General Maturin. I thought the expense high, but, nevertheless, I thought it was necessary to hire the building. The answer came out from the War Office, objecting to the sum, as being excessive for the building. I therefore called upon the Commissary General to take such steps as were necessary, in order at once to give it up, and the building was given up.

3300. Was there any case of a building authorised by you to be constructed which was questioned?—Yes.

3301. Will you state the case. Have you got the correspondence?—I am sorry to say that I have not; but my memory serves me pretty fairly. I gave up two stores, and intended to construct another building in the military store yard. I reported what I intended to do, and was proceeding to carry it out; but, before I could forward the full estimate of the building, I received a letter cautioning me at all times, before incurring expenditure, to send home plans and estimates. Had I done so, the Government would have been paying 900 dollars a month for two stores, for, perhaps, six or eight or nine months, whereas, I carried out my plans, and gave up the stores, and the building only cost the Government 500 *l.* Of course, the expenditure was allowed, and that was all; but, certainly, I would not take upon myself any expenditure again. I consider that that was a warning to me not to attempt expenditure without a reference home. Those stores were costing the Government 900 dollars a month.

3302. That is 200 *l.* a month in round numbers, is not it?—Yes; that is about 200 *l.* a month.

3303. And you constructed the building for 500 *l.*?—Yes.

3304. And you were reproved for it?—I was not reproved, exactly.

3305. You were told not to do it again?—I looked upon it as a warning, certainly.

3306. General *Dunne.*] During the whole time you were out in Hong Kong, do you think that the accommodation of any kind for the troops was sufficient for the garrison?—No; certainly not, for the entire garrison.

3307. Did you consider yourself to have authority, at any expenditure, to provide accommodation for the troops, either in hospital, or otherwise?—Not unless it was a very urgent emergency. Under any other circumstances, I should deem it my duty, from the nature of the general War Office instructions, to refer the question home.

3308. Did you receive that circular which has been laid before the Committee as purporting to be the War Office permission to enable a General to go to any expense whatever for such purposes?—I do not remember that circular exactly; but that circular, again, I think, alludes to this point, and intimates that where there is no emergency, a reference is to be made home.

3309. You construe that circular as merely applying to an emergency, not to the permanent accommodation of the troops?—I consider it as applicable to an emergency.

3310. Any measures to be taken for the permanent accommodation of the troops you would consider it your duty to refer home?—I should do so for my own safety.

3311. Did you do so from the beginning of your command to the end?—Literally. I was so cautious that, when I could save myself, I issued the order subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War; and, if I could withhold the payment of the money, I did so, until it was approved of at home.

3312. Did you remonstrate in your despatches

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to the War Department at home as to the bad accommodation in your command?—The accommodation was not bad for the small force I had.

3313. What amount of troops do you think there was accommodation for?—There was not accommodation for a regiment, because the Artillery shared it.

3314. What amount of garrison do you think there was fair accommodation for at the rate of 1,000 cubic feet per man?—For not more than 750 men in the two barracks; that is the permanent barrack accommodation; I do not allude to the huts at all.

3315. In permanent barrack accommodation, you think there was sufficient for about 700 men?—Yes; during my time.

3316. Therefore, the sending of another regiment there was perfectly unjustifiable?—It was embarrassing to the general officer in the extreme.

3317. And there was no provision that could be made for them without going to considerable expense?—No reports were made by me upon that.

3318. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] That second regiment was necessary to carry on the duty when the 23rd Bombay Native Infantry were taken away, was it not?—It would be.

3319. General *Dunne.*] But there was no accommodation for them?—There was no proper accommodation for them.

3320. In your opinion, the general officer had not the authority to obtain permanent barracks for them, or to build them?—I cannot answer for General Guy.

3321. I am speaking as to yourself?—They were not there with me.

3322. If another regiment had been sent, do you consider that you had power to build or to hire to any extent accommodation for them?—If they had been tumbled upon me without any warning I should have taken any steps I could for the safety of the men's lives that the time permitted; but I should have expected due notice of their arrival, and then I would have made my report upon it.

3323. But reports were made that there was no further accommodation for the garrison which you had?—I have already stated that.

3324. Was there accommodation for a second European battalion when the Indian troops went away?—No, not when the Indian troops went away.

3325. *Chairman.*] Were you ever consulted with regard to the expenses in China?—Never.

3326. Major *O'Reilly.*] You were the general in command upon the China station, I think, in the month of September, and the greater part of the month of October, 1864?—Yes.

3327. You were absent from Hong Kong in the month of September, and returned and resumed the command there at what date in October?—The first week in October.

3328. When you returned to Hong Kong and resumed the command, were the circumstances brought to your notice of the removal of the 99th Regiment from Hong Kong to Kowloon?—I had a private letter from Sir Hercules Robinson, then Governor of Hong Kong, telling me of certain disturbances that had taken place between the 99th and the police, and, to the best of my recollection, he stated the necessity of his ordering them over to Kowloon before I returned to Hong Kong.

3329. You had a private letter before your return when you were up the country?—Yes; when I returned to Hong Kong in the first week in October, Colonel Moody told me that he had acted under the instructions of the governor in sending the 99th there, and that he had also assembled a committee by the same directions to investigate the circumstances of the *fracas*; finding that this step had been taken by the governor, and my successor being expected by the next mail, I did not venture to take any steps in the way of remonstrance, not knowing the view General Guy might take of the matter; had I retained the command, I should not have hesitated a moment to have brought back the 99th Regiment, as I consider that the discipline might have been otherwise maintained.

3330. What was the nature of this committee which was assembled?—It was a military court of inquiry, the proceedings of which had not terminated when I resigned the command.

3331. Then you do not hold yourself responsible for sending the 99th to Kowloon, or retaining them there, nor can you be quoted as having expressed your approbation of that step?—Certainly not.

3332. *Chairman.*] How long was it after you returned to Hong Kong before your successor in the command arrived?—The mail will be sometimes four or five days behindhand, but I was looking for him very shortly.

3333. Was it a fortnight?—I suppose it was about 15 days; I cannot tell exactly; but it may have been 15 or 20 days.

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3334. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] WILL you state your rank?—An Assistant Commissary General.

3335. You held a higher acting rank, I think, in Hong Kong?—No; I was not honoured with the acting rank, but I did the duties of the senior Commissariat officer.

3336. That is usually held by the Deputy Commissary General?—Yes.

3337. All matters of expenditure would come under your cognizance, would they not?—Yes.

3338. I suppose you would be consulted by the General upon all matters of expenditure?—To a certain extent.

3339. To the extent of providing the money?—No; that is a duty that I perform under the direction of the Treasury; it is the expending of the money that is done under the General.

3340. Whenever he authorised any expenditure he would communicate with you on the matter?—Yes; by ordering me to pay the money.

3341. General Guy was there during part of the time that you were there?—Yes.

3342. And he is there still?—Yes.

3343. When did you go out there?—I first went to China in December 1859.

3344. Have you been there continuously ever since?—No; when the expedition came back from Pekin I was sent to the Mediterranean; I first went to China in December 1859; I left it in

in March 1861, and went back to China in June 1862, and have been there ever since.

3345. You have been there ever since June 1862?—Yes; in Hong Kong.

3346. General *Dunne.*] Have you just returned?—Yes; quite recently.

3347. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Did you find in the course of your conversation with General Guy that he felt considerable responsibility in ordering expenditure?—Yes; and great delicacy in doing so.

3348. You mean that he was fearful of being reproved?—He was afraid that his order would not be allowed at home.

3349. That he might be found fault with for it?—Yes, even in trifling matters; I will mention an instance; he refused to sanction an allowance of about a shilling a day to an officer in my own department; I recommended that the officer should get it; he said he did not feel justified in authorising that expenditure himself, and he referred it home, and since I have come home I have been told it is disallowed.

3350. General Guy was delicate in authorising expenditure, you say?—Yes; he had the power, I believe, if he had chosen to exercise it.

3351. Can you give me an opinion, either your own, or what you have gathered from military officers there, as to whether it was possible to carry on the duties at Hong Kong with one battalion?—I have always heard it was not, and I believe it was not possible.

3352. You had a general knowledge of what duties were required for discipline, and for the guardianship of the Government property?—Yes; the duties were so heavy, that within a few days before I left, the General was obliged to notify to the Governor, that even with his two European regiments he could not furnish a guard for the building that is being erected for the new Mint at Hong Kong.

3353. That was even with two regiments?—Yes. You can hardly call the 2nd battalion of the 11th a regiment; there were only 300 or 400 of them.

3354. Their numbers were so diminished from sickness?—Yes.

3355. What is the situation of the Mint building?—The soldiers would have to march about a mile and a-half to it.

3356. Were there many other demands made by the Colonial Government upon the General for troops and sentries?—No, nothing but the usual guards for the Colonial Public Offices, and the Government House.

3357. Can you give any idea of the extent of those?—I am only aware of two sentries at Government House, and a sentry on the Government buildings; those are the only colonial sentries that I know of.

3358. Were those duties ever performed by the East Indian troops?—Sometimes; not always. They were mixed.

3359. They frequently were performed by them?—Yes.

3360. That is so long as the East Indian troops were there?—I cannot tax myself with ever seeing any black soldiers at Government House.

3361. Were there many buildings occupied as Government stores, that is, War Department stores, and stores belonging to the Imperial Government, which required to be guarded by soldiers?—They all do.

3362. Were they numerous?—Yes; the military store department has three or four; there is the arsenal, and there are the military store offices and yards, which cannot be visited by the same sentries. They have stores again in the centre of the town; then the purveyor's department have stores, and our own department have stores.

3363. What guards were furnished over purely commissariat stores?—Sometimes the guard was composed of black troops, and sometimes of white troops.

3364. Can you say off hand what number of guards were requisite?—That is too much of a military question for me to answer.

3365. Can you say with respect to your own commissariat stores?—We had two sentries at first; but the work was considered too much for European soldiers, as it required them to be out at night, so we only had a night sentry on one of those places, and that sentry was taken away afterwards in consequence of the sickness of the men.

3366. Were all the commissariat stores concentrated together?—Yes, those in Hong Kong were; but when Kowloon was occupied, we had stores over there also.

3367. Which required a guard, of course?—Yes.

3368. Lord *John Hay.*] Did you state that both the sentries were withdrawn from the commissariat stores?—No, one was withdrawn.

3369. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] The troops were on Indian allowances when you went out in 1862, were they not?—Yes.

3370. Those allowances have been withdrawn, I believe?—Yes, since last November.

3371. Can you give me a statement of the saving effected by the alteration of the allowances to the troops from the Indian scale to the present scale?—I could only arrive at that by guess, because I am not prepared for the question, but I should say it is under 10,000 *l.* a-year.

3372. Comparing the Estimates of the present year, presented to Parliament with the Estimates of the past year, there are considerable increases of expenditure in several items relating to Hong Kong, are there not?—Yes.

3373. Can you give me a statement of those items?—I have got a memorandum that was taken from the Estimates that I sent home to the War Office.

3374. Of course you prepare the Estimates for your department?—Yes; I compile them for all the departments of the Army; they are sent in to me from the different departments.

3375. And you compile them?—Yes.

3376. At what time of the year do those Estimates come home to the War Office?—They come home so as to be in England about the 1st of December.

3377. What you will quote to me will be such as you sent home to arrive on the 1st of December?—Yes. The War Office do not always allow the amount that is in the Estimate sent home; but they are submitted to the General on the station, before they are sent home, and he always approves them.

3378. Can you inform me what the saving has been by the reduction of the Indian allowances, taking the basis of the strength as three regiments?—I could not state exactly, but I should say in round numbers about 10,000 *l.*

3379. The Estimates of the effective services pass

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pass through your hands for the expenditure in the China command?—Yes.

3380. What was the basis of the calculation, as regards the strength of the troops, for the year 1865–6?—Two European regiments, and one native regiment.

3381. What was the basis of the calculation for the year 1866-7?—Three European regiments, that is with a battery of Artillery and company of Royal Engineers.

3382. We will exclude that, because that remains constant. In the year 1865-6, did you include the Indian allowances?—Yes.

3383. In the year 1866–7, did you include the Indian allowances?—No, we took the amended allowances; the reduced allowances.

3384. Can you state the heads of these Estimates, and give me the savings and the excesses of estimated expenditure for these two years?—Yes; I have a paper here which shows it.

3385. Will you read it?—There was a reduction in the general staff and regimental services; that is, the pure pay and allowances of the troops by withdrawing the Indian allowances of 21,926 *l.*

3386. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Are the artillery and engineers included in those figures?—Yes, but there is no change in the force in that respect.

3387. What number of Artillery and Engineers were these Estimates prepared for?—A battery of Artillery and a company of Engineers. They were in China when I left in April last, but the Engineers are under orders for the Mauritius.

3388. At the present moment?—Yes.

3389. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] In both Estimates are there the same number of Artillery and Engineers included?—Yes, the next Vote is the Commissariat; there is an excess during the present year of 13,213 *l.* on that.

3390. Will you explain to the Committee how that excess arises?—That excess arises from the difference in the expense of feeding the white soldier and the black, and in the new allowances.

3391. Marquis of *Hartington.*] I understood that the first Estimate was for only three European battalions?—No, the Estimate for 1865–6, was for two European battalions, and one Indian battalion.

3392. Then you estimated for the Indian battalion too?—For the feeding of them, not for their pay; that comes from the Treasury.

3393. Major *Anson.*] In this excess of 21,000 *l.* you have taken into consideration, I suppose, the addition of a regiment?—No, that is the saving in the pay of the staff of the Army and regiments by the withdrawing of the Indian allowances; the difference in the commissariat services, shows an excess in the present year of 13,213 *l.*

3394. That excess arises in consequence of the difference of the expense of feeding the European troops, as against the Native troops?—Yes; partly.

3395. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] What is the next Vote?—The next Vote is Clothing and Necessaries; there is a diminution of 139 *l.*: it is not a great matter. In the Barrack Services during the present year, there is an excess of 13,327 *l.*; that is occasioned by hiring barracks for the accommodation of the European regiments.

3396. That is for barrack accommodation, in consequence of there being European troops to be provided for, instead of Indian troops?—Yes.

3397. What is the next item?—The next Vote is Divine Service; on that there is an excess of 30 *l.* 6 *s.*; the next Vote is the Administration of Martial Law, there is an excess of 530 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.*, that Estimate is sent in by the Adjutant General; then there is a diminution in the Medical Staff Services of 329 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.*

3398. *Chairman.*] How is that caused, do you know?—It may be by a reduction of the establishment; I do not know. The next Vote is Purveyors and Hospital Services; there is an increase on that Vote of 8,052 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.*; that is in providing extra diets for the white soldier, and hospital accommodation for them. And then there is the Military Store Services; there is 1,267 *l.* 17 *s.* excess on that Vote. On the Engineer Civil Establishment, there is a reduction of 69 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.*; and on the Works and Buildings there is an excess of 19,890 *l.*

3399. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Have you any knowledge of what that is to cover?—Yes; I understood the Commanding Engineer to say that that embraces a portion of the new huts at Kowloon; they are built from time to time; but the building of a hut will extend over two or three years, and then it will not be ready for occupation for two or three years after that. I have mentioned all the items now.

3400. In the main, all these excesses of expenditure would be involved by the composition of the garrison being changed; is that so?—Yes.

3401. What is the whole amount of the savings and the whole amount of the excesses?—The excess amounts to 56,288 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*, and the savings amount to 22,510 *l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d.*, giving a difference of 33,778 *l.* 7 *s.* 5 *d.*

3402. Has there been any large expenditure for the transport of the troops, that has come to your knowledge as an officer serving in China?—Yes; there is the expense of sending home the invalids from China in three different ships, which never would have been incurred if the black regiment had not been removed.

3403. Did that expenditure come before you, or have you any idea of what the amount of it was?—No, that is a naval service; I provide the money, but then the naval agent at Hong Kong makes a requisition on me for the money, and what he does with it I do not know; I only know that I honour his drafts.

3404. *Chairman.*] Do you know what money you did provide for the naval service?—I could not tell you, but that included all their ordinary services.

3405. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] At the time you left Hong Kong, were there any ships being taken up to remove one of those regiments then in Hong Kong to the Cape?—Yes, orders came to General Guy from England, to send the 2nd-11th back to the Cape.

3406. In consequence of the sickness?—Yes, in consequence of the sickness.

3407. Can you give us any idea of what the cost of the transport was likely to be, or what were the tenders for their transport?—I know that the tenders were called for to send the 2nd-11th to the Cape, and I believe the orders were also for the same shipping to bring home from the Cape another battalion; what it was I do not know; but I believe that it was a much stronger corps than the 2nd-11th, because it was considered that it would take two ships to take the 2nd-11th to the Cape, but that three ships would be required to take the other regiment home. Two ships were

were tendered to the Admiral before I left. He had opened the tenders, and I heard that the lowest tender was 35,000 *l.*

3408. That was the lowest tender for taking the 2nd-11th to the Cape, the same two vessels having afterwards to go on to England?—Yes, he had not accepted that tender, thinking it very high; no doubt it is very high, but this is just the time when the teas are being shipped at Fow Chow, and the northern ports, and those ships come out to take those teas, and the employment of them for the transport of troops, throws the market out, and inconveniences the merchants, and the owners of the ships of course make the best bargains they can.

3409. *Chairman.*] Do you allude to the "Gresham"?—No, that is a naval expenditure, and does not come under me; but I heard that it was computed that the invalids cost about 50 *l.* a man to send home.

3410. On board the "Gresham"?—On board all the ships.

3411. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] You have no reason to doubt that that is pretty accurate?—I believe it to be accurate in round numbers.

3412. Major *O'Reilly.*] The estimate which you made out for 1865-6, does not include the pay for the Indian battalion, does it?—No.

3413. That pay is eventually paid over to the British Government by the Indian Government?—Yes, I find the money and pay it in China, but then it is recovered.

3414. To compare the expenditure, as per estimate, for 1865-6 with that for 1866-7, the amount of pay for the native battalion ought to be added to the former, ought it not?—If you want to arrive at the correct information, of course it ought.

3415. Can you tell me, in general terms, what would be the amount of pay of a native battalion?—To the best of my recollection, the 22nd Native Infantry did not draw more than about 1,000 *l.* a month; they were not very strong.

3416. That would be how much a year?—£. 6,000.

3417-18. Then 6,000 *l.* ought to be added to the item given by you for the estimate for 1865-6, in order to form a just comparison for the purposes of general expenditure between that year and the year 1866-7?—Yes, for general expenditure; what I give is only for War Office expenditure.

3419. Including the officers?—The 22nd Bombay Native Infantry had only about four officers or five officers perhaps in Hong Kong.

3420. That was a very exceptional circumstance, was it not, their only having about four officers present with them?—That is a military question upon which I do not feel competent to give an answer.

3421. The 22nd Native Infantry was not an irregular regiment, was it?—No; it was a native Bombay regiment.

3422. General *Dunne.*] In the year 1865, do you know what was the disposition of the European and Indian troops in the China command; were there not the 2nd-9th at Hong Kong, the 2nd-20th at Japan, and the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry also at Hong Kong?—Yes.

3423. There was one battalion of Infantry of European troops, and one battalion of Indian troops at Hong Kong?—Yes.

3424. In 1865, was not there an additional regiment, the 67th, in Shanghai?—Yes, and an Indian regiment, up to the 31st of March.

3425. But they had nothing to do with the garrison at Kowloon, or Hong Kong, or Japan?—No, but they were a part of the General's command.

3426. In 1866, were there not three European regiments in the China command?—Yes.

3427. Were not the 2nd-9th at Hong Kong?—Yes.

3428. Were not the 2nd-11th at Hong Kong, and the 2nd-20th at Japan?—Yes, part of the 2nd-11th were at Hong Kong, and part in Japan.

3429. When the one Indian battalion was removed, there were three European battalions in the command, whereas there had been only two before; is not that a substitution of one battalion of European for a battalion of Indian troops?—I consider so.

3430. Marquis of *Hartington.*] You have been speaking of a change which was made in the garrison of China, will you be so good as to state exactly what change you speak of?—A change of regiments. We feel it a change, because, consequent upon the taking away of a black regiment, and the bringing of a white one, there was a considerable change in our allowances. We looked upon it as a change, decidedly.

3431. You have been speaking of a change in the garrison. I understand you to speak of the withdrawal of a black regiment, and the sending of a white regiment?—Yes.

3432. What white regiment do you refer to?—The 2nd-11th, because the 2nd-9th arrived first, and they were in the garrison with the Indian regiment. The 2nd-11th were sent from the Cape to relieve the black regiment, and to form part of the garrison at Hong Kong.

3433. You know from your own knowledge that they were sent to relieve the black regiment?—The black regiment was ordered away, and this regiment came in its place.

3434. That you know was an order given by the Government?—No, I do not know that.

3435. Do you know what regiment relieved the 67th?—It required no regiment to relieve them, because the garrison of Shanghai was withdrawn.

3436. You do not know, then, what arrangements were made with respect to the garrison retained in the command?—Yes, the general showed me a letter which he had received from the Secretary of State, in the beginning of last year, telling him that the Secretary of State had decided that the force in the China command was to consist of three European regiments, a battery of Artillery, and a company of Engineers. I read the letter myself.

3437. *Chairman.*] And also that the strength of the regiment was to be reduced?—About the strength of the regiment being reduced, I never heard anything.

3438. Marquis of *Hartington.*] This is the letter, probably, which you saw. "It has therefore been decided to dispense with the services of the two regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, leaving for the present three battalions of European Infantry"?—No, that is not the letter, I believe.

3439. What time are you speaking of with regard to that letter?—The General had it in his possession about the 16th of January last, 1865; it had just arrived from England.

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3440. That, probably, would be the letter, the 3rd of December 1864, dated from the War Office?—It might.

3441. Are you aware of any services that were required for the health of the troops which General Guy felt himself precluded from sanctioning on account of the expense?—I know an instance where I received the instructions of the General, through the Quartermaster General, to call for tenders for some extra hospital accommodation.

3442. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Was the General present then, or was he absent at Japan?—The General was at Japan when I got this letter from the Quartermaster General at Hong Kong; the tenders were called for, and sent on to him in the usual way, and a fortnight afterwards, when the General came down from Japan, I called upon the Quartermaster General for authority either for hiring the buildings, or otherwise, to let the merchants who had tendered their buildings know; I then received a letter from a new Quartermaster General, to tell me that the General was not aware of any instructions having been given, and that he did not think it necessary to hire the buildings.

3443. Marquis of *Hartington.*] You stated that the General felt a great deal of delicacy about incurring any expense which was not expressly provided for on the regulations; is that the only instance you recollect of any service which was required for the health of the troops which was not carried out?—That is the only service I can recollect; and the General no doubt thought in that case that the buildings were not necessary. The General is conscientiously a great economist, and he wanted to keep the expenditure as low as he possibly could.

3444. You say that there was a considerable increase on the Commissariat vote, Estimate for 1866-7; was that not partly in consequence of a new scale of ration introduced to the troops?—No; because there had been no new scale issued since a year or two before; it is owing to the difference between the ration of the Indian and the European soldier, but then the new allowances that we get now are embodied in that.

3445. The new allowances are embodied in the Commissariat vote?—Yes; formerly the bulk of the Indian allowances were put in the General Staff vote.

3446. An alteration has been made, has it not, in the ration of the soldier?—Not within the last year; a short time ago there was an alteration.

3447. *Chairman.*] When you left China, Kowloon was entirely unoccupied by troops, was it not?—Yes.

3448. There were merely the guards sent across to do the duty there?—Yes.

3449. It has been stated that the huts on the Hong Kong side had been seriously injured by some typhoon, and were only capable of holding about 140 men; were they in that state when you left?—There are no huts upon the Hong Kong side.

3450. Are they destroyed altogether?—No, there never were any; there were only the lines of the black regiment, and when the black regiment went away they were destroyed.

3451. Had General Guy received any instructions when you left about the Ceylon corps going there?—No; I heard of that first at Ceylon, on my way home.

3452. What preparations were made for any corps to arrive if there were no huts on the Kowloon side, and none on the Hong Kong side either?—There are huts upon the Kowloon side.

3453. I thought that the troops were withdrawn from those huts, and that no troops were ever to be quartered there again?—I believe troops are never to be quartered there; it would be madness to quarter them there, because the cause of the sickness at Kowloon was the turning over the earth for making the new colonial settlement there, and Kowloon will be for the next few years what Hong Kong originally was in respect of being prejudicial to health.

3454. It was determined that the Kowloon huts should be no longer occupied by troops, was it not?—Yes, for the present, until the trial hut has been built and tried; and after this trial hut has been built, they have to build the barracks.

3455. What has General Guy prepared for the troops that will reach him now?—I am not prepared to say; but I should imagine that he would calculate upon the Ceylon Rifles not arriving there until the 2nd-11th went away, and then they would go into their barracks.

3456. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] A paper was handed in by Captain Galton, the other day, showing the expenditure for hiring the barracks according to the latest information received from Hong Kong; have you any addition to make to that, from your more recent knowledge?—There is a hospital to be added, which has been hired for some eight or nine months.

3457. At what expense?—At 500 dollars a month; that is about 110 *l.* in round numbers.

3458. That would be 1,200 *l.* a year?—Yes, about 1,200 *l.* or 1,300 *l.* a year.

3459. With regard to Fletcher's Buildings, one of those godowns which are named there; have you any knowledge about their having been lately condemned by a Board as being unfit for occupation?—Yes; a Board did sit upon them. I, of course, did not see the decision of the board; but I know from the members of the Board that they have condemned the building, and General Guy was excessively angry, and wanted to know how the same Board could take a building one year and condemn it at the end of the next. The principal medical officer's reason for it was, that you would require to test the healthiness of the place. All buildings are hired by a Board, of which the Quartermaster General and the medical officer are members. If the medical officer does not object, the buildings are hired. He said that it was only by experience that he could say that a place was unhealthy. The Quartermaster General told me all this; and he told me that I must hold myself in readiness to look out for other buildings. I told him that there were no other buildings in Hong Kong to hire that would be suitable.

3460. Those are the buildings which are represented in this return as affording accommodation for 500 men?—Yes.

3461. That is correct, is it?—Yes; the Quartermaster General was anxious to give it up.

3462. General *Dunne.*] Was it not urged upon General Guy that it would be better to build new barracks instead of hiring buildings?—It was urged over and over again that it is a saving to the public to build; I have done it myself.

3463. What was the answer to that?—That the War Department would prefer the hiring.

3464. Then it was at the wish of the War Department that General Guy resorted to this expensive

expensive mode of hiring buildings instead of building new ones?—I suppose so.

3465. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] He had no authority to build, had he?—He had no authority to build.

3466. Dr. Saunders was one of the medical officers in Hong Kong; have you heard that he has received notice of an extensive surcharge against him for recommendations made by him during the sickness?—Yes; I heard that by the mail that came in a day or two before I left Hong Kong. I heard that he was surcharged for ordering medical comforts that were in excess of the regulations.

3467. For the sick?—Yes, for the sick.

3468. You know nothing further than that?—No, nothing further than that.

3469. General *Dunne.*] You know, of course, as a financial officer out there, what the relative value of money is; do you agree with the evidence that we have had from civilians that 1 *s.* and a dollar are about equivalent in the paying value?—Yes, I am sorry to say I know it of my own experience.

3470. Do you think that the troops are underpaid at the present allowances?—The troops get Indian allowances, and they are quite satisfied.

3471. But the officers do not?—No.

3472. The officers are not satisfied, are they?—No.

3473. The officers do not get sufficient pay at present?—No.

3474. Marquis of *Hartington.*] When you say that a dollar in China is only equivalent to 1 *s.* in England, do you mean that all articles are four times as expensive, or nearly four times as expensive, in China as they are in England?—Nearly four times as expensive at least. I refer to all articles of necessaries, with the exception of beer; I believe beer and porter to be the only reasonable things in China.

3475. Is it the case with meat?—Yes; I should say living is four times as dear there. It may not be now, in consequence of the enhanced prices in England, owing to the cattle disease. You cannot buy a leg of mutton in China for less than 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a pound. Upon our present allowances we cannot afford to eat mutton, and we do not eat it.

3476. Beer you say is not nearly four times as expensive?—Beer is cheap, but all wines are excessively dear; and any officer who has ever lived in that climate must know that you are obliged to live at a higher scale of diet a great deal than you are in England. The long and short of the story is, that a man with an income of 1,000 *l.* a year in China is not a bit richer than a man with 300 *l.* or 400 *l.* a year in England.

3477. Lord *Frederick Cavendish.*] Are all sorts of meat as dear as mutton?—No; beef is ten-pence or a shilling a pound.

3478. That is not four times the price of beef in England?—No; I was not talking of beef and mutton so much as of living generally.

3479. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] What is the quality of the meat there?—It is first-class meat; it comes from China; the troops always say that they like the supplies in China as well as anywhere.

3480. Colonel *Dunne.*] The whole style of living is four times as dear in China as in England, is it not?—Yes; the shopkeepers charge 100 per cent. upon everything.

3481. Are not the clerks in the offices in Hong Kong paid four times as much as they would be in England?—Yes; a merchant's clerk got more pay than I did at the head of the commissariat.

3483. Could you give us the exact price of any actual necessaries for an officer?—Yes; we are obliged to live at a greater expense, because we keep more servants.

3484. I ask you the actual price of any article; for instance, what is the price of tolerable wine, which you say an officer requires in that climate?—You cannot get it for less than 12 dollars, that is nearly 3 *l.* per dozen. Take, for instance, sherry; you drink a dozen of sherry yourself in perhaps 12 days in Hong Kong; it would last you much longer in Europe.

3485. You think sherry is a necessary?—It is a downright necessary; it is essential; you are obliged to have it. I am a very abstemious person myself, and tried to keep my expenditure within moderate bounds, but I know that the porter for myself and family cost 48 dollars a month, that is 10 *l.*, in the summer season, and a little less in the winter, when we did not drink so much.

3486. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] You were very much pinched by the reduction of the allowances, were you not?—We were not only pinched, but so much pinched that the officers there are only living on in the expectation every mail, that an amended scale is coming out, because it is impossible to live upon the present allowances.

3487. *Chairman.*] It was mentioned in evidence to-day, that milk was recommended by the medical officer, and that it was ordered by the Commandant to be issued to the women and children of the 2nd battalion of the 20th, but that the milk could not be procured from the Commissariat, and therefore it was bought by a subscription of the civilian and the officers, in order to add to the comforts of the women and children; could not the Commissariat have purchased the milk?—Yes, but it belongs to the purveyors' branch; it is their duty to do that. It was an extra thing, and I have no doubt that the purveyors' branch, as well as any other branch of the War Department, would not purchase any extras of that sort, unless ordered to do so, fearing that it would not be allowed at home, and that there might be a surcharge.

3488. Dr. Saunders, from the correspondence which we have here, seems to have been most energetic in his attendance on the sick; were any objections made to the different things that were ordered by him?—Yes, it was Dr. Saunders who had the surcharge that I have spoken of.

Monday, 18*th June* 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Adderley.	Colonel Percy Herbert.
Mr. Baxter.	Colonel North.
Mr. Calthorpe.	Major O'Reilly.
Lord Frederick Cavendish.	Major General Lord Henry Percy.
General Dunne.	Mr. Stanley.
Lord John Hay.	Mr. Trevelyan.
Marquis of Hartington.	Sir Harry Verney.

COLONEL NORTH, IN THE CHAIR.

HENRY ROBINSON, Esq., C.B., was called in; and further Examined.

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3489. *Chairman.*] IN your answer to Question 3395 by Colonel Percy Herbert, you state that "in the Barrack Services, during the present year there is an excess of 13,327 *l.*"; the return we have received from the War Department states it to be 17,310 *l.*; can you account for that difference?—The amount I gave you was only an estimate, and the return which the War Office give you is the actual expense; the difference arises from buildings having been hired, and no doubt put in the return, subsequent to my rendering the estimates to the War Office.

3490. Before you left Hong Kong, had any new scale of allowances to the officers been received out there?—Only one; it was received in the summer of last year, and came into force in November; it is the one taking away the Indian allowances; there has been no new scale since that.

3491. I wish to ask you a question with regard to the umbrellas, which appear to have been discontinued; can you give us any information about them?—Only that by the mail that came in just before I left, I heard at the offices of the Commissariat that an order had come out from home that they would be discontinued for the future.

3492. When did you leave Hong Kong?—On the 15th of April last.

3493. This year, 1866?—Yes.

3494. When the 11th Regiment arrived, did you issue umbrellas to them?—Yes, I provided them for and on the requisition of the military storekeeper who issued them.

3495. Do you know in what quantity they were issued?—He makes demands of 200, 300, or 400, at a time; I do not know who they are for. All the orderlies and military clerks of the garrison have them.

3496. Would they require 400 or 500 to a regiment, under these circumstances?—They are apt to be broken by the soldiers. The storekeeper, I believe, issued some to the 11th, and I provided them; but in what quantities he issued them I do not know.

3497. Do you keep helmets in store?—No; that is the province of the Military Store Department. I provide them upon the requisition of the chief of that department.

3498. What do you mean when you say you provide them?—The Chinese make them; I call for tenders for their supply.

3499. Can you tell us whether any helmets were issued to the 11th?—Yes, the helmets were ready at the time the regiment arrived, but the puggeries were not made, because there is generally some regimental colour mixed up, to suit the taste of the colonel of the regiment, and therefore the puggeries were not made till after the regiment had arrived.

3500. Can you give us any information about the punkahs for the non-commissioned officers' rooms, which were recommended and were struck out, or reported to have been struck out, at home?—I only know with regard to my own corps, that they had punkahs, and that they were disallowed.

3501. By whom were they disallowed?—I conclude that every order comes from the War Department; I do not know.

3502. You cannot say, perhaps, whether that was done by the General himself, or whether they were disallowed at home; you only know that they were disallowed?—Of course the order comes in the garrison through the General, but whether it was the General's own act and deed, or whether it was an order from home, I could not tell, but I believe the latter to be the case.

3503. Up to the time when they were discontinued, had they always had them during the time you have been in China?—During the time I have been in China they had always had them, and they were necessary for Europeans.

3504. Sir *Harry Verney.*] I see, in answer to a question by Colonel Percy Herbert, No. 3347, "Did you find, in the course of your conversation with General Guy, that he felt considerable responsibility in ordering expenditure?" you say, "Yes, and great delicacy in doing so." You are then asked, "You mean that he was fearful of being reproved? He was afraid that his order would not be allowed at home." Then you said that you had been told that some expenditure he had ordered to be incurred had been disallowed at home. Do you know that an expenditure incurred by order of General Guy was disallowed

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at home?—All extra expenditure beyond the amount that is authorised every year by the War Office has to be authorised by General Guy on the spot, before I spend that money, or before it is spent by any other department.

3505. But you believe that that expenditure was disallowed?—I alluded to that one case of disallowance, that I mentioned in answer to Question 3349, particularly; but a disallowance came from home, just before I left, to the medical officers for diet or other hospital expenditure.

3506. Do you know of any rule at the War Office allowing officers in command to incur any expenditure that they may think fit?—No; except in the case of a rebellion or an outbreak of hostilities before the orders came from home; then a general officer has *carte blanche*.

3507. I mean for the sake of preserving the health and the lives of the troops?—No, he does it on his own responsibility, without orders from home, but subject to approval.

3508. Is not there any general order giving him power to do so?—I could not answer that question, because I do not know what powers are given to him. I know it is not customary for a general officer to order any expenditure, that is not absolutely necessary; and when ordered it is subject to approval, or otherwise, of the War Office.

3509. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Supposing the garrison at Hong Kong to be composed of one regiment of Europeans, one regiment of Natives, with a battery of Artillery, and a company of Engineers; or, on the other hand, supposing it to be composed of two regiments of Europeans, with one battery of Artillery, and one company of Engineers; in the first instance, with the old Indian allowances, and in the second with the reduced allowances, which would be the more economical to the Imperial Government?—A garrison constituted in the former of those two modes. A garrison with a black regiment is the more economical arrangement to the Government on the whole.

3510. Would the saving be considerable?—I am not prepared to say what the extent of the saving would be; but there would be a saving, and we are in the habit of looking to saving small amounts.

3511. In the saving you allude to, do you take into consideration the cost of transport of European troops from England to Hong Kong?—Yes; I mean on the whole.

3512. Sir *Harry Verney.*] In pursuance of that question, I would ask, supposing there were two Native battalions and one European battalion, instead of two European battalions, would there still be a saving, or should you consider that the more expensive of the two, considering the probable mortality of the European battalions?—I believe that the employment of white troops there is a much more expensive affair to the Government than the employment of black troops.

3513. General *Dunne.*] Could the expenses of the former garrison, when it consisted of two black regiments and one European regiment, be given?—Decidedly.

3514. Could the expense of another equal period, when there were two white regiments and one black regiment, be given?—Yes; but although the 9th and 11th regiments, and the 22d Bombay Native Infantry, were all in garrison together, it was only for a short time.

3515. Therefore it could not be given in that form?—No.

3516. Can the expenses of a white regiment be given separately?—Yes, decidedly.

3517. And the expense of a black regiment?—Yes; but I have not got the information here.

3518. But they could be given?—Yes; they could be given by the War Department.

Sir JAMES BROWN GIBSON, K.C.B., was called in; and Examined.

Sir J. B. Gibson, K.C.B.

3519. *Chairman.*] How long have you been Director of the Army Medical Department?—Since the 7th of March 1860.

3520. When Lord De Grey was under examination respecting an application from General Guy, for a ship to replace the "Hercules" for hospital purposes, it was his impression that you or Dr. Logan had been consulted, and that you gave it as your opinion, that you concurred in the view taken by the Admiralty?—Yes, that is quite correct.

3521. The Admiralty letter on the subject was dated 3rd of May 1865: it says, "I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to request you will state to Earl De Grey, in regard to the proposition to replace her by a line-of-battle ship, fitted with a frame roof, that there is no three-decked ship available, and the 'Vanguard' or 'Superb,' the only two-decked ships that could be appropriated for the service, would require an expenditure of 13,000 *l.* to 14,000 *l.* to fit and place either ship on the station, where she would probably not last 10 years. It would appear, therefore, far more economical, to build a military hospital on shore, where all the requisite sanitary arrangements could be carried out, and the building be made of a permanent character, rather than apply so expensive a make-shift for the purpose as an old decaying ship, liable to be unroofed in a typhoon, and thus rendered useless when most needed?"—Yes, I quite concurred in that view.

3522. Were you aware, when you gave that opinion, that even if a building was erected, it could not be occupied with safety for two or three years after it was built?—I felt that it probably would not be occupied or available for occupation for two years; but I do not see any reason at all why it should not be available in two years, indeed in a less period. If the drainage and the turning over of the ground, and the cuttings and the filling-up went on simultaneously with the erection of the building, I think in 18 months the hospital might be occupied.

3523. The evidence we have had goes to show that it would be two years at the earliest?—It depends entirely upon how the work is done, I think; if all those things went on simultaneously, I think that a period of 18 months would be quite sufficient.

3524. All the evidence goes to the contrary opinion, that it would be from two to three years at the earliest?—If the hospital was built first, and then the drainage was executed after that, and the turning over of the ground and all those accessory arrangements, which are essential to the salubrity of the site, of course the period would

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would be considerably protracted, but that is not essential; I think the circumstances of the requirements of the troops would necessitate a simultaneous operation.

3525. But as the "Hercules" was reported to be utterly unsafe and unfit for any purpose, hospital or otherwise, and as there were no barracks on shore, what was proposed by the Army Medical Department?—An enlargement of the present hospital; and I, of course, expected that hired accommodation would be provided in the event of the former not being sufficient, in accordance with No. 2 of War Office Circular, 361. Although there were two European regiments going to Hong Kong, yet it did not follow that the amount of sickness which has taken place should have occurred; it is quite exceptional. It was quite an exceptional year in Hong Kong; there has been nothing like it since 1858; and from the salubrity of Hong Kong since 1858, we had no reason to expect the severe sickness and mortality that has occurred to the extent that has actually taken place.

3526. What reasons have you for considering that it was an exceptional year?—My reasons are these: the medical officers who came from China and called upon me, all stated to me that it was a very sickly year, not only amongst the troops, but amongst the civil population of all grades; and General Guy made a similar representation; and in a letter, which is in evidence before the Committee, from the civil medical officer at Hong Kong, that is fully confirmed. Although Dr. Murray makes an exception, still the tenor of the letter is that it was an exceedingly unhealthy year, and that there had been nothing like it since 1858. General Guy made that statement officially to the Secretary of State for War. In this letter of Dr. Murray's which I have just been reading, it is very strongly put forward indeed. There is a singular discrepancy in the letter, but still it is very important, and I will point out, if the Committee permit me, the peculiar and strong bearing of this letter. Dr. Murray begins, singularly enough, by saying, "a very general impression having prevailed that the year 1865, the subject of my seventh annual report, has been marked by an extraordinary amount of sickness and mortality, it becomes my duty to point out how far this impression has been well founded in regard to certain classes of the population, and at the same time to show that amidst some startling instances of sudden death, the general average mortality of the resident European and American population has actually been below that of the two years immediately preceding." That is very remarkable, because all the rest of the letter tends the other way. In the next sentence he says, "This I shall do very briefly, by reference to the instructive tables which I have been enabled, with the kind co-operation of my professional brethren, to draw up, and which will, in some measure enable me to explain the reasons of the enormous increase in the general mortality which has prevailed amongst the residents of Hong Kong in the year 1865." Then he goes on to give a very good cause for that, at least one cause which, in addition to epidemic influences, is very apt to produce sickness, namely, the very deficient rainfall of that year.

3527. I think he says here that "The general average mortality of the resident European and American population has actually been below that of the two years immediately preceding"?—Yes; but in the whole of the succeeding portions of the letter he does away with the effect of that. In the latter part he says that he attributes that circumstance (I think he means that) to the convalescents having left the island for change of air.

3528. He says that the epidemic he referred to was confined to the Chinese; that as regards small-pox, the mortality did not exceed that of previous years; that there was but one case of cholera in the Government Civil Hospital, and two in the Seaman's Hospital. Then he says that an epidemic broke out in Victoria Gaol, which resembled yellow fever; there were 373 admissions to the hospital, and 40 deaths from it, but that it had declined since the 2nd of May. He says this epidemic prevailed amongst the lower classes in the town, 103 cases having been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital, 40 of which ended fatally; but those cases appear to have been among the low Chinese and the prisoners?—But he says, at the end of his letter, "From the manner in which the table is compiled, it is impossible to say positively whether the amount of sickness, as well as the mortality, has been less, but I am inclined to believe that it has really been very much greater, and that the actual rate of mortality has only not appeared by reason of the number of invalids who have left the colony, either in time to recover their health, or to be counted in the death returns of some other place. I believe that is the opinion of the majority of the medical practitioners here, that no such sickly year as the past has been experienced since 1858." The last sentence is particularly strong.

3529. With regard to this ship, you say that you intended when you gave your opinion that the general hospital on shore should be increased?—Yes.

3530. Or that buildings should be taken up for hospital purposes?—Yes; or, what I would have still further preferred and wished, the commencement of the hospital at Kowloon.

3531. But that would not have been ready for occupation for four years at the earliest?—An old decaying ship is not a good place for sick; there is a constant process of decay going on in an old vessel, which is very injurious to health.

3532. The application was not for an old decaying ship, but for a good ship to be sent to replace the "Hercules"?—But the proposition of the Admiralty was to send out the "Vanguard," or the "Superb," which were two old vessels, so old that they would not last 10 years; and the Admiralty letter mentions there was a process of decay going on in them already.

3533. Are you aware of a letter dated the 24th of August 1865, written by General Guy to the War Department, in which he states that "In consequence of the great amount of sickness prevalent amongst the troops at Hong Kong, the buildings appropriated as hospitals are quite insufficient to accomodate the number of sick; I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from the officer commanding Royal Engineers, and have to request that you will be good enough to authorise the immediate commencement of these works, in order to prevent the delay which must otherwise accrue if I await the approval and return of the usual annual estimate of the Royal Engineer

Engineer Department"?—No; that letter was not referred to me, I assume.

3534. I will read to you a letter from Colonel Lovell?—That was sometime afterwards, I think.

3535. No, Colonel Lovell's letter is to General Guy, and it is dated the same day, the 24th August 1865?—That was subsequent to the decision regarding the hospital ship; I think the decision took place earlier, somewhere about April or May.

3536. I do not think that that signifies; I merely read it to you with reference to your answer, that you intended that the general hospital should be augmented or buildings hired. Colonel Lovell's letter is this:—"Sir, I have the honor to report for the information of his Excellency the Major General, that the approximate estimate for providing additional accommodation for about 80 patients at Hong Kong will be about 2,000 *l.*, which I would expend in adding another storey to the present hospital, as the cheapest plan of effecting the object." Were you aware of that?—No, I have no recollection of it; but I think when the question of a hospital ship was discussed, I then suggested the enlargement of the hospital accommodation by the conversion into hospital wards of certain rooms appropriated to other purposes, which would have increased the accommodation considerably.

3537. This, I think, is a letter which would have been referred to you from General Guy, dated the 18th of September 1865; this also is addressed to the War Office; it says, "My Lord, I have the honour to report that I have found it necessary to direct that additional hospital accommodation should be taken up for the use of the garrison at Hong Kong, and that two houses tendered by Mr. Alexander, at the monthly rental of 500 dollars for both, have been engaged as a temporary hospital, and that I have authorised the expenditure of about 20 *l.* for kitchen arrangements"?—No, but those are two things which, I think, the Secretary of State for War would not consider it necessary to refer to me, because they did not require a medical opinion; it was simply temporary accommodation which was wanted, and that would be a thing that it would probably not be considered necessary to refer to me; the War Office would deal with it themselves, it being a mere matter of providing accommodation in the best way, according to the recommendation of the authorities in China. The senior medical officer at Hong Kong, however, sent me a copy of the Medical Board on these houses; and their occupation by sick was mentioned in the ensuing Sanitary Report.

3538. A report was made to you, I think, that the general hospital at Hong Kong was filled to overflowing, and that the men were obliged to lie out in the verandahs?—Yes; I forwarded that report to the authorities.

3539. You mentioned that you suggested that the quarters occupied by the officers in the general hospital should be converted into wards?—I did.

3540. Upon examination, it appeared that the officers' quarters were not occupied by combatant officers?—No.

3541. They were occupied by officers of your own department?—Yes; quite so.

3542. There were, I think, in the east wing, two officers' quarters, and in the other wing five officers' quarters?—I do not know the precise number. I think they were medical officers and officers of the Purveyors' Department.

3543. Upon examination, it was stated that if all those quarters were given up, they would furnish berths for from 30 to 40 men?—Yes; and more than that, I think; quite as many as that, at any rate.

3544. If the purveyor's store had been given up, and if every one of those rooms had been given up for wards, from 30 to 40 additional men would have been accommodated?—Yes, and considerably more. They have provided 54 additional beds, at 1,500 cubic feet each.

3545. But then there would not have been a single medical officer under that roof?—That is not necessary. It was proposed, however, to reserve a room for the orderly medical officer, who is the only medical officer who it was actually necessary should be in the building. It is not usual for the medical officers to live in the hospital; for instance, in India, where the climate is severe, the medical officers do not live in the hospital; they very often live at a long distance from it. I presume at Hong Kong, which is a closely built place, accommodation could have been obtained sufficiently near their barracks, and sufficiently near their hospital. Their removal from their quarters in the hospital might perhaps be inconvenient to the medical officers; they might prefer being in the hospital, but their residence there was not at all necessary. Provision was made for an orderly medical officers' room, in which to provide for one medical officer being on duty always in the hospital. That was quite necessary.

3546. But it was necessary that there should be one room for stores, was not it; you could not take the stores out in order to put men into the room?—Yes, if the rooms were suitable for hospital wards. I think there was a Board held upon the subject. It would be for the authorities in Hong Kong to decide whether they were suitable for the accommodation of sick or not.

3547. With regard to the number of medical officers out there, it appears that during the most sickly time, which was in the month of September 1865, Dr. Saunders writes to your department. On the 10th of September 1865, he sends a return to you of the distribution of the medical officers serving in China. It appears by that return that Dr. Saunders was at Victoria in charge of the 2nd Battalion of the 9th Regiment, and was also performing the duties of Principal Medical Officer; and that Dr. Black, the surgeon of the 11th, was incompetent to perform any duty, being ill; that Dr. Smith, of the Royal Artillery, was at Victoria, in charge of the Royal Artillery, the Engineers, and staff corps, and the sick of the 2nd Battalion of the 11th Regiment in quarters; that Dr. Piper, who was the assistant surgeon of the 2nd Battalion of the 9th Regiment, was in charge of the whole of the 11th Regiment; that Dr. Stock was at the other side of the island at Stanley; that Dr. Adams, staff assistant surgeon, was sick at Victoria; that Dr. Curtis was on his passage to Japan; and that Dr. Clapp was at the Taku Forts. The consequence was that at the time of this great sickness there were only Dr. Saunders, Dr. Smith, and Dr. Piper fit for duty in Hong Kong?—The establishment of medical officers for China for that year consisted of

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a deputy inspector of hospitals, a staff surgeon, four staff assistant surgeons, two regimental surgeons, five regimental assistant surgeons, independently of one regimental surgeon, and two regimental assistant surgeons at Japan, amounting altogether to 13 medical officers in China, and three in Japan; an immense staff for so few troops; but unfortunately Dr. Dick, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals on the China station, went to Japan in June; and Mr. Woolferys, the staff surgeon, had been already sent to Japan early in the year, and was then there; and the assistant staff surgeon, Dr. Curtis, whom you have referred to, was also at Japan, accompanying detachments of troops. One assistant surgeon of the 11th Regiment had been supernumerary in the 99th Regiment, and it was necessary to remove him from the 99th Regiment; and not having served his period in China, he was gazetted to the 2nd Battalion of the 11th Regiment, but previous to the arrival of the 2nd Battalion of the 11th Regiment, he had proceeded on to the Cape with the 99th Regiment. He ought to have returned, and it was presumed and believed that he would return from the Cape to China immediately; but he got a Medical Board at the Cape, and instead of going to China, he came to England on the recommendation of the Medical Board. Then one or two of the staff assistant surgeons had been sent away with invalids. Besides that, one assistant surgeon was at the Taku Forts; he joined in September, and the assistant surgeon of the 11th Regiment died. I think if the proper medical staff of Hong Kong had been in Hong Kong, or even if Dr. Dick and Dr. Woolferys and the assistant staff surgeon who went to Japan had been there, the medical officers would have been quite sufficient to have met all the requirements of the service.

3548. Sir *Harry Verney.*] What was the reason why Dr. Dick went to Japan?—He gave me two reasons for it, when I called upon him for an explanation; one was that he had not been well; he had been suffering from irritability of the bowels, and was out of health, and he thought a change was advisable and necessary; his second reason was to make his annual inspection of the 2nd Battalion of the 20th Regiment, and the troops at Yokohama.

3549. *Chairman.*] Even if all those medical officers had been present, it was necessary to have had a surgeon at Stanley, in Japan, and at the Taku Forts, was it not?—No staff surgeon was necessary in Japan; there were a regimental surgeon and two regimental assistant surgeons in Japan, and they were amply sufficient for the health of the station.

3550. A general officer, especially the first time he goes to see his command, is always accompanied by the principal medical officer on the station, is not he?—No; not always.

3551. But generally?—No; very rarely indeed. It is quite unusual and exceptional.

3552. Here is another letter from General Guy, dated "Head Quarters, Hong Kong, 14th November 1865.—Sir, I have the honour to request you will bring to the notice of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, the insufficient number of medical officers in this command, there being at present vacancies for three regimental and four staff officers." Suppose any one of those three officers, Dr. Saunders, Dr. Smith, or Dr. Piper, had been taken ill, what would have been the condition of things?—I think General Guy should, previously to writing that letter, have sent Dr. Dick and Dr. Woolferys back again, and sent the staff assistant surgeon back also to Hong Kong, and one or perhaps both of the assistant surgeons of the 20th Regiment besides. I think when it became known at Yokohama that that sickness existed at Hong Kong, all the medical staff belonging to Hong Kong who were there should have been sent back immediately, and as many spare medical officers as were available from the troops there also; that would be the usual course, because it is necessary not to maintain a very great excess of staff; and when sickness to an unprecedented extent breaks out at a station, it is usual for the general officer and the principal medical officer to apply to the nearest military station for aid and assistance, as was done in the case of Bermuda, from which station assistance was sent for to North America during the prevalence of yellow fever in 1864. They might have sent to Ceylon, or they might have sent to New Zealand or to Australia, and they would have had in a very short time a large staff. When I received the information of these gentlemen having become inefficient, that is the surgeon of the 11th having been sent home by a Medical Board, and one of the assistant surgeons having died, and two or three assistant staff surgeons having been sent home with invalids, I took steps to send some officers overland to replace them. Of course, as regards the sending home invalids, that would always occur, but there would not, under ordinary circumstances, be three medical officers sent away at once. We rarely have so large a number of invalids on one occasion as would fill more than one ship; and on hearing from the principal medical officer at Hong Kong, by the overland mail, that an assistant surgeon had been sent off with the invalids, I sent out one, as I should always do, under similar circumstances, to replace him immediately, so that he in fact would arrive in China before the invalids would arrive in England, and the medical officer with them.

3553. In consequence of what took place last year in Hong Kong, have you increased the number of medical officers there?—No, not at all; I filled up the vacancies; there is no increase in the staff, it is, I consider, quite ample; it is a very large staff; if they had been all there, even if the healthy officers only had been there, and those three who were in Japan, there would have been quite enough to have met the sickness.

3554. We asked one of the witnesses a question as to whether the civilian medical gentlemen were employed to assist the military, and the answer was, "No;" and, he added, that, in fact, it was an impossibility; they were occupied with the civilians themselves, and there were no means of getting any medical assistance?—No, and it was not necessary; Hong Kong is an important naval station, and there is, I believe, a considerable staff of medical officers there. The principal medical officer of the navy kindly sent three assistant surgeons, and those three assistant surgeons were ample, although so many of ours were sick and absent, to meet the requirements of the troops, and therefore if the three medical officers had been sent back from Japan, there would have been sufficient medical staff at Hong Kong without the naval medical officers.

3555. With regard to the invaliding, it has been mentioned

mentioned by the witnesses here, that there should be two or three invalidings in the course of the year?—Yes, I think, practically, there are two.

3556. Permission was given by the Secretary of State for War for four invalids, I think, monthly to be sent overland?—Yes, if necessary, but it was not necessary to send four invalids monthly; there were not four sent every month, but they were occasionally sent, and it was very unsatisfactory and not advantageous to the men themselves; they were sent alone, and they were not well taken care of on the transit through Egypt, and they were under great difficulties; I think great injury occurred in consequence to their health; it was therefore discontinued, as there was no practical means of meeting that difficulty; authority and instructions were however sent out to China by the War Office to send home on every opportunity that offered, by every ship leaving Hong Kong for England in which there was a surgeon, any and every sick man whom it might be advisable to send away from the place; in addition to that, instructions have been sent to Hong Kong to send to Japan, by every available opportunity, either public or private, every sick man who would be benefited by the change, and also invalids for whom there is not immediate transit to England, so that they may be in a better climate.

3557. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] What is the date of those communications that you are speaking of?—The first instructions, that is, those which were sent to China to send home invalids by every available ship in which there was a surgeon, were sent at the time that we discontinued bringing them overland.

3558. Cannot you mention the date?—I really cannot; I think it must have been in April or May last.

3559. 1866?—Yes; the spring of the present year; that was done on the discontinuance of the authority to send men overland.

3560. *Chairman.*] In this letter from Dr. Dick to you, dated 30th November 1865, speaking of Yokohama as a place for invalids, he says: "It seems to me that it would be neither safe nor expedient to expose men suffering from organic disease to the low temperature obtaining there during the months of December, January, February, and March; most of the men I propose to invalid do so suffer, and the cases of few of them would admit of so long a delay as would be requisite to enable us to send them there with safety." It appears that the sanatorium was a failure there?—It had not been tried then; it is only being tried now. I think the first men who went there went about that time. It is under trial now. I think Dr. Dick reasoned from analogy that that would be the case, judging from what he knew of the men of the 2nd Battalion of the 20th Regiment, then at Yokohama. But surely the climate of Yokohama is not nearly so severe as that of England, or as the climate which those men would get into soon after leaving China; on the contrary, it is much milder than England.

3561. Dr. Dick says: "Adverting to paragraph 3 of my letter to you, dated Head Quarters, Yokohama, the 20th September last, in which I stated that I had turned my attention to the possibility of providing a temporary sanatorium for the reception of invalids from Hong Kong at that station, I have the honour to enclose a set of meteorological observations for the years 1863-64, for which I am indebted to Dr. Hepburn, of the American Legation"; and then he adds the passage which I have already read. The trial is still going on, is it not?—Yes; in fact the accommodation is not very good. If there was proper accommodation at Yokohama, it would be an admirable place; you could have nothing better. I would hardly ever bring an invalid to England except to discharge him. The climate of Japan is a very healthy climate; but as yet there are no stone buildings there; no buildings in which men very much advanced in disease should be accommodated.

3562. Have you received from your medical officer at Yokohama, any accounts of the barracks or hospital there?—Yes, I have; they are very light temporary structures like those run up by the Chinese for a temporary purpose; I anticipate the best results to the health of the troops in China from being able to send them to Yokohama; I hope that by-and-bye we shall get better buildings there.

3563. Sir *Harry Verney.*] I understand you to state that Dr. Dick ought to have gone back himself, or that he ought to have sent some of the medical officers from Yokohama to Hong Kong when the sickness broke out?—That was my feeling; I thought that the moment he heard of the sickness at Hong Kong he should immediately have proceeded, by the very first opportunity, to Hong Kong himself, taking with him Dr. Woolferys and at least one assistant surgeon of the 20th Regiment.

3564. General *Dunne.*] At this moment is there sufficient hospital accommodation at Hong Kong and Kowloon for two regiments of European troops?—There is at this moment, I should think, a great deal more than is wanted; the sickness has decreased very much.

3565. There is quite as much as satisfies you?—I think there is more than is required; I should think the permanent hospital would accommodate all the sick at present, without any hired buildings at all; I think, in fact, still further, that but for this unusual and unexpected sickness, there would have been sufficient hospital accommodation in the permanent hospital with the alterations that were suggested.

3566. *Chairman.*] You do not know whether Colonel Lovell's proposition was carried out?—No.

3567. Major *O'Reilly.*] Of course, you have well considered, and are very competent to form an opinion as to the amount of barrack accommodation required for the men in such a climate as Hong Kong; what do you consider is the least amount of cubic space which ought to be allotted, with a due regard to health, to each European soldier?—Practically, I think the quantity they have had during the last four or five years has been about 700 feet, and they have been healthy for such a climate; of course the more they can get the better. With regard to tropical countries, 1,000 cubic feet per man is the amount that is to be given, and it is very desirable; I consider that it is most advisable that they should have it.

3568. Are you, as the head of the medical department of the army, practically satisfied with the barrack accommodation, and with the results of the barrack accommodation for the last four or five years in Hong Kong?—No, I think it is advisable that they should have 1,000 cubic feet

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per man, and probably the results would have been better if they had; I am an advocate for plenty of cubic space always.

3569. But you are of opinion that the European troops in Hong Kong, during the last four or five years, have been very healthy?—With the exception of last year, they have been much more healthy than they ever were before; I considered that they were healthy by comparison.

3570. Is the condition of the barracks in each or every station referred to your department, in order to give an opinion as to the suitableness of it for troops, before troops are sent out?—I do not think it is always so; for instance, when the 2nd Battalion of the 11th and the 9th Regiments were sent out, I was not asked whether there was sufficient accommodation or not; on the contrary I forwarded the correspondence showing that it was not sufficient.

3571. In a case in which the medical officers on any station report to you, that the barrack accommodation of that station is inadequate or liable to produce aggravated disease amongst the troops, what steps would it be your duty to take to bring those reports under the consideration of the authorities at the Horse Guards?—It would be my duty to forward that report to the Quartermaster General, for the information of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, with such observations as I might feel it required. If the matter was of minor importance, and if the authorities on the spot were dealing with it and adjusting it, and remedying the defects, then of course, until I had satisfied myself that they had failed to do so, I should not forward the report.

3572. Did any reports come to you, as to the unhealthiness for the European troops, of the hut accommodation at Kowloon?—The general unhealthiness of the troops at Kowloon was reported to me.

3573. Was the influence upon that unhealthiness of the barrack accommodation brought before you?—Together with the cuttings and the want of drainage, and the general condition of the place.

3574. Did you feel it necessary in any way to call the attention of the Horse Guards authorities to it?—Yes; I transmitted the reports to the Horse Guards.

3575. With any observations of your own?—Yes, concurring with them.

3576. Can you tell the Committee at all what was the earliest date at which you drew attention to the state of Kowloon, in round terms?—The unhealthiness of the troops was not fixed entirely upon the huts; it was a general thing.

3577. About what year was it?—1864.

3578. Not before 1864?—Since 1861 there has been frequent correspondence about Kowloon.

3579. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Is not it usual for the heads of departments to accompany a general on a tour of inspection on his first assuming the command, unless under very urgent circumstance?—No, I think it is not the general practice; at least so far as the medical department is concerned.

3580. Have you been the head of your department under a general officer in command at a station?—At Aldershot, I was, for some years.

3581. Not abroad?—No.

3582. Was not Dr. Dick performing his duty by going to make his inspection in Japan?—Yes, he was.

3583. Was not it natural that Dr. Dick, having to make an inspection in Japan, should take the opportunity of accompanying the General thither on his first inspection; I think it was not natural under the circumstances. Under any other circumstances, perhaps, it would have been.

3584. What were the circumstances that rendered it not natural?—That two fresh regiments had arrived in Hong Kong, and that there was inadequate accommodation for those regiments, and it was necessary to provide that accommodation, and that he himself was apprehensive that bad results would follow.

3585. *Chairman.*] There was no sickness at that time, I think?—There was no sickness at that time.

3586. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Do you know whether Dr. Dick had an opportunity of returning from Japan immediately upon hearing of the sickness at Hong Kong?—No; except that I think there is a monthly communication between Hong Kong and Japan, but I do not know.

3587. Do you know whether he was well enough to do so?—I do not know.

3588. Do you know how long a time elapsed between his hearing of the sickness at Hong Kong, and his returning thither?—I think the sickness commenced in July, and he returned in October. I cannot speak positively without referring.

3589. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Do you remember any correspondence with your department about the issue of wine to mix with the quinine at Hong Kong?—I do.

3590. You did not consider the issue of wine necessary?—No, I did not; it did not increase in any way the medicinal effect of the quinine.

3591. It has been stated by Mr. Snell, I think, that the men would not take the quinine unless it was issued with wine. I believe you suggested rum instead?—I recommended the quinine to be given in the usual way, in solution or pill; afterwards Dr. Horne informed me that it was in contemplation to add a proportion of rum to each dose.

3592. Which, in your opinion, would have had the same effect as wine?—Yes, quite, and I should think the men would prefer it; they usually prefer rum to wine.

3593. Do you remember any correspondence about a medicine called chlorodyne?—Yes, I do.

3594. Have you any reason to think that it was necessary to issue that medicine at Hong Kong?—No, I think not. It is one of those patent secret medicines, which are not recognised by the authorities; it is not in the British pharmacopœia.

3595. Some medical officers think it a very valuable medicine, do they not?—Some do; it is a preparation of chloroform, I believe, and morphia; it is supposed to be so, at least.

3596. There is a great difference of opinion amongst the profession with regard to its use or its value?—I believe it is a popular remedy.

3597. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] When you say that it is not recognised by the authorities, what do you mean?—I mean that it is not included in the British pharmacopœia.

3598. *Chairman.*] We have it in evidence that the medical officers in China were ordered to compound

compound this medicine to the best of their ability; but it being a patent medicine, they did not know the proportions, and their attempts were not successful?—Dr. Aitkin, the Professor of Pathology in the Army Medical School, has given, in a work he has published, a prescription for the preparation of a medicine which has similar effects, and that prescription is used at the Invaliding Hospital at Netley and at other places, and is believed to have similar properties, in fact, to chlorodyne.

3599. We have very strong evidence upon the use of this chlorodyne, both in China and in India?—It is not recognised; and the form of medicine I have mentioned, is supposed to answer every purpose.

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3600. Major *O'Reilly.*] Is not it the case that what are called patent medicines, especially any medicines which are secret, though they may be popular with a considerable number of medical men, are not taken into use by any of the great public Departments, by the army and navy?—Not usually; in fact I do not supply the medical officers with them, except perhaps in a special case on a special representation or some individual thing. As a rule, I consider myself justified in giving only what is in the national pharmacopœia.

Major General WILLIAM GUSTAVUS BROWN, further Examined.

Major Gen. *W. G. Brown.*

3601. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] WITH regard to your former evidence, what was the first knowledge that you had of its being intended by the Home Government to withdraw the Indian troops from the China command?—I may say this, that what led me to suspect and anticipate that it was in contemplation, though I had no positive knowledge, was a letter, which I beg to be allowed to produce; it was addressed by Deputy Commissary General Maturin to Sir Rutherford Alcock.

3602. How did it come into your possession?—It came into my possession when, after a council of war, of which I was a member, at which it was determined to remove the marines from Yokohama, upon my guaranteeing the safety of Japan in their absence, I considered it necessary to send for reinforcements for Japan, consequent upon the marines leaving to accompany the fleet.

3603. When was this?—The date was the latter end of July.

3604. Of what year?—1864. The letter, of which a copy was given to me, was dated the 12th of July 1864. It was addressed by Deputy Commissary General Maturin to Sir Rutherford Alcock.

3605. Was that letter put into your hands by Sir Rutherford Alcock?—It was put into my hands by Sir Rutherford Alcock, when I told him the nature of the troops I should bring to Japan, which were the Beloochees, and a detachment of the 67th Regiment.

3606. Will you read the letter?—"Commissariat, Yokohama, 12th July 1864.—Sir, Having incidentally heard it stated that a requisition for a detachment of additional troops is about to be sent to Shanghai, and that the Belochees have been designated as the corps from which it should be selected, I deem it my duty to apprise you, that the presence of Indian troops in this garrison would be calculated to embarrass the British Government in connection with questions now pending, relating to the pay and allowances of troops in Japan; and that unless there are pressing reasons to the contrary, it would be better to draw a detachment of the 67th Regiment, European Regiment, from Shanghai, the more especially as the change would prove beneficial to the health of that corps, which has suffered more from the climate of China than the Belochees."

3607. Do you understand that letter to allude to the financial arrangements consequent upon the withdrawal of the Indian troops, which has since taken place?—I look upon it in that light entirely. It was the first thing to open my eyes to what was in contemplation. In fact, it was rumoured before, but I did not believe it till I got that letter, that some change was to take place in the allowances on the withdrawal of the Indian troops. That letter was the first to give me any idea of what was in contemplation at home.

3608. *Chairman.*] What office did Mr. Maturin hold?—He was Deputy Commissary General in command, under me.

3609. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Did you call upon Mr. Maturin for any explanation of that letter?—No, I did not; in fact, I may say that I had sent in my resignation, and expected to be relieved when I returned to Hong Kong. I took no further notice of it.

3610. You received no explanation from him?—No; in fact, I did not choose to send to ask him, a junior officer, for any explanation, because I thought I was the person to be communicated with in the first instance.

3611. *Chairman.* Did you mention that letter to him?—I cannot say; I forget, exactly.

3612. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] During any period of your command was it represented to you that there were political reasons against sending more troops to Japan than there were there at the time?—Yes; copies of letters were forwarded to me by Colonel Browne, then Commander of the troops in Japan.

3613. Will you give the dates of the letters and read them?—The first letter is addressed to Colonel Browne by Sir Rutherford Alcock, dated "Yokohama, 3rd October 1864.—Sir, The operations for which I deemed it necessary to collect troops here from China, having now successfully terminated, and all the anticipated results of restored security, and freedom from any pressing danger obtained, there is no longer the same necessity for retaining them. No further military operations are contemplated, and I propose, therefore, to inform the General Commanding in China, that there is no further need of the Belooch Corps and the 67th Regiment; as to the detachments of Artillery, I should be glad to know whether you consider it advisable to let them go also, leaving your own regiment and the battalion of Marines to meet any remote contingencies of attack on the settlement."—This letter having been received by Colonel Browne, he addressed a letter to Sir Rutherford Alcock begging to be allowed to send for further reinforcements, not wishing to reduce the strength of the troops in Japan; upon which Sir Rutherford Alcock again addressed to him the following letter, dated "Yokohama, 14th October 1864.—Sir, In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I

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have the honour to inform you that on political grounds there are grave objections to any more troops being brought over from China to replace the detachments of the 67th and Belooch Regiments. The Marine battalion may be certainly counted upon under existing circumstances, therefore, you will have more than one thousand men available; and as regards the detachment of artillery, it can remain, since you deem its continuance here essential."

3614. What was the date of that letter?—The 14th of October 1864.

3615. That was immediately before you left, was it not?—It was received in Hong Kong before I left; I did not leave Hong Kong till the end of November 1864.

J. SCOTT ROBERTSON, Esq., called in; and Examined.

J. S. Robertson, Esq.

3616. Marquis of *Hartington.*] IT has been stated that Dr. Saunders, one of the medical officers at Hong Kong, has been surcharged extensively for ordering medical comforts that were in excess of the regulations; can you give any explanation of that statement?—There has been no surcharge made by us; I do not know to what year the alleged surcharge relates.

3617. One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five?—The only letter written by us was this letter, dated the 19th February 1866,—"With reference to the returns of expense of women and children in China during the quarter ended the 30th September 1865, rendered to this office on War Office Form 136, I have the honour to acquaint you, that five bottles of champagne, and four pounds of lime juice have been noted for disallowance on the Hong Kong provision account for the period mentioned, and to request that you will explain for what reasons, and by whose orders, extras of this nature were issued in contravention of War Office Circular 849"; that is the only letter that has been written on the subject of irregular issues made in 1865.

3618. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] To whom was that letter addressed?—It was addressed to the Deputy Purveyor.

3619. *Chairman.*] Would it be his duty not to pay for it?—His duty would be, I think, to render the explanation called for, and he would render with that explanation the explanation of the medical officer who ordered the supplies; those explanations would then be considered, and the issues would be allowed or disallowed, as the case might be, by the Secretary of State for War.

3620. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] You said the date of the letter was the 19th of February 1866?—Yes.

3621. That is the latest there has been?—Yes, that is the only letter we have written regarding issues made in 1865.

3622. Or 1866?—We have no returns, or very few, for 1866, as yet.

3623. *Chairman.*] Have you heard that the two houses hired from Mr. Alexander for hospital purposes have been reported as unfit, and ordered to be discontinued?—No, we have no such report. The latest returns which we have show that they are in occupation; they were occupied by the sick in February 1866.

3624. You know the reason why the accommodation in the general hospital was not increased by additional buildings, for the accommodation could have been increased by re-appropriation, inasmuch as the men occupied hard space as offices, to the extent of 15,000 cubic feet, and officers occupied rooms as quarters?—Yes, I can answer that question. I think amongst the printed correspondence there is a letter by the Commanding Royal Engineer, Colonel Lovell, suggesting that they should add an additional story to the building. It was considered that at the time when the hospital was so full it would be very absurd to take the roof off the building, and to turn the sick out, and they could not otherwise have put an additional floor to the building. The hospital was then said to be overcrowded with patients, and it was thought that they could not possibly alter in the way proposed the building which was then in occupation, without removing those who were in it. They might add wings to the building, but they could not take the roof off and add another story to it without destroying the use of the building, which was then occupied by the sick.

3625. That letter was never answered, and instead of hiring these buildings at 1,300 *l.* a-year a telegraphic message might have been sent out, and the buildings might have been hired by the month instead of for a year certain?—You are aware by this correspondence that the general officer had full authority to hire, but that no steps were taken by the general officer, or the principal medical officer to hire until July or August 1865.

3626. The evidence we have shows that it is almost impossible for any amount of money to hire buildings out there?—There was no difficulty in hiring when they once set about it.

3627. We understand that there was the greatest possible difficulty?—They got Mr. Alexander's two houses in a few days. There was no difficulty in providing more accommodation in the general hospital if they had taken proper steps to do it.

3628. In what way?—By a re-appropriation; we had formerly as many as 213 patients in the general hospital.

3629. In what year was that?—In November 1857 we had 213 patients in the general hospital; that was when the first expedition went out.

3630. You must be aware that by the decision of the Sanitary Commission, the hospitals are to have, I think it is 1,500 cubic feet of space per man?—That is if it can be given; there is no rule by which it must be given in old buildings; the rule applies to new buildings, and if we built a new hospital, we should give 1,500 cubic feet per bed, but with regard to old hospitals, there is no regulation insisting upon that.

3631. Surely you must put such a number of men in, that they may each receive the proper cubic space of 1,500 feet?—We must build for that.

3632. If the hospital held 500 men in 1859, the whole system of allowance for room in hospital has been changed, and instead of putting 500 men in that hospital, you would only put 250 at present, would you?—The system is not changed, as far as I know.

3633. Colonel

3633. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] I understand you to say that in new buildings for hospitals, it is considered requisite to allow 1,500 cubic feet for a patient, instead of 1,000?—It is laid down in the regulation that it is to be so. Perhaps you will allow me to read a paragraph of the Regulation on page 38. I will read the note at the foot of the Regulation, requiring an increased cubic space. "The amount of cubic space per bed in this Regulation must be given in all permanent hospitals where the accommodation admits of it. When hospitals are not fully occupied, the sick must be distributed, so as to give, as nearly as may be, the amount specified. In all new or enlarged hospitals, the full amount will be given." In old hospitals we have been only able to give it to the extent that the barrack accommodation would admit; that is to say, if the barrack accommodation is for 600, we should have to provide accommodation for 7 per cent. at home, and 12 per cent. abroad in hospitals. We should distribute the space we had over the 7 or 12 per cent., as far as the accommodation would go.

3634. It is considered necessary now in new buildings erected for hospital purposes, to give 1,500 cubic feet per patient?—Yes.

3635. You do not wish the Committee to understand that in an old building it is not necessary to give 1,500 cubic feet?—It is equally necessary, but we cannot give it until all the existing hospitals are rebuilt, or have extra buildings added to them.

3636. You may not be able to give it, but you quite admit that is equally necessary?—It is equally necessary.

3637. General *Dunne.*] Why cannot you give it by putting fewer patients into the hospitals?—Because we have to provide a certain percentage. The barracks hold so many men; we must provide on that number beds to the extent of 7 per cent., or 12 per cent., for the sick.

3638. Surely that is to be done by adding to the accommodation, not by cramming in patients?—Yes, but consider the enormous increase of buildings that that entails; before you can build you must have an immense increase to the Votes.

3639. If a hospital is adapted for 60 patients with 700 or 800 cubic feet, which was formerly the quantity given, surely, if you put fewer into it, you increase the number of cubic, feet per man?—We should not put more into it than the sick of the garrison; the sick to the extent of 7 per cent. we are obliged to provide hospital accommodation for.

3640. Would not it be the same in a new building?—No; because in a new building we should provide accommodation for the full number, with the full amount of cubic space.

3641. Then if the number of sick increased beyond what you had allowed for, how would you provide hospital accommodation for them?—If it could not be done otherwise, you must get new buildings.

3642. If there were more than 7 per cent. of sick, you would have either to hire or to provide new buildings?—I think the proper thing in that case would be to hire.

3643. *Chairman.*] Even in this house which they have hired for hospital purposes at Hong Kong, there are no verandahs or conveniences, I believe?—Alexander's house has a verandah in front and at the sides, so far as I know.

CHARLES COX, Esq., called in; and Examined.

3644. *Chairman.*] YOU, I believe, are in the Colonial Office?—I am.

3645. Will you state to the Committee what are the powers of a Governor in the Colonies, who is also called Commander in Chief?—Yes; I do not know that I can put it before you more clearly than by reading to you our standing rules and regulations on the subject,

3646. Lord de Grey, when he was under examination, was asked, "What power has a Governor abroad, as in the case of Kong Kong, who is called Commander in Chief over the General there; has he any power over the General with regard to military arrangements." I will put the same question to you?—As regard any arrangements that would affect the peace of the colony, the Governor, I think, would have the power; but all matters of military discipline, and army matters, no doubt, rest entirely with the commander of the troops.

3647. Would you have the kindness to read that regulation to which you have referred?—"Clause 8, Except in the case of invasion or assault by a foreign enemy, it is the duty of the Governor to determine the objects with which, and the extent to which Her Majesty's troops are to be employed. He will, therefore, issue, to the officer in command of the forces directions respecting their distribution and their employment on escort and other duties required for the safety and welfare of the colony. In all these matters, however, the Governor will consult as far as possible, with the officer in command, and will incur special responsibility, if he shall direct the troops to be stationed or employed in a manner which that officer shall consider open to military objection." That is the main point, I think.

3648. Then the Governor would not have the power to order a regiment from Victoria across the water, for instance, except for the preservation of the colony?—That is all. If he thought it necessary for the peace of the colony that a regiment should be removed, we will say, from Victoria over to Kowloon, he would have the power of requesting the commander of the troops to remove it.

3649. But if the commander of the troops felt that it was unnecessary, the Governor could not carry out the order, and insist upon the regiment being moved?—He could only so far insist upon it as to tell the commander that he did not think his objections counterbalanced the advantage of doing it, and that if he did not send them he must do it upon his own responsibility.

3650. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] If the Governor persisted, he would have the right to order it, would he not?—It would be difficult to enforce his right; he has no power of enforcing it.

3651. He has the right to order it?—Yes.

3652. General *Dunne.*] Is not the General bound to obey the orders of the Governor?—If he does not, he does so upon his own responsibility.

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bility. The Governor is the officer who is responsible for the safety and peace of the colony.

3653. *Chairman.*] If the General said, "This is a purely military matter, and I will not send the regiment from Hong Kong," could the Governor say, "You shall do it"?—He might say so; but he could not enforce it.

3654. General *Dunne.*] Why could not he enforce it?—He has no power over the troops at all.

3655. Would not the General be brought to a court-martial for disobedience to the Governor?—He would be responsible to the Secretary of State for War. But the case did not arise with the 99th.

3656. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Were there any complaints made by the military authorities to the Colonial Governor at Hong Kong relative to the sickness arising from the excavations made for the construction of buildings for colonial purposes?—No; nothing at least that was sent home to the Secretary of State.

3657. There has been nothing upon that subject referred, in short, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies?—Nothing, so far as we know at our office.

JOHN CHRISTIAN ROWLAND, Esq., called in; and Examined.

J. C. Rowland, Esq.

3658. *Chairman.*] WHAT office do you hold?—I am Military Superintendent of Stores.

3659. Where are you Superintendent of Stores?—At present at Portsmouth.

3660. Marquis of *Hartington.*] You have served in China, I believe?—I have for nearly eight years.

3661. From what date?—From the 7th of March 1855 to the 1st of April 1862.

3662. At Hong Kong?—At Hong Kong.

3663. Are you acquainted with the position and state of the Murray Barracks?—I was barrack master for about six years during the period I was in Hong Kong, and I visited the building twice a month.

3664. You were acting barrack master?—I was acting barrack master.

3665. Will you state what was your opinion of the Murray Barracks?—It is the best barrack I have ever seen; I have been in barracks all my life; I was born in a barrack.

3666. It has been stated to the Committee that the position was ill chosen?—It is the best position on the Victoria side of the hills.

3667. It has been stated that there was no rapid or free circulation of air?—Several medical men have reported that there was too much air; in fact they had wire screens put to the windows to keep the air from the men at night, and further, a plantation of bamboos was made between the hills and the barracks to take off some of the breeze.

3668. It appears from the returns that only 700 cubic feet has been allowed per man in the Murray Barracks?—It is 700 if you take the rooms themselves, but the verandah is fully equal to the room; in fact many regiments used to keep their men in the verandah; if you take the verandahs into consideration, I should say there were fully 1,000 cubic feet per man; some rooms had 10 windows and four doors, others had eight windows and four doors; each room had double the number of ventilators to the number of windows, all opening into the verandahs; the verandah, in that case, was equal to part of the room.

3669. So that in your opinion, without any injury to the health of the troops, 700 cubic feet per man, according to the actual barrack accommodation there, might be sufficient?—Quite sufficient, considering that they were such airy barracks. I believe the Regulation is a minimum space of 600 cubic feet.

3670. *Chairman.*] Is not the new Regulation, that there are to be 1,500 cubic feet in the low country, and 1,200 cubic feet elsewhere?—That is for hospitals.

3671. Marquis of *Hartington.*] Were the huts at Kowloon built when you were there?—I was present when some of them were built.

3672. Will you give a description of them?—The poles supporting them were something like the fir poles we have in this country; they were seven inches in diameter. Upon them was placed a bamboo framework; I od not know what the Chinese name is for the outer face or lining; I think it is called cajarm; it is waterproof; the inner lining was Chinese mats, thus there were about 10 inches between the two protections at the sides. The flooring was like the flooring of any house in this country, good boarding.

3673. Mr. *Calthorpe.*] How high from the ground was the flooring?—Three feet and a half; the ground underneath was chunamed, to keep the damp from rising.

3674. Marquis of *Hartington.*] What were the huts built for?—For European troops; they were inspected by the principal surgeon of the expedition for the north, Dr. Muir, and approved. Troops were constantly in them in my time, and I never heard of any complaint from them. I have been in the buildings in the heaviest rain in China, and I never saw any rain come through either the roof or sides.

3675. *Chairman.*] When did you leave China?—On the 1st of April 1862. Those buildings, I think, were erected about the end of 1859.

3676. You know nothing since 1862?—Nothing since the end of year 1861, I may say; I gave up the barrack master's duty in December 1861 or January 1862.

3677. Marquis of *Hartington.*] When did you say these huts at Kowloon were built?—At the end of 1859, to the best of my recollection.

3678. At the time when the expedition was expected?—Yes.

3679. And they were built with the object of accommodating European troops?—Yes, temporarily; the huts at Victoria, and one or two at Kowloon, were for native troops.

3680. Do you recollect anything about the accommodation for the married soldiers at the station; it has been stated that there was no accommodation for married soldiers at Hong Kong or Kowloon?—They had the lower rooms on the ground floor, Murray Barracks; these rooms are not exactly on the ground, for it is some two feet off, and ventilated underneath; we had, also, five or six rooms for them in the canteen, and two rooms in a building near the mess kitchen.

3681. Did

3681. Did you use Stanley Barracks for the accommodation of your women?—At times, and for troops too; the 60th were stationed for some time at Stanley; Saiwon Barracks was also occupied in my time.

3682. You had no complaints, and you had no difficulty in accommodating the married women at the time you acted as barrack master?—No; once or twice they were rather crowded; the Royals were there, and had a great number of women, but there were no complaints; there was no sickness. A room in barracks had to be taken at this time to help to accommodate the women.

3683. Do you know anything about the supply of helmets and proper clothing to the troops?—We had a large stock of helmets when I left in store.

3684. It is stated that the troops had great difficulty in obtaining them?—In my time they could have had them in five minutes; at the time I left there was a large stock in store.

3685. There was no departmental reason why there should be any delay?—No; if they had applied they would have had them, or even if they had had to purchase them in the town they could have got them in three or four days for any force. I had a large number made in a very short time.

3686. Do you remember anything about the drainage of the barracks or the hospitals at Hong Kong; was it very defective?—Not that I am aware of; the officers' privies, Murray Barracks, were not well drained, because they could not well be so from their position, but there was plenty of lime supplied. Once or twice there were complaints made, but it was found that the men never used the lime; they did not take the trouble to use it. With respect to the hospital, I have seen the pipes from the men's water-closets closed, from having sardine tins and soda water bottles shoved down them; if not so treated, these pipes were quite sufficient drainage.

3687. Could not what was wrong in the officers' privies be remedied without drains?—They could be remedied very easily, by applying lime or disinfecting fluid, or anything of that kind; we always found it so; I never heard of any sickness caused by that.

3688. Was Kowloon considered an unhealthy locality, when you were there?—Just before I left they began to talk of sickness, that was owing to their levelling the soil.

3689. Was it considered an unhealthy place when it was first occupied?—No, it was considered the healthiest place we could possibly have; that was why it was selected.

3690. What should you suppose, from your knowledge of the place, was the cause of the mortality which has occurred there lately; should you attribute it to the defective nature of the huts, or to anything else?—Not to the huts; they were perfectly healthy before they commenced the cuttings.

3691. Do you attribute it entirely to the cuttings?—Certainly, all the sickness in China has been owing to this cause ever since we took possession of the place. First of all it happened with Stanley Barracks in 1844, and then at Victoria afterwards from the same cause; also at Saiwon; they built the barrack first, and made the parade grounds afterwards.

3692. Do you remember what was the garrison of Hong Kong before the expedition arrived?—Six or eight companies of the 59th; I think about 50 men of the Artillery, and 88 lascars.

3693. There were no native troops, except the lascars?—No native troops except the lascars.

3694. For how large a European force do you consider that there was adequate permanent accommodation in the Murray and North Barracks?—Four hundred and sixty rank and file, and sergeants in the Murray Barracks, and 416 in the North Barracks; 409 rank and file, and seven sergeants. The Commandant took possession of two rooms for reading rooms, thus reducing considerably the accommodation.

3695. So that you had no difficulty whatever in accommodating the garrison before the expedition arrived?—None; but we had great pressure when the expedition arrived. We had troops sleeping in the verandahs, but I never heard any complaint of the ventilation then.

3696. When a larger number of troops came out, what arrangements did you make?—When the expedition for the north came, we had a great many troops encamped on the Kowloon shore, and a great many at Deep Water Bay and Stanley. Saiwon Barracks was occupied, and Stanley Barracks also.

3697. In what months of the year was that?—The expedition left in June, I think; I am told it was May.

3698. Do you remember when they arrived?—I do not remember; they did not all arrive at the same time.

3699. Do you remember at what time the pressure for accommodation was?—Not exactly. Some of the troops arrived late in the year, before even some of the Indian regiments.

3700. But by means of the barracks and huts at Kowloon, and the Stanley Barracks, you were able to accommodate the whole of them?—Yes; some were encamped at Kowloon, and some on the Victoria shore, on the parade ground.

3701. Did you make use of any ships?—We had several ships in the harbour engaged for the troops.

3702. Did you make use of any for accommodating troops?—Yes; the "Lancashire Witch," and some others; they were hospital ships; the "Princess Charlotte" was also used; she had some troops on board.

3703. I believe the "Princess Charlotte" is still, or was last summer, in the harbour?—When she arrived, and I was told to take possession of her, but the Admiral would not give her up to me; she was sent out for military purposes, but the Admiral kept her.

3704. I believe she was there last summer?—I believe so.

3705. Do you know any reason why she should not have been used for the accommodation of some portion of the troops?—Two decks could have been given up for that purpose in my time, always.

3706. For what purposes was she used?—She was a receiving ship for the men sent out from England to complete the crews. I think the drafts generally amounted to 100 or 120 men; I do not remember any greater numbers than that arriving.

3707. You have no reason to think that she would not have been available for accommodation last year?—I understood when the navy took

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possession of her that we could always have the accommodation that I have mentioned, namely, two decks, if we were pressed. If I had been asked the question before the regiment left England, how the troops would be accommodated, I should certainly have said that two decks would be available.

3708. *Chairman.*] You can only give us information up to 1862?—Yes; I got accommodation on board the "Princess Charlotte" at times when we were pressed; I always got what I asked for; in fact, every assistance was always rendered by the naval authorities.

3709. Marquis of *Hartington.*] While you were at Hong Kong were you aware of any reproof administered by the War Office for any expenditure upon barracks?—Never.

3710. Are you aware of any considerable expenditure incurred upon either building or hiring?—There was a very heavy expenditure indeed incurred in hiring and purchasing buildings, and building, ourselves, on our own land; also in the purchase of stores.

3711. Of course an explanation showing the necessity for the building was always sent home?—A clear explanation was always sent home; in fact the expenditures were never queried.

3712. If you had incurred any large expense for hiring, and had not sent home an explanation, you would have expected a disallowance to be made, would you not?—Certainly.

3713. Did you consider that you, with the sanction of the General Commanding, had authority to provide such accommodation as might be required?—We always understood that if the General had a thing made clear and recommended to him, he ordered it; that was always done by the generals I served under there.

3714. And you never knew of any difficulty?—Never.

3715. *Chairman.*] You say that those huts at Kowloon were perfectly good in 1862?—At the end of 1861, because I ceased to be acting barrack master then. I think I can say they were in good condition in January 1862.

3716. There is no reason why they should be utterly uninhabitable in 1866, is there?—They would become uninhabitable in a very short time if a typhoon were to damage them; but it would take a very short time to repair them too.

3717. At the very time you are speaking of, in 1860, was Dr. Rutherford, the principal medical officer, with you?—He was there when I was at Hong Kong; he was not the Principal Medical Officer; Dr. Muir was.

3718. He says, "Plans of huts were drawn up, and while ample means of ventilation and abundance of space were afforded to the inmates, protection from the sun and heat was procured by double roofs; the outer one to be extended into a wide and commodious verandah: they were, moreover, to be well raised from the ground, which was to be chunamed and drained, if necessary." Instead of the double roofed mat huts, with wide verandahs, originally recommended, the structure erected was single roofed, and without verandahs?—The huts in my time had no verandahs, but they were perfectly cool; the hut alluded to by Dr. Rutherford must have been after my time.

3719. Do you know at all, why this recommendation of Dr. Rutherford was not carried out at that time?—I never heard of it; the ground under the first huts built in 1859 or 1860 was chunamed when they were built. Some, I think, did not require this, as the ground on which they were built had not been disturbed.

3720. You speak of the women having to be put upon the ground floor?—That is in the Murray Barracks, but not all; some were in a barrack room.

3721. Are you not aware, having been in China, that it is supposed to be a most dangerous thing to put anybody upon the ground floor?—I slept upon the ground floor all the time I was in China.

3722. I ask a simple question; is it not considered dangerous for people to be quartered upon the ground floor in China?—If it is well ventilated, I do not see any objection to it. The higher you are from the ground the better.

3723. You do not agree, then, with the evidence we have received, that there is danger in Europeans sleeping upon the ground floor?—If you mean the higher they are from the ground the better, of course that is so.

3724. You do not agree with the evidence that we have received, that it is dangerous for Europeans to sleep on the ground floor?—Not if the ground floor is well ventilated; if there are ventilators under it; there was a foot and a half, or from that to two feet, under the ground floor of the Murray Barracks.

3725. Marquis of *Hartington.*] I understand you to admit that Europeans ought not to sleep on the ground floor in China, but you say that the lower storey in these barracks was not upon the ground?—Exactly; those that were built in 1842 were built quite on the ground. These were not quite on the ground.

3726. *Chairman.*] What distance were they from the ground?—I should say, two feet.

3727. The Secretary of State asked you if you had known of any remonstrance about buildings. Were you there with General D'Aguilar?—No.

3728. He was there before your time?—He was.

3729. You do not know whether there was any remonstrance made about his having laid out money on the building of the Murray and the North Barracks?—I am not aware.

3730. With regard to the accommodation you have mentioned in the Murray and North Barracks, do you know the amount of cubic feet per man allowed in those barracks?—In the Murray Barracks it is 700 cubic feet. That does not include the verandah, but only the rooms in the barracks.

3731. The verandah, I suppose, is not for the accommodation of the men; it is rather for their recreation outside. You would not put men to sleep in the verandah?—Some regiments did sleep in the verandah. Some of the men did, certainly.

3732. With regard to the Stanley Barracks, at the time you refer to, was that healthy or unhealthy?—The Stanley Barracks was very healthy. I heard once of a complaint; some of the Madras Artillery stationed there were ill. The doctor was told that 23 of the men were in bed ill, and we went over to see about it, and it turned out that it was all from drink; it was not at all on account of the place. I would remark, that Colonel Caine, the Lieutenant Governor, always applied for rooms at Stanley in the hot season. You could not find a person of greater experience than

than the Lieutenant Governor, for he has been in the island over 22 years.

3733. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] You consider that 700 cubic feet in a barrack at Hong Kong is quite sufficient for the health of the troops?—Yes; with the ventilation there was in the Murray Barrack.

3734. And you consider that the huts built at Kowloon of mat and bamboo, were also a perfectly good shelter for troops in that climate?—Yes; for temporary buildings they were very good indeed. I should not have objected to live in them myself.

3735. Temporarily, but not all the year round?—Temporarily, and all the year round, waiting for permanent barracks.

3736. You think they were quite sufficient for their purpose?—Yes; quite sufficient.

3737. Are you aware that there is a sanitary commission which has reported upon these questions in England?—I am not aware of it.

3738. You are not aware that they have reported that 1,000 cubic feet is the least quantity that ought to be allowed for the health of European troops, exclusive of verandahs? — In a barrack I am not aware that 1,000 cubic feet has been reported to be the least quantity, exclusive of verandahs. I am aware that 600 cubic feet is the minimum.

3739. You are not aware that they have reported that 1,000 cubic feet is the least that a soldier ought to have, to be maintained in health in a tropical climate?—When I was Barrackmaster 600 cubic feet was the allowance.

3740. How long have you been a Barrackmaster?—I have been Acting Barrackmaster for over five years; 600 cubic feet was the regulation when I was in Hong Kong. Circular No. 330, dated 1st October 1858, settles this.

3741. When did you cease to be Acting Barrack Master?—In December 1861, or January 1862.

3742. You are perhaps not aware that there have been very strong medical reports against the fitness of those huts for the occupation of troops?—I know that a great number of doctors spoke very highly of them when I was there; all the doctors, in fact. And as to the Manilla huts, Dr. Muir was with me when I purchased them; in fact, I may say on his recommendation. The French at Sayon use exactly similar Manilla huts as permanent barracks, and the Manilla people live in them.

3743. You never heard of any complaints respecting them?—No.

3744. You never heard that the rain came through?—No; I have been in them when it has been raining as hard as possible.

3745. You never heard that the dust came through?—I never heard of it, and I never saw any dust come through.

3746. *Chairman.*] How long have they been built?—They were built, I believe, about the end of 1859.

3747. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] In fact, your general opinion is, that nothing could be better for the accommodation of troops than either the barracks in Hong Kong, or the huts at Kowloon?—Yes, generally speaking; but the Kowloon huts were only a temporary affair.

3748. As a temporary affair, nothing could have been better?—No.

3749. You are aware that the men die in them?—So they do everywhere; in the best houses in Victoria there are as many deaths, in proportion to numbers, as there are in the barracks.

3750. It has been proved that they die faster in Hong Kong and Kowloon than in any other station?—Hong Kong is always considered a very unhealthy place.

3751. How do you account for the deaths in the case of the 99th and 11th Regiments, and the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment?—I was not there at the time that mortality occurred, but I have heard that there was a good deal of levelling ground going on at that time; the sickness may also be attributed to the deficient rainfall of that year.

3752. When did you leave?—In 1862.

3753. You spoke with regard to the time you were there, of the various ways in which your force was put up at the commencement of the war in China?—Yes; we had no sickness at all when the whole force was there. There was a very sickly season in 1858, but that was before the troops came on for the Northern Expedition: it was one of the most sickly seasons they ever had.

3754. You had a great number of troops at Kowloon, all the year round, had you not?—No, only for a few months in number, but troops were there all the year round.

3755. What time of year was it that they were there?—My memory is very bad; I have had a very bad memory since I came home. I took so much quinine when I was in China, that my memory has not quite recovered yet. They were there in numbers for three or four months, at least.

3756. Was it in summer or winter?—It went into the summer; I know they were there during hot weather, because I recollect that it was hot during my inspections.

3757. Were they there in the month of September?—I think some Indian troops were there; also Europeans.

3758. I mean Europeans?—The Europeans were there.

3759. I suppose, under a pressure like that, a great many expedients would have been had recourse to, which no man in his senses would recommend in time of peace?—Of course we put more men into the hospital in 1857 than we should under ordinary circumstances. We were obliged to put 200 and odd men into it; that was after there had been a great deal of sickness in the Canton River, and several actions.

3760. You would not say that the hospital would hold 200 men?—I should think, if it were cleared out, it could be made to hold 200 men if necessary; that is, if the wards occupied as quarters by the purveyors and doctors were given up to be used as originally intended.

3761. You would say, then, that the hospital would hold 300 men?—Yes, by placing some in verandahs on an emergency.

3762. On an emergency you would crowd a barrack or a hospital to a greater extent than you would think desirable as a regular thing, would you not?—Yes; it would be preferable to putting men in tents, for instance, or to put them in the verandahs of the barrack.

3763. Mr. *Trevelyan.*] During how many months of the year would men sleep in the verandahs with comfort?—From the 1st of April to the 1st or the middle of November, perhaps.

3764. In fact, during all the unhealthy months?—Yes.

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3765. *Chairman.*] I thought that from May to September were very unhealthy months?—Yes, I would prefer the verandah myself in that time of year. It should be understood that the verandahs were protected by canvas curtains that could be dropped in wet weather.

3766. General *Dunne.*] Is not it perfectly contrary to the medical regulations and orders, for men to sleep in the verandahs?—If so, it was done openly there.

3767. There is a regulation to that effect?—The commandant and medical officers sanctioned it.

3768. You state that the Murray Barracks are the best you ever saw?—Yes, the very best I have seen, less Park Camp, in Jamaica, which is considered a good barrack, but is inferior to the Murray Barracks.

3769. How many cubic feet per man do they give?—700, without the verandahs.

3770. How do you measure the number of cubic feet that barrack gives?—By taking the length and height and width of the rooms.

3771. Does that include the verandahs?—No.

3772. Therefore the verandah cannot be considered?—No; the verandah is not considered in the 700 feet; but I think they should be included if 1,000 feet is to be allowed.

3773. At that time that was the regulation?—600 cubic feet was.

3774. You never received any order to take 1,000 as the allowance of cubic feet for each man?—No, we could not have given it, for we had not the space, unless we included the verandahs.

3775. Did you ever get an order to do so?—No, the Engineer Department arranges the space in barracks, and marks the numbers the rooms should hold on the doors.

3776. You say that some medical men considered that there was too much air in the barrack?—Yes; and they had screens put up to the windows, others had a space in rear of the barracks planted with bamboos to check the circulation of air.

3777. Was it merely that the wind blew through in draughts, or that there was too much air, which is a different thing?—Some of the surgeons had said that there was too much air, and they had these screens put up; also the bamboos planted.

3778. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] That was when the windows were open?—Yes.

3779. General *Dunne.*] Then the barrack was placed badly from having too much air?—No, I think it was the best site in Hong Kong; it was not at all badly placed.

3780. Besides the men who occupied the barrack, which was calculated at 700 cubic feet per man, there were more men sleeping in the verandahs?—Only on pressure, not usually.

3781. With reference to these huts, are you certain that they were built in 1859?—That is my belief; at the end of 1859, we took possession of the land; in 1859 we did not take formal possession of it, but we rented it from the Chinese Government. It was afterwards, by the Pekin Treaty, ceded to us.

3782. Then any evidence that we have had that they were not built until 1860 would be incorrect?—I think the first were built in 1859; I know it was before Kowloon was ceded to us; the Colonial Government had it first before we took possession in 1861, because Mr. May, the head of the police, was over there in charge as Commissioner, and the huts were immediately erected about the end of 1859.

3783. The huts were blown down; in what year was that?—It was not in my time.

3784. You say that the men of the regiment did not choose to use lime in the barrack?—That was for the officers' privies; in the Murray Barracks, the men's were better kept.

3785. Surely it is the barrackmaster's duty to see that that is used?—No; there are coolies told off for those purposes, and placed under the quartermaster of the regiment.

3786. Is not every barrackmaster responsible for the cleanliness of a barrack occupied by a regiment?—The barrackmaster points out everything to the regiment that is wrong.

3787. Therefore, if they did not use the lime, surely the barrackmaster is to blame, is he not?—The barrackmaster would give them the lime. I pointed out on many occasions that they did not use the lime as often as they should have done.

3788. You say you never heard any complaint of the ventilation in those barracks?—Never.

3789. You say that the barracks were raised off the ground?—The basement was only used for store-rooms, and for married people and officers.

3790. Were they not placed upon the soil?—They were not placed upon the soil; they were about two feet off the soil.

3791. What was between the basement and the soil?—There were ventilators under the flooring, I know, because I remember we had a great deal of trouble with them; the rats were always getting through the ventilators.

3792. Do you mean to say that there was an open space of two feet between the flooring and the soil?—Yes; there were ventilators; there were holes cut through the walls to let a current of air pass through.

3793. Did Colonel Moody order the cuttings to be stopped at Kowloon when the troops went over?—They had only just commenced the cuttings for a dockyard coal store when I was there. There were no orders to stop it.

3794. You were not there when the 99th Regiment went there, were you?—Yes, when they arrived out.

3795. Do you know a room in the North Barracks over the Garrison Institute?—Yes.

3796. Would it accommodate men?—Certainly; it was always occupied when I was Acting Barrackmaster.

3797. What number would it accommodate?—I do not recollect the exact number; the whole building accommodates 416 men.

3798. And it was used?—Yes.

3799. The "Princess Charlotte" belongs to the Navy; she was flagship, was she not?—She was sent out for military purposes.

3800. She was the flagship, was she not?—She was guardship.

3801. She was sent out as a military hospital?—As a sort of floating barrack. I was told to take charge of her; but the Navy would not give her up; the Admiral kept her.

3802. The Admiral was Sir George King, was he not?—Admiral Seymour: he kept her for naval purposes.

3803. Therefore she was not available for military purposes?—Yes; whenever I asked for space I always got it. I have had troops on board.

3804. Were

3804. Were all the sums of money expended during your time for hiring barracks, and so forth, allowed at home?—All.

3805. It was very expensive, you say?—Frightfully expensive; the sums were very large.

3806. *Chairman.*] When you spoke of accommodation for troops on board the "Princess Charlotte," did you refer to 1862, or to last year?—I am speaking of my own time; but I suppose they could have it now, because there ought to be more accommodation to spare on board, for the fleet is not so strong now as it was then.

3807. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] Can you state the numbers that were put upon board the "Princess Charlotte"?—If you mean to ask how many men could be put upon the two decks, I should say 600 very easily; she is a 120 gun ship, and she can take from 1,000 to 1,200 sailors and marines.

3808. Were any troops quartered at Kowloon in tents during the time you were there?—Yes.

3809. During what season, do you recollect?—Whatever season the expedition was there; up to May, I think it was, or perhaps June.

3810. Did they suffer from bad health then?—No, there were very few cases; the troops were very healthy indeed when the Northern Expedition was there; there was no levelling soil then.

3811. But they were on the point of starting for the expedition, were they not?—Yes; they were there two or three months; I do not recollect how long, but we had troops in tents at Stanley, &c., for some time; this was before the expedition for the north came on.

3812. *Chairman.*] Were you there with the 59th?—Yes.

3813. They were very unhealthy, were they not?—They were unhealthy.

3814. Very unhealthy, were they not?—At times.

3815. Especially the last year they were there?—They were unhealthy; not more so than the Royals, I think.

3816. But when they embarked they embarked 168 sick, besides leaving some behind them, and that I think out of a strength of about 600 men?—I do not remember their number, but they were certainly not in my opinion so sickly as the merchants were; as stated before, 1858 was perhaps the most unhealthy season ever known in Hong Kong. A glance at the grave-yards will show this; it can clearly be seen by the tomb-stones there.

Thursday, 5th July 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Adderley.	Major O'Reilly.
Lord Fred. Cavendish.	Major General Lord Henry Percy.
General Dunne.	Mr. Stanley.
Lord John Hay.	Mr. Trevelyan.
Colonel North.	Sir Harry Verney.

COLONEL NORTH, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir JAMES BROWN GIBSON, K. C. B., called in; and further Examined.

Sir *J. B. Gibson*, K.C.B.

5 July 1866.

3817. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] To whom, in your opinion, should a general officer in command at a station apply for information relative to the sanitary requirements of his command?—To the principal medical officer, or the senior medical officer.

3818. If there is a principal medical officer, the general would apply to him?—If he is with him; if not, he would apply to the senior medical officer on the station.

3819. Then I will repeat my question. To whom, in your opinion, should a general officer in command at a station apply for information relative to the sanitary requirements of his command?—To the senior medical officer.

3820. If the principal medical officer is not with the general, the general must apply to a junior for information, must he not?—To the next senior officer.

3821. If there is a deputy inspector general of hospitals at a station, is not that the officer in charge of the medical department to whom the general should apply?—If the general is present with him.

3822. Do you think it is desirable that a junior medical officer should be in the position of being consulted by the general officer with regard to the sanitary requirements of the command?—It depends entirely upon what the circumstances of the case may be.

3823. You stated, in answer to Question 3583, that it was not natural for Dr. Dick to accompany the general on his first tour of inspection to Japan, under the circumstances. Would not the general, if there had been any sanitary arrangements to effect in Japan, have required the advice of the principal medical officer in the command?—The fact is, that it is quite unusual for a deputy inspector of hospitals, or a principal medical officer, to accompany a general on his tour of inspection, either at home or abroad. The proper place for a principal medical officer is the head quarters of his station. Of course if the general goes away, he must either have the opinion of the senior medical officer of the part of his command to which he goes; or else he must communicate by writing with the principal medical officer.

3824. *Chairman.*] Is not the head quarters always where the general is?—At all events the principal medical officer does not usually, in fact hardly ever, except in India, accompany the general officer on those occasions; he remains at the station.

3825. Major General Lord *Henry Percy.*] When you say he remains at the station, the question I asked you was: would not the general, if there had been any sanitary arrangements to effect in Japan, have required the advice of the principal medical officer in the command. Dr. Dick would have had the sole sanitary command over the China station, would he not?—Do you mean any sanitary requirements at Japan or Hong Kong.

3826. At Japan or Hong Kong; had he nothing to do with Japan?—Of course if the general could not be sufficiently advised by the senior medical officer at Japan, then it would be advisable that he should communicate with the deputy inspector of hospitals, or the principal medical officer at Hong Kong; but I do not think the interests and objects of the service in that particular case were expedited by the deputy inspector of hospitals being with the general at Japan, because it delayed action.

3827. Was not it a question of establishing a sanatorium at Japan?—No.

3828. *Chairman.*] We have evidence that it was considered that the climate of Japan did not suit those particular cases, and it would be dangerous to remove them?—That was a subsequent correspondence; there is nothing relative to a sanatorium that I have ever heard or seen, assigned as the reason for the general and Dr. Dick going to Japan.

3829. He did not go by your orders to choose a site for a sanatorium?—Not at all.

3830. Major *Anson.*] In 1860, when the army was there during the last war, the principal medical officer invariably accompanied Sir Hope Grant wherever he went?—Yes, that is on field service.

3831. He went to the various places that might be occupied by English troops, and wherever Sir Hope Grant went, either the principal medical officer or the principal sanitary officer invariably accompanied him?—It was the duty of the sanitary officer, Dr. Rutherford; but Dr. Muir, who was the senior medical officer, accompanied the army.

3832. In a case where you have not a separation of the two, Sir Hope Grant would have taken the principal medical officer if he had not had a sanitary officer?—Yes, in the case of war. In the case of an army in the field, the principal medical officer is always with the general officer; at least with the head quarters of the army; he is part of the head quarters staff, and there is a sanitary officer specially appointed to accompany armies in the field, whose duty it is to inspect the sites of camps, and to report upon other sanitary matters in addition to the senior medical officer. Of course the principal medical officer is the proper adviser of the general officer of the station.

3833. *Chairman.*] Dr. Dick would, as principal medical officer, go to Japan for the purpose of his annual or half-yearly inspections, would he not?—Yes, he would go for his annual inspections; but under the then particular circumstances, I felt that he had much better have selected another time. The question of the sanatorium was not assigned as a reason at that time.

3834. Major *Anson.*] There was a regiment for him to inspect there, was there not?—Yes, he was quite right in inspecting it; it was his duty to make an annual inspection of the troops there.

3835. You stated, in answer to Question 3584, "What were the circumstances that rendered it not natural for him to take that opportunity of making the inspection"? "That two fresh regiments had arrived in Hong Kong, and that there was inadequate accommodation for those regiments, and it was necessary to provide that accommodation, and that he himself was apprehensive that bad results would follow?"—Yes, I naturally, as Director General, felt that those circumstances should have kept him at Hong Kong; and that the service in Japan, that is to say, his inspection, was not so urgent as to require his going at that juncture. Of course, if his health absolutely required him to go away to Japan, and rendered it unsafe for him to remain at Hong Kong, I think a medical board should have reported upon the state of his health.

3836. He went there, not merely on account of his sickness, but on account of the duty he had to perform; he had a regiment to inspect there?—You must remember the circumstances which were stated, that is, that provision was required for two regiments, which he stated was insufficient.

3837. That is at Hong Kong?—At Hong Kong.

3838. But according to your own evidence, there was no unusual sickness at Hong Kong at that time?—Not at that time, except so far as regards the deteriorated state of health of the 99th Regiment.

3839. What difference is there between the hospital accommodation as it was at that time, and what it is now?—There has been an addition to the fixed permanent hospital of 54 beds, that is to say, accommodation for 54 sick men, and two hired houses, the two private houses which have been referred to.

3840. That accommodation was provided by emptying some of the rooms in the hospital, was it not?—Yes; 54 beds were obtained in that way; they had been used as officers' quarters; there were two wings that had been occupied in various ways. And in addition to that, that not being found sufficient, two private houses were hired.

3841. There are only 54 more beds now than there were then?—There are those 54 beds, and the two private houses which are still occupied.

3842. What is the total number of beds now altogether?—At this moment I cannot remember the total number of beds, including the two houses; I can furnish the Committee with it; but the numbers of sick, by the last returns, were very small indeed; I think they had fallen very much.

3843. Lord *John Hay.*] Referring to your reply to a question regarding the practice in India in reference to the principal medical officer accompanying the Commander in Chief on his tours of inspection, what is the practice in India at the present moment?—During the last two winters, when the Commander in Chief went to Calcutta, the Inspector General of Hospitals went there also, making inspections on his way down to Calcutta, but not with the Commander in Chief, and, in returning to Simla, when the hot weather set in, he also has returned, independently of the general officer, making his inspections on his way back again; during the last few years, in which Sir Hugh Rose was Commander in Chief, the Inspector General accompanied him in his tours of inspection during the winter; in the other Presidencies, in the hot weather, when the Commanders in Chief of Bombay and Madras go to the hill stations, the deputy inspectors of those places usually go also.

3844. That is the practice at the present time?—That is the practice at the present time; in the West Indies, when the general officer commanding makes a tour of inspection, it is not usual for the principal medical officer to accompany him, nor is it in Canada, nor is it in the Mediterranean, nor is it in the Mauritius, nor is it anywhere that I know of as a rule.

3845. Except in India?—Yes; under special circumstances, and for a special object, of course a general officer will take the principal medical officer, not otherwise. I may add, however, that Dr. Dick, in the letter referred to in my answer to Question 3548, stated that he "always understood that the proper station of the principal medical officer is the head quarters of the command, wherever it may be," meaning, I presume, the place where the general happened to be at the time.

3846. Major *O'Reilly.*] With regard to your answer to Question No. 3569, is there any further explanation which you would wish to give?—Yes; the ratio of deaths in the white troops at Hong Kong from 1844 to 1857 inclusive, was 85·94 per thousand, and of daily sick 106·96 per thousand, whilst from 1862 to 1864 inclusive, in the white troops there, and at Kowloon, the deaths were only 26·79 per thousand, and the daily sick 75·26 per thousand, the force from 1860 to 1861 having varied much, owing to the war, a fair comparison of these, with the preceding and subsequent years, cannot be made.

3847. When was Hong Kong first occupied by the British troops?—I infer that it was about the year 1844.

3848. Then the first period which you have taken for comparison, embraces the first years of our occupation of Hong Kong, when the accommodation would naturally be at the worst?—Yes, if I am correct in assuming that 1844 was the time when we first occupied it.

3849. And the later period which you compare with it, is the few last years, excluding one which would have rendered the comparison less favourable?

Sir *J. B. Gibson*, K.C.B.

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able?—But if I had included 1858, it would have made the comparison still more unfavourable, I think. I excluded 1858 and 1865 as being two sickly years; if I had included them the comparison would have been still more unfavourable.

3850. Still the comparison is between the sickness in troops in settled occupation of the place after we had spent many years in putting it into a condition fit for occupation as compared with the sickness in troops on the first occupation of a new and unprepared station; is not that the case?—Of course the station was undergoing a process of improvement all that time; I believe, anterior to 1844, there was an expedition to China.

3851. Can you say what would be the comparison as regards the health of the troops stationed there from 1859 to 1861; would the comparison be more or less favourable in the years you have left out?—If we could make up the returns it would be equally favourable, but the troops passed backwards and forwards in such a way to the north of China, and then the invalids came down from the north of China to Hong Kong, that it is impossible to do it.

3852. Then the years in which you consider that the European troops in Hong Kong were, by comparison, very healthy, are in 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, are they not?—No; they were not healthy in 1865. Did I not mention 1861 as the first year.

3853. No; you said from 1862 to 1864, inclusive?—I did not include 1865, certainly.

3854. Then I may take your statement as relating to 1862, 1863, and 1864?—Yes; I consider that the troops were healthy in comparison in those years.

3855. Is not it the case that in 1862 the troops were admittedly very healthy?—Yes.

3856. But is not it the case that in 1863 the 2nd battalion of the 20th, which during part of that time were stationed at Kowloon, were remarkably unhealthy, and were in consequence sent to Japan?—A portion of them.

3857. In that year did not the 2nd battalion of the 20th form a large proportion of the garrison of Hong Kong?—The greater part of the regiment was at Kowloon, and became unhealthy there. There was another regiment at Hong Kong, and there were other troops.

3858. Is not it the case that in 1864, in the early part of that year, before the 99th were sent to Kowloon, the troops at Hong Kong were remarkably healthy?—Yes; the 99th were healthy.

3859. Is not it the fact that if you take the term 1864 and 1865, the 99th at Kowloon were exceptionally unhealthy?—They were unhealthy.

3860. When did the 2nd battalion of the 9th arrive in China?—On the 7th of February 1865.

3861. The 2nd–11th arrived in the same year, did they not?—Yes, in June 1865.

3862. And those regiments were both exceptionally unhealthy, I believe?—No, I do not believe that the 2nd–9th was till after June. It depends upon whether you take it by comparison or by the individual case. They were unhealthy, but they were not so unhealthy as the 2d–11th.

3863. Then am I right in concluding that your statement, that the European troops at Hong Kong during the last four or five years have been healthy by comparison, is made out, to some extent, at least, by leaving out the last year, and by facts referring to only three years, namely, the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, inclusive?—Yes; I cannot give you accurate statistics for 1860, 1861. I cannot give you the ratios, but the troops may be considered to have been healthy during those years also. I did not put them in, because, from the circumstances I have stated, I could not make out the ratio for them. In the statement to which you have referred I was speaking as to the mortality and as to the percentage of sick, not as to the physical condition of the men.

3864. Then taking you to the very circumstances which this Committee has to inquire into, are you of opinion that the following battalions were healthy by comparison: the 2nd–20th, when stationed in 1863 at Hong Kong; the 99th, from September 1864 to February 1865; the 2nd–9th, and the 2nd–11th, from the time of their landing at Hong Kong in 1865?—No; those were exceptionally unhealthy instances; they were exceptions to the general health of the troops.

Tuesday, 24th July 1866.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Adderley.
Major Anson.
Lord F. Cavendish.
General Dunne.
Lord John Hay.
Marquis of Hartington.
Colonel Percy Herbert.
Colonel North.
Major O'Reilly.
Major General Lord Henry Percy.
Mr. Stanley.
Mr. Trevelyan.
Sir Harry Verney.

COLONEL NORTH, IN THE CHAIR.

Field Marshal His Royal Highness The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, attending by permission of the House of Lords; Examined.

Duke of *Cambridge.*

24 July 1866.

3865. *Chairman.*] WE wish to ask your Royal Highness the question, whether your Royal Highness's opinion upon the expediency of withdrawing the Indian native troops from the China command was asked for by the Secretary of State for War previous to the decision to withdraw them, or was your Royal Highness only informed of the decision after it was arrived at?—I was informed of the intention of the Government in the ordinary way, as I was informed of the intention of the Government with respect to any of the arrangements that might be contemplated for the ensuing year, at the time the Estimates were being framed.

3866. Was your Royal Highness's opinion asked upon the question whether it was desirable to remove the native troops, or was your Royal Highness merely informed by the Secretary of State for War that they were to be removed?—It was mentioned in the course of discussing the various arrangements for the ensuing year. One of those arrangements was the withdrawal of those troops from China, and to that extent, of course, I was perfectly aware what was the intention with regard to them.

3867. But your Royal Highness's opinion was not asked whether it was desirable that they should be withdrawn or not?—My opinion was not asked; I was never asked whether the native troops should be withdrawn or not, but I was informed of it, and was perfectly aware of the intention to withdraw them before any action was taken.

3868. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Did you give the same assent to the withdrawal of the Indian troops as to the other arrangements that were then contemplated?—Certainly; but I should like to explain, if I might be allowed to do so, that it was a question of policy, and that it was the policy that had been adopted from the time when the Indian troops went there at first, that as soon as it was possible to return to the state of things which existed before any troops were sent, that is to say before the war broke out, that line of policy should be adopted; if you look at the letters, you will see that stated, beginning from General Peel and continued by every Secretary of State who succeeded him down to the period when they were removed.

3869. *Chairman.*] Was there any objection, on your Royal Highness's part, to the Indian troops remaining in Hong Hong, except on the grounds your Royal Highness just mentioned, of its being always the intention to withdraw them?—I considered that it was not my business to give an opinion about the policy which was laid down by successive Governments, and which I considered to have been the intention from the first moment when any additional Indian troops were sent to China. It was not a question of the employment of native troops or European troops; it was the policy to withdraw the Indian troops, because the employment of them entailed allowances which were never intended to be permanent.

3870. Marquis of *Hartington.*] I understand your Royal Highness to say that the decision was not definitively taken by Lord De Grey before what he had proposed to do was made known to your Royal Highness?—Just so.

3871. Then when your Royal Highness says that your opinion was not asked, do I understand you to mean that the question was not put to you whether you thought that the duties of the station could be performed without the assistance of native troops or not?—Exactly; the question whether the duties could be performed without the assistance of native troops or not was never put to me; but I was informed that, according to the policy which had been laid down, it was intended that the native troops should return to India.

3872. Lord De Grey had not communicated his plans and his intentions for the ensuing year to his colleagues before the conversation took

Duke of *Cambridge.*

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place between him and your Royal Highness, had he?—No.

3873. Your Royal Highness has read the Question 2455, put to Lord De Grey, and his answer, I think?—Yes.

3874. Does your Royal Highness agree that that is a correct statement of what occurred between Lord De Grey and your Royal Highness?—Certainly.

3875. If your Royal Highness had anticipated any particularly bad effects to the health of the troops in Hong Kong in consequence of this withdrawal, would you not have felt it your duty to represent it to Lord De Grey before the orders were sent for the withdrawal of the troops?—No; because I considered that that was a line of policy which had been adopted, and that anything that might be arranged hereafter as to native troops was quite apart from, and had nothing to do with, the Indian native troops.

3876. But your Royal Highness did make no objection to the arrangement proposed by Lord De Grey?—Certainly not; upon the ground that it was carrying out the policy which had been adopted from the outset.

3877. Was your Royal Highness aware of Lord De Grey's proposal, and that it was his intention that the garrison of Hong Kong should in future consist of only one battalion?—I understood that that was the intention.

3878. You did not dissent from that arrangement?—No; but I have no doubt that both Lord De Grey and myself had it in our view that probably native troops would be required there.

3879. Subsequently? — Subsequently; but not Indian troops.

3880. But in contemplating this reduction of the garrison of Hong Kong, was there any circumstance in your mind which led you to make no objection to the proposed arrangement; did you consider that there would be no objection to reverting to the state of things which existed at Hong Kong before the war?—The question was never discussed quite in that form. The question was merely whether we could revert to a state of things in which the Indian allowances could be done away with, and until you got rid of everything that was Indian in the shape of troops you could not arrive at that point. I do not consider that at that time either the Secretary of State or myself ever took into account the future permanent garrison of Hong Kong.

3881. But it appears to have been General Guy's opinion that even temporarily the garrison duties at Hong Kong could not be performed by one battalion?—Yes.

3882. That view of the case, I presume, did not occur to your Royal Highness when the arrangements were discussed, or you would have mentioned it to Lord De Grey?—Yes; but that of course was a local question, depending upon the amount of duties to be performed, the necessity for which of course the local authorities alone could know.

3883. The proposal of Lord De Grey to reduce the garrison to one battalion was not objected to by your Royal Highness. You had not any information in your possession on which to object?—Certainly not.

3884. Sir *Harry Verney.*] I think I understand from your Royal Highness, that when you contemplated the withdrawal of the Indian troops you thought it possible that some other Asiatic troops might be employed at Hong Kong?—Yes.

3885. But that you thought it was well to withdraw the Indian troops?—Exactly; that was my impression.

3886. Major *O'Reilly.*] Am I right in understanding from your Royal Highness, that from the year 1859 or 1860 downwards, you were aware of the intention of withdrawing the Indian troops as soon as it could be done?—Exactly. I conceived that it was a fixed policy from the moment the additional troops went there, that as soon as the circumstances would admit of it they should be withdrawn.

3887. And you concurred in that policy?—I concurred in it to the extent that I consider it the duty of the Commander in Chief to assist, as far as he can, in carrying out the policy of the Government, but the policy was the policy of the Government.

3888. Is your Royal Highness aware whether in those years the question was ever discussed, as to whether it would be necessary to substitute other Asiatic troops for the troops upon the Indian establishment when they were removed?—I do not think it ever came to that point, but it was in my mind, and I think it must have occurred to Lord De Grey or any other official who had to do with the matter.

3889. You did not make any suggestions on that point, of the necessity of employing Asiatic troops at Hong Kong?—Not at that moment, but I have subsequently; I would add, that the very fact of my having done so subsequently bears out, I think, the opinion I have already expressed, that it was in our mind that native troops of some description would be required.

3890. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Your Royal Highness was asked a question about the amount of forces at Hong Kong that was required. I believe the correspondence of general officers abroad does not pass through your Royal Highness's hands; it goes direct to the Secretary of State for War?—Yes, to the Secretary of State for War.

3891. Any want of barracks for the accommodation of troops would not necessarily come under your Royal Highness's cognizance?—It would go direct to the Secretary of State for War.

3892. Am I right in believing that it has been urged upon the attention of the Secretary of State for War sometime back, that the same course should be pursued in respect of foreign stations as is pursued in respect of home stations, namely, that all the correspondence should pass through the head-quarter staff, under the Commander in Chief's orders?—It would have great advantages, there is no doubt.

3893. Has it ever been suggested and recommended to your Royal Highness's knowledge?—I think it has, but I should not like to say so positively.

3894. Was not the question raised by Sir Richard Airey, as regards his Department, when he was Quartermaster General?—It was.

3895. Your Royal Highness said that you were acquainted with the decision of the Government upon the question of the withdrawal of native troops; did I rightly understand your Royal Highness to mean that the policy of the Government having been decided and laid down, you did not feel yourself in a position to offer an opinion upon that policy?—I should not like to say,

say, that I was not in a position to offer an opinion.

3896. Was an opportunity given to you to offer an opinion; were you called upon by any inquiry on the part of the Secretary of State to offer an opinion upon that policy?—I conceive that when the Government has laid down a policy, unless something very extraordinary occurs, it is the duty of the Commander in Chief to try to carry out the policy to the best of his ability; and, therefore, when the policy has once been laid down, I conceive that under ordinary circumstances it is the duty of the Commander in Chief to carry it out; but, of course, if anything very peculiar were to happen in connection with military transactions, where the Commander in Chief thought he ought to express a decided opinion against any policy which had been laid down, he could do so if he thought fit.

3897. In the present case your Royal Highness was not called upon specially to offer an opinion?—I could have offered an opinion, but I did not do so; the circumstances did not require it.

3898. You were not asked?—No.

3899. Therefore you did not offer an opinion?—No.

3900. General *Dunne.*] In fact, your Royal Highness was not responsible for the policy?—I do not consider myself responsible for the policy, of course; it was the policy not of one Secretary of State, but of several. I have had the advantage of being connected with several Secretaries of State for War, and I understood, from the time of General Peel, Lord Herbert, Sir George Lewis, and Lord De Grey (of course it will be found in the letters), that that policy was always the policy which was intended to be pursued ultimately.

3901. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Your Royal Highness mentioned the grounds upon which you had understood that policy to be founded, namely, the inconvenience of issuing Indian allowances to European troops?—Exactly so.

3902. Was any other ground ever stated that you know of?—No; I know of no other ground than the inconvenience of additional expenditure incurred by mixing up Indian troops with Imperial troops out of India, if that be not essentially necessary.

3903. Your Royal Highness never raised any military objection to the employment of the native Indian troops?—Certainly not; there is, militarily, no objection to the employment of Indian troops; the only objection is that it produces out of India a different state of things from what we are accustomed to, where troops are merely considered as Imperial troops on Imperial pay.

3904. No military objection to them had ever been raised by officers in command in China?—I have never raised any, and I am not aware of any ever having been raised.

3905. Sir *Harry Verney.*] Is it the fact that the Indian troops out of India are not under the control of the Commander in Chief?—They are not under the Commander in Chief at home; but they are under the Commander in Chief on the spot, of course.

3906. They are not under your Royal Highness?—No; but to that extent they would be, because the Commander in Chief on the spot would be under the Commander in Chief at home, more or less.

3907. General *Dunne.*] The reason for the withdrawal of the Indian troops was purely financial?—I should have thought it was financial.

3908. Lord *John Hay.*] If your Royal Highness had contemplated the probability of sickness ensuing among the troops at Hong Kong to the extent which took place in the year 1865, would your Royal Highness have felt it your duty to remonstrate with the Secretary of State for War as to withdrawing the native troops?—I considered the policy to be so fixed a policy that unless I could have put forward some grounds which certainly did not then exist, I should not have been justified, I think, in trying to controvert that policy.

3909. Marquess of *Hartington.*] Your Royal Highness understood when the troops went there from India, that it was intended that they should come back as soon as the war was over?—Certainly.

3910. So that it was not necessary to look for reasons for bringing them back; it was the intention with which they were sent?—I have always understood so, and it was the same on the former occasion; indeed I may say on former occasions when troops were sent from India; they always returned to India as soon as the demand for them was over.

3911. Therefore, it was not merely the policy of the Secretary of State who first proposed to bring them home, but it was the policy of the Secretary of State who sent them there, was not it?—I should imagine so; that is my impression.

3912. Colonel *Percy Herbert.*] Your Royal Highness has probably expressed opinions before now upon the desirableness of employing other than European troops in tropical climates, such as the West Indies, and other hot climates?—I have always held a very strong opinion upon that subject. I consider that in no hot climate should European troops ever be employed without native troops; and at one time, when some idea of reducing the West Indian regiments was entertained, I, in the strongest manner, advised that the West Indian regiments should be continued to the extent that they exist now, in order to enable the European troops in the West Indies to continue as healthy as they have been since the present arrangements have been made.

3913. Then I may presume that in the case of Hong Kong, if your Royal Highness had been fully consulted on the arrangements which were to take place, you would have proposed that the native Indian troops should not have been withdrawn without a substitute?—I have no doubt that if I had been asked to propose a garrison for Hong Kong, such as I should have wished, I should have suggested an intermixture of native and European troops.

3914. *Chairman.*] Your Royal Highness, as long back as the 15th of December 1865, forwarded to the War Office a memorandum by Sir Hope Grant, who had been Commander in Chief in China, and you also expressed your strong opinion "that the force occupying Hong Kong should be two strong European regiments, or, if reduced to one, that there should be at least two native corps in addition to one European regiment." Then, again, a letter was written by the Assistant Military Secretary, Colonel Johnson, on the 26th December 1865, in which your Royal Highness also says that it is "almost im-

Duke of *Cambridge.*

24 July 1866.

possible for them (the European garrison) to perform certain duties without serious injury to their health," and suggesting whether it "might not be expedient and desirable to raise a local corps for special duty at Hong Kong." Then, I think, again, by General Forster, your Royal Highness, on the 1st of February, calls the attention of the Secretary of State to the danger of European troops performing the duties there without the assistance of native troops. I merely mention this in confirmation of the opinion your Royal Highness has just expressed, that if you had been consulted, you would have given an opinion that Europeans should not have been without native troops?—If I had been consulted upon the specific question as to whether a garrison like Hong Kong should be without native troops, or not, I do not think there would have been a difference of opinion between myself and any Secretary of State upon the point, in arriving at the conclusion that native troops were essential; but the fixed policy originally laid down was that upon which the Government and myself, as carrying out the orders of the Government, were acting at the moment.

3915. Major *Anson.*] Do you not consider that circumstances have materially changed in China since 1857?—I should think very considerably.

3916. More especially with regard to the greater number of ports that are open, and the establishment of settlements along the coast, and the unsettled state of affairs in China itself, which render it more likely that troops will be required to act at other places than Hong Kong; at Shanghai, for instance?—From all I have heard (I have no local experience) I have no doubt that the circumstances have considerably changed since the garrison was originally established there.

3917. Marquess of *Hartington.*] I think your Royal Highness has stated that you made strong representations upon the subject of not reducing the West Indian regiments?—I did.

3918. Were those representations attended to?—Certainly, they have been attended to.

3919. And acted upon?—And acted upon.

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Number. Letter.	Number. Enclosure.	Date.	From	To	Subject.	Page.
1	–	12 Nov. 1864	Major General Guy	War Office	Proposing a distribution of his force, viz., to concentrate the 67th at Hong Kong until the 9th arrives, and then to send it to the Cape; a wing of the 20th being available from Yokohama to be distributed between Shanghae, Taku, and Japan; there will then be no room left, and what must be done with the 11th on its arrival?	185
2	–	1 Dec. „	Foreign Office	ditto	Lord Russell thinks the land force should be withdrawn from Shanghae; but three battalions of European Infantry should be retained between Hong Kong, China, and Japan.	186
3	–	3 „ „	War Office	Major General Guy	To withdraw troops from Shanghae and Taku, and to send the two Bombay regiments back to India; to distribute the remaining troops at his discretion.	186
4	–	3 „ „	ditto	Military Secretary	Troops to be withdrawn from Shanghae and Taku, and to send the two Bombay regiments back to India; distribution of the remaining force left to General Guy.	186
5	–	7 „ „	Military Secretary	Medical Department	Sending copy of No. 4	187
	1	3 „ „	War Office	Military Secretary	Withdrawal of troops, &c.	187
6	–	6 Jan. 1865	ditto	Major General Guy	To send G Battery, 14th Brigade, Royal Artillery, back to India.	187
7	–	10 „ „	ditto	ditto	Reply to No. 1; to make best arrangements possible for accommodating his troops; Infantry battalions to be reduced to 800 rank and file, including depôt, from 1st April 1865.	187
8	–	11 „ „	Medical Department	Military Secretary	Reply to No. 5; the reduction of force will allow of a Staff Surgeon (Moore) being reduced.	188
9	–	23 „ „	Major General Guy	War Office	Sends Report of Medical Board on Kowloon; sickness among the 99th Regiment quartered there.	188
	1	26 Nov. 1864	Medical Board		Report on the Sanitary state of Kowloon	189
	2	13 Jan. 1865	Dr. Kane		Medical opinion on Kowloon	192
10	–	28 Jan. „	Major General Guy	War Office	Reply to No. 3; has applied for transport to India for the two Bombay regiments; will send 99th Regiment and part of 67th Regiment to the Cape by the "Tamar" on her arrival with the 9th Regiment; will keep remainder of 67th Regiment at Shanghae until the "Tamar" comes back from the Cape with the 11th Regiment.	193
	1	16 „ „	Principal Medical Officer, Hong Kong.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Hong Kong.	Reasons for not sending the 99th Regiment to Shanghae	194
11	–	15 March „	Major General Guy	War Office	Reporting departure of Bombay regiments and intended removal of G. Battery, R. A.	194
12	–	23 „ „	War Office	Major General Guy	Reply to No. 10; the Marines are to be withdrawn from Japan; the 11th Regiment can therefore be sent there on arrival.	194
13	–	6 April „	Quartermaster General	War Office	As to distribution, &c. of force in China	195
	1	24 Jan. „	Major General Guy	Military Secretary	Sending Enclosures 1 and 2 of No. 9	195
	2	31 March „	Medical Department	ditto	Forwarding letter from Deputy Inspector General Dick and concurring therein.	195
	3	27 Jan. „	Deputy Inspector General Dick.	Medical Department	Protesting against a second European regiment being sent to Hong Kong.	195
14	–	8 April „	Major General Guy	War Office	Transmitting Principal Medical Officer's report on the effect of the climate of China on Europeans and Natives.	196
	1	29 March „	Deputy Inspector General Dick.	Assistant Military Secretary, Hong Kong.	On relative sanitary condition of European and Indian troops	196
15	–	10 April „	War Office	Major General Guy	Reply to No. 9; to remove to Japan troops not provided for at Hong Kong.	197
16	–	11 „ „	ditto	Quartermaster General	Reply to No. 13; stating steps taken as regards the troops in China.	197

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18	–	30 June „	War Office - - -	Major General Guy -	Reply to No. 14; cannot employ native troops - - -	198
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— No. 1. —

Major General *Guy* to the War Office.—(Received December 27.)

Head Quarters, Hong Kong,
12 November 1864.

My Lord,

With reference to instructions received from the Horse Guards relative to the relief of the 67th and 99th Regiments by the 2nd Battalions of the 9th and 11th Regiments, I have the honour to inform you that I purpose making the following arrangements for carrying out this service, and the distribution of the troops to remain in China.

Her Majesty's ship "Adventure" has been placed at my disposal to concentrate the 67th Regiment at Hong Kong for embarkation. This regiment, strength as per margin,* may be expected here early next month, and will be accommodated in Murray and North Barracks.

On the arrival of the 67th Regiment, I purpose forwarding to Shanghae, in "Adventure," head quarters of the 99th Regiment, 400 men, with a proportion of officers. These troops can be accommodated in the settlement at that station.

Two officers and 61 men of this regiment are already on detachment at Taku. The remainder of the corps, 244 men, will be provided for at Kowloon.

On the arrival, about February next, in Her Majesty's ship "Tamar," of the 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, strength as per margin,† the 67th will be forwarded to the Cape, the 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment taking its place in Murray and North Barracks, 18 officers and 500 men being quartered in the former, 221 men in the latter; 18 officers and 117 men will remain to be provided for.

The men, with a proportion of the officers, will be accommodated at Kowloon, but additional accommodation for at least 12 officers will be required at Hong Kong; and, as Murray Barracks is only constructed for two field officers, two rooms each, and 16 other officers, one room each, it will be absolutely necessary to hire a building for this purpose. I would beg to draw attention to this fact, and to request the favour of your Lordship's instructions thereon.

With reference to the annexed extract of a letter from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister in Japan to the officer commanding the troops in that country, from which it appears that a wing of the 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment can be spared from Yokohama within six months, I would beg to propose the following arrangement, viz., that this regiment be distributed between Yokohama, Shanghae, and Taku. There will then remain no available accommodation for troops in this command, except the barracks and huts at Hong Kong and Kowloon, which will be absolutely required for the 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, their families, and those of the 8th Battery, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery.

I would, therefore, request your Lordship's instructions as to the disposal of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, which, by Horse Guard's letter of the 26th August last, it is proposed to send to China, as, under existing circumstances, it will be impossible to provide for it in this country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. N. Guy*, Major General,
Commanding Troops, China.

[For reply, *see* No 7, p. 187.]

* 26 officers and 705 men.

† About 36 officers and 838 men.

App. No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Sir *Rutherford Alcock*, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Japan, to Lieutenant Colonel *Browne*, Commanding Troops in Japan, dated Yokohama, 27 October 1864.

"I WOULD, however, call your attention to the fact, that so far as I can foresee there is no possibility that the troops now here will be required to remain at furthest more than six months from this date.

"I have indeed, at this moment, instructions from Lord Russell, received by last mail, to the effect, that when all danger of an attack on Yokohama has entirely ceased, the wing of the 20th Regiment, brought up from Hong Kong on my requisition, may be sent back."

(True extract.)

R. Gammell, Major,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Hong Kong, 12 November 1864.

— No. 2. —

The Foreign Office to the War Office.

Sir, Foreign Office, 1 December 1864.

I AM directed by Earl Russell to request that you will acquaint the Secretary of State for War that his Lordship is of opinion that the time is arrived when Her Majesty's land forces may properly be withdrawn from Shanghae; but that he is also of opinion that no less than three battalions of European infantry should for the present be allotted for service in Hong Kong, China, and Japan.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Hammond.*

— No. 3. —

The War Office to Major General *Guy*.

Sir, War Office, 3 December 1864.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that, looking to the circumstance of the capture of Nankin, and that Shanghae is no longer threatened by the Taepings, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the time has arrived when the troops may properly be withdrawn from Shanghae and Taku.

This measure will enable a reduction to be made in the force serving under your command. It has been decided, therefore, to dispense with the services of the two regiments of Indian troops, leaving, for the present, three battalions of European infantry and the existing force of Royal Artillery and Engineers to be allotted for service in Hong Kong, China, and Japan.

I am accordingly to instruct you to lose no time in making the necessary arrangements for the withdrawal of the troops from Shanghae and Taku, and for sending back to India the two regiments of Bombay Native Infantry.

The distribution of the troops which will remain at your disposal in the command between Hong Kong, Kowloon, and Japan, is left to your discretion, subject, of course, in the case of Japan, to your consulting Her Majesty's Minister in that country on the subject.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Crofton.*

[For reply, *see* No. 9, p. 188.]

— No. 4. —

The War Office to the Military Secretary.

Sir, War Office, 3 December 1864.

I AM directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to acquaint you, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that—looking to the circumstance of the capture of Nankin, and that Shanghae is no longer threatened by the Taepings—the time has arrived when the troops may properly be withdrawn from Shanghae and Taku.

This

App. No. 1.

This measure will enable a reduction to be made in the China Command. It has therefore been decided to dispense with the services of the two regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, leaving, for the present, three battalions of European Infantry and the existing force of Royal Artillery and Engineers to be allotted for service in Hong Kong, China, and Japan.

Major General Guy has been informed of this decision; but the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief will doubtless furnish that officer with such instructions for giving effect to it as his Royal Highness may deem necessary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Crofton.*

P.S.—General Guy has been instructed that the distribution of the troops which will remain at his disposal in the Command between Hong Kong, Kowloon, and Japan, is left to his discretion, subject, of course, in the case of Japan, to his consulting Her Majesty's Minister in that country on the subject.

J. C.

— No. 5. —

The Military Secretary to the Director General, Army Medical Department.

Sir, Horse Guards, 7 December 1864.

I AM directed by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to transmit, for your information and guidance, the accompanying copy of a letter from the War Office, stating that Her Majesty's Government have decided that the force for service in China may be reduced by two regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, and that Major General Guy has been informed accordingly.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

[For reply, *see* No. 7, p. 187.]

Enclosure 1, in No. 5.

[*See* No. 4.]

— No. 6. —

The War Office to Major General *Guy.*

Sir, War Office, 6 January 1865.

IN General Crofton's letter* of the 3rd ultimo, you were informed that it was proposed to retain, for the present, the existing force of Royal Artillery serving under your command. * No. 3, p. 186.

I am now to acquaint you that on further consideration Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that the G Battery of the 14th Brigade, which belongs to the Indian establishment, and is now divided between Shanghae and Japan, can be spared without inconvenience. Earl de Grey desires, therefore, that you will make the necessary arrangements for sending this battery back to India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

[For reply, *see* No. 11, p. 194.]

— No. 7. —

The War Office to Major General *Guy.*

Sir, War Office, 10 January 1865.

I AM directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch† dated the 12th November last, in which you call attention to the difficulty which you anticipate in providing barrack accommodation for the whole of the force serving under your command. † No. 1 p. 185.

App. No. 1.

You have been informed by the letters* which were addressed to you, by his Lordship's directions, on the 3rd December and 6th instant, that Her Majesty's Government have determined on the withdrawal of the troops from Shanghae and Taku, and on sending back to India the two battalions of Native Infantry, and one battery of Royal Artillery. This will leave three battalions of European troops, one battery of Artillery, and one company of Engineers to be distributed between Hong Kong, Kowloon, and Japan; and Earl de Grey can only rely on your making the best and most economical arrangements in your power for the proper accommodation of these troops until such time as one of the battalions can be brought away.

* No. 3, p. 186; No. 6, p. 187.

I am to add that it is intended to reduce the establishment of regiments serving in China to 800 rank and file, depôt included, from the 1st April next.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

— No. 8 —

The Medical Department to the Military Secretary.

Sir, Army Medical Department, 11 January 1865.

As the withdrawal of the troops from Shanghae and Taku, as notified to me in your letter† of the 7th ultimo, and its enclosure, has enabled me to recommend the reduction of a Staff Surgeon in the China Command, I have the honour to submit, for the approval of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that the military authorities in China may be instructed to order Staff Surgeon F. W. Moore, who will complete a tour of foreign service on 15th June next, to return to this country with as little delay as possible, either on duty or otherwise.

† No. 5, p. 187.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

— No. 9. —

Major General *Guy* to the War Office.—(Received 23 March.)

My Lord, Head Quarters, Hong Kong, 23 January 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your information the report of a Medical Board, which assembled by my order to inquire into the sanitary condition of that part of the peninsula of Kowloon occupied by Her Majesty's troops.

Soon after my arrival at Hong Kong, on the 26th October last, the unsatisfactory state of health of the 99th Regiment attracted my serious attention and inquiry. The removal of this corps from Victoria, Hong Kong, to the above station, by order of his Excellency the Governor, on the 15th September last, unfortunately became necessary, in consequence of the very serious riots which occurred in the town on the two previous evenings, when a portion of the 99th Regiment came into collision with the police force and some of the native inhabitants, resulting in the loss of two lives and a considerable amount of damage to persons and property.

Under these unfortunate circumstances, it was deemed indispensable for the preservation of the peace that the 99th Regiment should not be permitted to return to Victoria.

I found, on inquiry, that the sickness which prevailed among the troops was mainly attributable to the excavations then going on for building purposes in the close vicinity to the huts. I therefore directed that the 99th Regiment should be placed under canvas, which was accordingly done on the 18th of November last. The site selected for the encampment was extremely eligible in every respect, being on elevated ground, open to the breeze, and sufficiently removed from the excavations to be out of the reach of malarious influence. The sickness diminished considerably almost immediately upon this change, although fever still prevailed to an extent difficult to account for, considering the apparent salubrity of the spot; the cases, however, were of a mild type, the patients generally being seldom more than from six to ten days in hospital. The mortality during the last quarter has been inconsiderable; eight deaths only, or little over one per cent. of the total strength of the corps.

I am inclined to coincide in the opinion expressed by the Medical Board as to the cause of the unhealthiness of Kowloon, and I fear that until good barracks are built, trees planted, the place thoroughly drained, and wholesome water obtained, sickness, to a certain extent, will continue to prevail among the troops stationed there; it will therefore be desirable, under existing conditions, to reduce the number at that post to the lowest possible amount. I have enclosed, with the proceedings of the Board, the opinion of a medical gentleman in this Colony of considerable experience in the climate of Southern China, which appears to be deserving of mature consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. N. Guy,* Major General,
Commanding Troops, China.

[For reply, *see* No. 15, p. 197.]

App. No. 1.

Enclosure 1, in No. 9.

THE Medical Board convened under the authority of paragraph 1, General Order, dated 3rd November 1864, to inquire into such matters as may be brought before it, and with reference to instructions of the same date from the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, has the honour to report for the information of the Major General Commanding.

President:

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Dr. DICK.

Members:

Staff Surgeon, F. W. MOORE.
Assistant Surgeon, R. A. SMITH, R.A.

The Board having assembled, and having considered their instructions, it appeared to it convenient that the question proposed for its investigation should be arranged as follows:—

1st. As regards the general sanitary condition of the military station at Kowloon.

2nd. As regards the recent outbreaks of disease which have occurred in the 99th Regiment since it has been stationed at Kowloon.

3rd. As regards the deaths of Private Sullivan and others of the 99th Regiment, and the circumstances attending them, as requested in the Commandant's letter of 29th October 1864.

I. With regard to the first question considerable difficulties present themselves with respect to the earlier medical history of Kowloon. The statistical reports emanating from that station may lead to a fallacious conclusion, inasmuch as they show only the stations at which diseases first manifest themselves without giving any clue to that at which they really originated. From the frequent interchange of detachments, for instance, many of the cases of fever which appeared in the Hong Kong returns may really have resulted from infection at Kowloon; and, on the other hand, cases of this disease which appeared in the Kowloon returns may have originated at Hong Kong; and that until December 1863, when Kowloon was occupied by the 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment, no positive conclusion can be drawn from these returns without tracing the history of each separate case of disease occurring at either station from August 1860, when Kowloon was first occupied as a military post, to the date just mentioned.

The other documentary evidence is still less conclusive, for while on the one hand Kowloon has been represented as superior in a sanitary point of view to the island of Hong Kong, it has been, on the other hand, described as very far inferior to it. This apparent discrepancy might perhaps be reconciled if the circumstances under which each separate report was written could be properly ascertained, for it is very possible that even Kowloon might have been comparatively healthy at one period, and quite the reverse at another, which indeed has been the case even during the present year.

The general effect of the evidence taken in the course of this inquiry will be considered by the Board, and the evidence itself will be attached to this report as an Appendix. But in the first place it is necessary to the objects of this investigation that a broad distinction should be drawn between the present and former sanitary condition of Hong Kong, and the evidence of Mr. Fisher, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the Colony, shows what that condition was once, and what it now is. And had one of the questions proposed for the consideration of the Board been whether the actual sanitary condition of Kowloon is superior to the former sanitary condition of Hong Kong, there would have been no hesitation in giving an affirmative reply.

Or had the question submitted been whether, in the opinion of the Board, Kowloon (possessing, as it does, the undoubted sanitary advantage of being open to the influence of the south-west monsoon, which prevails during the hot season), might not be rendered even more salubrious than Hong Kong is at present, the answer would be that, with efficient drainage, the protection from solar influence afforded by trees, the erection of good substantial buildings, well ventilated, and a supply of wholesome water for drinking purposes, it would have every reason to anticipate the desirable and beneficial result indicated, but it is the duty of the Board to deal with matters as they are, and not as they have been, or may hereafter be.

The 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment occupied Kowloon from December 1863, and remained there until the end of June of the present year, about which time it embarked for Japan.

During the first three months its sanitary condition was good; but in April some cases of fever appeared, and they gradually increased until the 17th June, when the weekly percentage of sick amounted to 14·165, and the number of fever cases to 73.

After this date the regiment was encamped on the Kowloon peninsula for some short period, and within the next two months no fewer than 20 deaths occurred in it, of which 12 were from cholera, five from diarrhœa, one from fever, and two from apoplexy, and there is only too much reason to fear that the germs of 18 of these fatal diseases were sown during the latter portion of the period the corps was quartered at the station just named.

The testimony of Surgeon Snell, 99th Regiment, and of Staff Assistant Surgeon Beath, M.D., shows that during the year 1863 the garrison of Kowloon was principally furnished by

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the 99th Regiment, and that it was relieved several times by detachments of the same corps, and that a considerable increase of the general regimental sick list in each instance followed the return of these detachments to Hong Kong, the men having contracted fever and other diseases when stationed at Kowloon. Staff Assistant Surgeon Beath also states that while Dr. Home was principal medical officer in China he was employed by him to draw up a table of the per-centage of sick at Kowloon and Hong Kong, respectively, for a period of three years, and that, on the whole, those of the former exceeded the latter by about 33 per cent.

The evidence of W. H. H. Scott, Esq., acting barrack master, shows that the huts occupied by the troops at Kowloon are most of them mat huts, which do not, in his opinion, afford sufficient protection from ordinary vicissitudes of weather.

The evidence of Major Brine, R.E., shows that extensive marshes and abandoned paddy-fields exist on two sides of the military station, the dimensions of which can be ascertained from the enclosed tracing.

The evidence of Staff Assistant Surgeon Curtis shows that he was employed by the principal medical officer to analyse the water used for drinking purposes by the troops at Kowloon, and that he found it of bad quality and unwholesome in its native condition.

Taking all these circumstances into its mature and anxious consideration, the Board is of opinion that the sanitary condition of Kowloon is and has been unsatisfactory, and that no proper means have been adopted to improve it.

It is of importance to this part of the investigation, that the Board should here refer to some of the most obvious causes of fever, and to the periods of time which observation has shown generally elapsed between the reception of the infection and the invasion of febrile diseases; these have been termed the periods of incubation.

The ordinary existing causes of fever are cold, miasmatic influence from marshes, emanations from the ground, or from cesspools and other receptacles of filth, and from direct contagion, which, however, is believed to be confined chiefly to fevers of a putrid character, and to certain eruptive fevers, while the fever arising from cold is usually ephemeral, and quickly disappears.

The predisposing causes of fever may be described generally as those which lower the general health, and among them may be classed, undue exposure to solar influence and night duties.

The period of incubation is very uncertain, and may vary from a few hours to 42 days; but the ordinary period between the infection and the invasion may be stated at 7 to 21 days.

The principal facts, with reference to this part of the investigation, which appear in the evidence before the Board are as follows:—

On the 6th September last, Her Majesty's troop-ship "Adventure" arrived at Hong Kong from England, having on board the 8th Battery, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, and a draft of 60 men of the 67th Regiment; and the evidence of Assistant Surgeon Smith, R.A., shows, that up to that period, these two bodies of men had been very healthy. The battery of Royal Artillery disembarked at Hong Kong, where it is still quartered; the draft of the 67th Regiment at Kowloon, where it remained for a period of 10 days.

When the 8th Battery, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, landed at Hong Kong, the 6th Battery, 12th Brigade Royal Artillery, proceeded to Kowloon. Many of the men had previously served in China for a period of eight years, and some of them had never before been affected with fever.

The evidence of Lieutenant Cane, the commanding officer, shows that up to the arrival of this battery at Kowloon, it had been very healthy. It remained there for eight days, when it returned to Hong Kong.

The subsequent medical history of the draft of the 67th Regiment appears in the evidence of Surgeon Snell, 99th Regiment; that of the 6th Battery, 12th Brigade Royal Artillery, and 8th Battery, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, in the evidence of Assistant-Surgeon Smith, of that corps: the general effect of which is, that while the health of the two bodies of men stationed at Kowloon (the one having just arrived in the Colony, the other having served in it for years) soon afterwards became very bad, and that much fever prevailed amongst both, while the health of the 8th Battery, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, which had been disembarked at Hong Kong, has been and continues to be very good. The obvious inference therefore is, that the bad health of the first, viz., the 6th Battery, 12th Brigade Royal Artillery, and draft of the 67th Regiment, was caused by residence at Kowloon.

The evidence of Assistant Surgeon Wheatley, 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, shows that a detachment of his regiment, 165 strong, was quartered at Kowloon from the 29th June to the 15th September last, and that the head-quarters, 465 men, were stationed at Hong Kong; that previous to the first date, the men of that detachment had been healthy; that while there stationed, fever began to prevail among them; and that after its return to Hong Kong, 162 cases of fever occurred in his corps, and of that number 117 cases were from the Kowloon detachment, being in the proportion to respective strengths of 78 per cent. of the Kowloon detachment, and rather under 10 per cent. of the head-quarters. The inference therefore is, that most of these 117 cases originated at Kowloon.

On the 15th September, the 99th Regiment was ordered to Kowloon. For a considerable period previously it had enjoyed good health. For two weeks after its arrival there, the health of the corps does not appear to have been seriously affected, although the number of sick had increased.

On

On the 7th October, there was a great increase in the number of sick, caused chiefly by fever. The number of fever cases continued to increase until the 14th of the month, when it amounted to 81. It afterwards decreased, and went on decreasing until the 25th of October; but about the 29th of the same month, a fresh invasion of fever occurred, and went on extending until the 19th of November, when the number of fever cases in hospital amounted to 117.

The obvious inference therefore again is, that the health of the 99th Regiment has been greatly deteriorated and its efficiency impaired, by influences existing at Kowloon.

The evidence of Major Brine, R.E., and Lieutenant Williams of the same corps, shows that cuttings on an extensive scale were first commenced on 9th August 1864, at Kowloon, and continued until the 17th of September, and that these cuttings were in close proximity to a portion of the barrack buildings. At the above date, they were discontinued, but new cuttings at a greater distance from the buildings were commenced about the same time; and the newly-turned earth from these second cuttings was brought to a point farther from the barracks than the first cuttings, but much nearer than the others, and used in the formation of a Government road just under them. That the original cuttings were recommenced on the 20th October, and were being then continued, and that some portion of these are within a few yards of the huts.

It appears further, from the evidence of Mr. Thwaytes, that on the day following the removal of the 99th Regiment to Kowloon, and some time before any extraordinary sickness appeared among any portion of the troops, the attention of the commandant was specially directed to the danger likely to be caused to the health of that corps by the continuance of the cuttings, and that the principal medical officer pointed out in his letter that fever was likely to result therefrom; that other letters were addressed to him, having reference to the same subject, on the 26th September and 6th October; and it certainly is a coincidence that disease in the particular form indicated by the official sanitary adviser of the military authorities appeared within a very short period from the date of his first letter. But the Board does not regard this circumstance as of itself conclusive testimony that the subsequent sickness of the 99th Regiment was caused by the cuttings then going on, as other causes of fever might exist at Kowloon, but only as a connecting link in the chain of evidence.

But there are other considerations: the amount of the sickness at Kowloon had never been before so great as it lately has been, while the cool and dry state of the weather has been unfavourable to the propagation of fever by ordinary miasmatic influences.

No cesspools or other receptacles of filth exist at the station, with the exception, perhaps of a tank of foul water kept there for use in cases of fire; and as regards the influence of cold, by far the greater number of the fever cases have not shown any of the characteristics of febrile affections arising from this cause alone.

Notwithstanding the rather inconsistent testimony of Dr. Murray, the Colonial surgeon, who is not friendly to, though he does not ignore, the theory that the former prevalence of fever at Hong Kong resulted from exposure of fresh earth, a general opinion does exist, and has existed for many years, that the turning over of virgin soil had much to do with its production in the early days of the Colony; and the testimony of Mr. Fisher shows, as a matter of fact, that when what he calls the Hong Kong fever was at its worst, many years before Dr. Murray became a resident, much fresh earth was being turned up; and Major Brine, R.E., who has been some years in China, says in his evidence, that his impression is, that turning up of earth and excavations for public works, conduce to sickness among the Europeans; and Deputy Inspector General, Dr. Mackay, R.N., states, as a matter of fact, that since the cuttings at Kowloon had commenced, fever had been more prevalent on board Her Majesty's Hospital Ship "Melville," than it ever was before.

The evidence of Dr. Shetely, who has had six years' experience in the Colony, shows that he has met with many cases of fever which, in his opinion, resulted solely from the turning over of fresh earth, and the exposure thereby of disintegrated granite, and he is of opinion, that it is at all times a fertile source of fever; and, as a matter of direct testimony, having a most important bearing on this question, the Board beg to refer to the very strong and decided statement of Mr. Rawlings, a man, perhaps, of as great practical experience in building operations as any person now in the Colony (having superintended the building of over 300 houses), which clearly shows that the natives of China themselves are not exempt from the injurious influences arising from the turning over of fresh earth.

It also results, from a comparison of dates, that extraordinary coincidences have existed between the progress and localities of the cuttings at Kowloon and some of the accessions of fever which have occurred lately at that station.

The draft of the 67th Regiment and the 6th Battery 12th Brigade Royal Artillery arrived there when the cuttings were going on in the immediate vicinity of the barrack huts; the results were similar in both cases, and need only again be referred to in this place.

The 99th Regiment arrived at Kowloon while the same cuttings were still in progress; and though they were discontinued two days afterwards, much fresh earth was still exposed, and fever supervened, just about the period it might have been expected to appear, if it resulted from the injurious influence of these cuttings. The evidence further shows that the cuttings nearest the military post, and almost in contact with some of the barrack buildings, were resumed on the 20th of October, at which date fever had greatly decreased in the 99th Regiment, and then again, a new accession of fever occurred, just at the period that might have been anticipated, if it could be demonstrated with the accuracy of a mathematical problem that the infection had been the result of the malarious influence of the newly turned

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up earth; this second accession of fever went on increasing from day to day, until it predominated to an extent before unknown in the regiment.

But if anything is still wanting to place the pernicious influence of these cuttings on the health of the 99th Regiment beyond a doubt, the Board has only to refer to the testimony of Assistant Surgeon Kerans, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Ffolliott of that corps, by which it appears, that of 12 officers who lived in a range of quarters immediately overlooking the cuttings, nine had been more or less seriously affected with fever, and that of six officers quartered in another range of buildings at some distance from them, only one has been affected with fever.

Major Brine, in his evidence, has suggested that the large proportion of fevers among the officers living in the first range of buildings may have resulted from fermentation taking place in the bamboo leaves entering into the composition of the huts through moisture and heat, but it must be remembered that the construction of both ranges is similar, that the weather has been comparatively dry and cool. Farther, it has been ascertained, by the personal inspection of the Board, that no apparent difference exists between the condition of these two ranges of huts. Moreover, Major Brine has himself stated that he considers both ranges of huts in tolerable repair.

The Board, on review of the whole evidence affecting this question, is of opinion, that though the ordinary causes of disease existing at Kowloon may have operated in its production in an inferior degree, yet that the recent outbreaks of sickness in the 99th Regiment were mainly produced by the malarious influences of the cuttings which have recently been going on there; and the Board is further of opinion, that had these cuttings been effectually stopped in the first instance, much of the sickness and mortality which has since ensued would not have occurred.

3rd. The Board having given its attention to the letter of the Commandant, dated the 29th October, and referring to the evidence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Ffolliott, Assistant Surgeon Kerans, and Serjeant Major Short, of the 99th Regiment, has not been able to discover any circumstance in the mode of life of Private Sullivan for some days previous to the accession of his fatal fever which can warrant it in coming to the conclusion that his death was hastened or his fever induced by any excess or imprudence on his part. The same observations apply to two other fatal cases of fever which have since occurred in the 99th Regiment, viz., to those of Serjeant Carter and Private Fagan; and the only opinion at which the Board can arrive, with reference to these cases, is, that death was the result of the malarious influences indicated in the previous conclusion.

(signed) *William Dick*, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General, President.
Frederick Moore,
Staff Surgeon.
A. R. Smith.
Assistant Surgeon, R.A.
} Members.

Hong Kong, 26 November 1864.

(True copy.)

Geo. W. Thompson, A.D.C.,
Officiating Assistant Military Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 9.

MEDICAL OPINION on *Kowloon.*

FROM an experience of the climate of the south of China during a residence of upwards of nine years at Macao and Hong Kong, I have no hesitation in giving as my opinion that the illness which has occurred among Her Majesty's troops at Kowloon has been the consequence of the disturbing of the surface of the soil from the excavations going on there. I unhesitatingly aver that I am certain, while the present condition of things there obtains, any persons who may be obliged to reside there will be subject to the same diseases, fever (intermittent and remittent), and bowel complaints; but I also believe that, when proper habitations are built, the ground allowed to settle, and the surface protected by trees and herbage from the direct solar rays, proper drainage, and a supply of good water afforded, Kowloon will become, from its position and exposure to the south west monsoon, far more healthy as a station than Victoria, which has since my knowledge of it become as healthy a town as perhaps any within the tropics.

(signed) *William Kane*, M.D.

Hong Kong, 13 January 1865.

P.S.—I ought to say that I have had the opportunity kindly afforded me of perusing the report of the medical Board, and the evidence on which that report was founded.

W. K.

(True copy.)

Geo. W. Thompson, A.D.C.,
Officiating Assistant Military Secretary.

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— No. 10. —

Major General *Guy* to the War Office.—(Received March 15.)

Head Quarters, Hong Kong,
28 January 1865.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter,* dated 3rd December 1864, informing me that Her Majesty's Government have decided that the time has arrived when the troops may properly be withdrawn from Shanghae and Taku; also that the two regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, now serving in this command, are to be sent back to India, and that no time is to be lost in making the necessary arrangements for carrying these changes into effect.

* No. 3, p. 186.

I beg to inform your Lordship in reply, that, in accordance with the above instructions, I have written to Admiral Sir A. Kuper to obtain shipping for the transport of the two native regiments to Bombay as early as practicable.

With respect to the 67th and 99th Regiments, I propose to make the following arrangements:

On the arrival at Hong Kong of Her Majesty's ship "Tamar," with the 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment from Gibraltar, the 99th Regiment, now at Kowloon, will embark for the Cape of Good Hope, agreeably to the instructions on that head contained in a letter dated Horse Guards, 26th August 1864. Such portion of the 67th Regiment, now at Hong Kong, as can be accommodated in the "Tamar" will also embark with the 99th Regiment.

The head quarters of the 67th Regiment, now at Shanghae, will remain there until the return of the "Tamar" from the Cape of Good Hope, with the 11th Regiment, about the end of July next. By this arrangement there will be no additional expense incurred, as the buildings occupied by the 67th Regiment are engaged until the 14th November and October, and the withdrawal of the whole of the troops from Shanghae will have been effected ere this. If brought at once to Hong Kong, it would be impossible to accommodate them without entailing considerable expense upon the Government for the hire of buildings, as the 9th Regiment will take up all the accommodation available here.

The half battery of artillery at present at Shanghae will be brought to Hong Kong.

The 99th Regiment has been selected to embark first, on account of the great amount of sickness which has prevailed, and still continues in that corps. The health of the 67th Regiment, on the other hand, is now in a very satisfactory state. For these reasons I have considered it necessary to alter the former arrangement of embarking the 67th Regiment for the first trip to the Cape, and removing the 99th to Shanghae. The earnest representations of the medical officers as to the state of health of the latter corps have induced me to comply with their recommendations, which will not, I presume, in any degree interfere with the convenience of the service. I beg to enclose copy of a letter received from the principal medical officer on this subject.

With respect to Japan, I can only repeat the opinion I have expressed in former correspondence, that it will not, on any account, be advisable, for the present, to remove any portion of the 20th Regiment, or the half battery of artillery now at Yokohama.

Previous to the receipt of your Lordship's instructions, the following changes had taken place in the command, none of which will in any way interfere with the contemplated reductions.

The detachments 67th Regiment† and 2nd Belooch Battalion‡ left Yokohama on the 20th ultimo, and arrived at Shanghae on the 31st December last. The detachment 2nd Belooch Battalion was disembarked at Shanghae, and arrangements were made for the embarkation of the head quarters and the remainder of the 67th Regiment, with a view to the entire corps proceeding to Hong Kong for embarkation for the Cape, on the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Tamar." As the head quarters of the 67th Regiment were about to embark, two cases of small-pox were reported on board the "Adventure," and a medical Board pronounced it unadvisable to proceed with the embarkation. The "Adventure" accordingly sailed with the Yokohama detachment of the 67th Regiment only, and reached this on the 13th instant.

I would beg to request your Lordship's consideration of my letter, No. 764, of the 12th November last, pointing out the impossibility, under existing circumstances, of providing for the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment in China, at least until additional accommodation be prepared for a second regiment at Hong Kong, and request, therefore, further instructions on this head.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. N. Guy*,
Major General Commanding Troops, China.

[For reply, *see* No. 12, p. 194.]

† 8 officers, 248 non-commissioned officers and men.
‡ 2 officers, 4 native officers, 151 non-commissioned officers and men.

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Enclosure 1, in No. 10.

The Principal Medical Officer to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong,
16 January 1865.

Sir,

THE intended departure of a portion of the 99th Regiment for Shanghae at this season of the year, has directed my special attention to the probable effects of great and sudden reduction of temperature, and more sudden and great variation of the same, on men already enfeebled by disease and exposure to malarious influences during a residence of nearly four months at Kowloon, and nearly five years in the south of China, and the conclusion I have arrived at, after mature consideration and anxious inquiry is, that while the change in question may be beneficial to a few, it will be very injurious to the others, more especially to those who have lately suffered from fevers and from bowel complaints, and to those who have any tendency to affections of the liver or spleen; and indeed I have been informed by a medical gentleman of great local experience that the very worst cases of inflammation of the liver he has known of have been induced entirely by sudden exposure to severe cold, in persons who have resided for a considerable time in the south of China, proceeding to the north during the winter season.

I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to bring this communication under the notice of his Excellency the Major General Commanding.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Dick*, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General, Principal Medical Officer.

(True copy.)

Geo. W. Thompson, A.D.C.,
Officiating Assistant Military Secretary.

— No. 11. —

Major General *Guy* to the War Office.—(Received 1 May.)

Head Quarters, Hong Kong,
15 March 1865.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report the departure of the 2nd Belooch Battalion from Shanghae to Bombay, on the 10th and 14th instant, and the head quarters and 600 men of the 22nd Bombay Infantry from Hong Kong to Bombay this day. The remainder of the latter corps, one officer and 128 men, will embark in a few days for Bombay.

Application has been made to the Navy for transport to India for the G Battery, 14th Brigade, Royal Artillery, as directed in your letter* of the 6th January last.

* No. 6, p. 187.

This battery, at present divided between Shanghae and Yokohama, will be concentrated at the former station, and forwarded from thence to India with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. N. Guy*, Major General,
Commanding Troops, China and Japan.

— No. 12. —

The War Office to Major General *Guy*.

War Office, 23 March 1865.

Sir,

I AM directed by Earl De Grey and Ripon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter† of the 28th of January last, in which you report that, in compliance with the instructions you had received, you were about to send back to India the two battalions of native troops, and you explain the arrangements you proposed to make for carrying out the relief of the 67th and 99th Regiments.

† No. 10, p. 193.

In reply, I am to signify to you Earl Grey's approval of these arrangements.

With regard to the difficulty which you anticipate in providing sufficient accommodation for a second regiment at Hong Kong and Kowloon, I am to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have decided in withdrawing the Royal Marines now serving in Japan. There will, therefore, be no objection to your sending the 2nd Battalion 11th Foot on its arrival from the Cape, or such portion of it as you may be unable to accommodate at Hong Kong, to Yokohama, where the climate is better suited than that of China to the European constitution.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

[For reply, *see* No. 17, p. 198.)

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— No. 13. —

The Quartermaster General to the War Office.

Sir, Horse Guards, 6 April 1865.

ADVERTING to the War Office letter of the 10th January last, No. 091–626, and to previous correspondence relative to the distribution and accommodation of the force serving in China, I am instructed by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to forward, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, the accompanying letter from the Major General Commanding in China, with its enclosures, on the subject of the sanitary condition of that part of Kowloon occupied by Her Majesty's troops; also a letter from the Director General of the Army Medical Department, enclosing a report from the Deputy Inspector General, Dr. Dick, on this question, and also in regard to insufficient barrack accommodation for a second European regiment at Hong Kong.

I am to request that the enclosures may be returned to this office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. H. Clifford*, Colonel,
Acting for Quartermaster General.

[For reply, *see* No. 16, p. 197.]

Enclosure 1, in No. 13.

Major General *Guy* to the Military Secretary.

Hong Kong, 24 January 1865.

[In the same words as No. 9 to the War Office, p. 188.]

Enclosure 2, in No. 13.

The Medical Department to the Military Secretary.

Sir, Army Medical Department, 31 March 1865.

HAVING perused your letter of the 28th instant, with its enclosures, I have the honour herewith to return them, and in continuation of the subject therein contained, beg to forward, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, the accompanying letter, which I have just received from Deputy Inspector General, Dr. Dick, principal medical officer of the China command, the purport of which, I presume, has already been brought to the notice of his Royal Highness by the local military authorities. Dr. Dick further specially directs attention to the insufficiency of the barrack accommodation for a second European regiment at Hong Kong, and I would respectfully beg to observe that I cannot but concur in the views he has expressed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson*, Director General.

Enclosure 3, in No. 13.

Deputy Inspector General *Dick* to the Medical Department.

Sir, Hong Kong, 27 January 1865.

ADVERTING to the correspondence which has already taken place, more especially to my letter of 25th October, and its enclosures, and to that of the 30th November, and its enclosures, on the subject of the occupation of the peninsula of Kowloon by the 99th Regiment, I have now the honour to inform you that the corps has continued to suffer from the causes before alluded to; that its efficiency is not only greatly impaired, but that its general health is so deteriorated by disease, and by exposure to the malarious influences of the station, as to render it, in my opinion, perfectly unfit for general service; and though the mortality has not been very considerable, I have no doubt it will be found necessary to invalid a large portion of the regiment, within the next two or three years, solely on account of organic disease of some description, and from the further effects of intermittent and other fevers, contracted within the last few months; but as it has been decided to dispatch this corps to the Cape of Good Hope, on the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Tamar," now daily expected, it is unnecessary for me to enlarge further on this subject.

There is a matter, however, to which I would beg to direct your particular attention. It has been decided by the Home Authorities to withdraw the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry from this station, and to replace it by a European regiment; but as there is scarcely

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proper barrack accommodation for one corps, the other must either occupy Kowloon, Stanley, or the mat huts, which will be vacated by the 22nd Native Infantry. We have the recent experience of the 20th. and 99th Regiments at Kowloon, and the former experience of Stanley, to guide us with respect to them; and the rude mat huts, though perhaps adapted for native soldiers, are in my opinion perfectly unfit, in a sanitary point of view, for the occupation of European troops.

Experience has shown that the health of European troops cannot be maintained in this Colony unless they are well housed in stone or brick buildings, and not even then without the aid of every practicable sanitary precaution. I very much fear, therefore, that if a second European regiment is sent to Hong Kong before proper provision is made for its reception, that the measure will defeat its object, and that should a force be required for any emergency, after a residence of one hot season in the Colony, one of the regiments will be totally inefficient as regards any active military service; and that should Hong Kong be again visited by another unhealthy season, the risk of very serious mortality among the troops will be greatly aggravated by the impossibility of adopting any efficient sanitary measures. I need scarcely refer to the alternative of hiring buildings for the occupation of troops, because suitable ones could not, I believe, be obtained here at any cost.

Under these circumstances, I would beg of you to exercise your influence with the military authorities to delay, if possible, the dispatch of a second English regiment to Hong Kong until proper barrack accommodation be provided for it.

Of course it is not within my province to discuss the military necessities of China. If one European regiment at Hong Kong will suffice, there is just barely sufficient proper barrack accommodation for it. If a second is to be stationed in the Colony, I venture to suggest that one of the native regiments ordered to India would be more efficient, under existing circumstances, than it is at all probable a second regiment of Europeans would be.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Dick*, M.D., Deputy Inspector General,
Principal Medical Officer.

— No. 14. —

Major General *Guy* to the War Office.—(Received 1 June.)

My Lord, Head Quarters, Hong Kong, 8 April 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a report from Dr. Dick, Principal Medical Officer at this station, showing the influence of climate in China upon the health and efficiency of European troops and native troops of India respectively.

The details contained in the above report will be found both interesting and important, and being taken from the recorded facts of a daily register, they afford matter for serious consideration, both in a financial and a sanitary point of view, as to the expediency of substituting a regiment of native infantry from India for one of the two regiments of the line in the China command. I am of opinion that many of the duties which soldiers are called upon to perform in this climate should be done by native troops, with a view to preserve, as far as possible, the health and efficiency of British soldiers, and, at the same time, diminish the great expense attendant upon replacing the casualties in a regiment of the line in such a climate as China.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. N. Guy*,
Major General, Commanding Troops China.

[For reply, *see* No. 18, p. 198.]

Enclosure 1, in No. 14.

Deputy Inspector General *Dick* to the Assistant Military Secretary, Hong Kong.

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong,
Sir, 29 March 1865.

IN the course of a somewhat laborious investigation into the sanitary statistics of the forces serving in China for the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, the following facts were established with reference to the comparative efficiency of white and black troops in this command, and which I have the honour to request that you will bring under the notice of his Excellency the Major General Commanding.

1st. That the average number of deaths per annum among white troops has amounted to 61·170 per 1,000 men employed.

2nd. That the average annual mortality among the black troops has amounted to 23·883 per 1,000 men employed.

3rd. That

3rd. That the annual average invaliding among the white troops has amounted to 40·816 per 1,000.

4th. That the same average of invaliding among the black troops has amounted to 16·788 per 1,000 men employed.

5th. That the daily average of sick among the white troops has amounted to 72·011 per 1,000 men employed.

6th. That the daily average of sick among the black troops has amounted to 45·632 per 1,000 men employed.

7th. That the average annual decrease of strength among the white troops, caused by deaths and invaliding, has been 97·265 per 1,000 men employed.

8th. That the average annual decrease of strength among the black troops from the same cause has been 40·700 per 1,000 men employed.

The facts indicated by the above figures (at the present time, when China is about to be garrisoned wholly by white troops) afford matter for very serious reflection, both in a financial and sanitary point of view. It is not within my province to discuss the first, nor indeed am I in possession of sufficient data to enable me to do so with advantage; but there cannot be any doubt that the expense of replacing casualties at a station so distant from England as China is very great. But as regards the other point, there can be no question that little more than 10 years would be required to expend (if I may use the word) a force of white troops, and that 25 years would be required to expend a similar force of black troops by deaths and invaliding. Then as regards the difference between the daily averages of sick, among the white and black troops, it results, supposing the men to have six nights in bed (and no soldier in this Colony ought to have less), that there have been 26 more men available daily for garrison duty per 1,000 men among the black than among the white troops, or, in other words, that a force of 1,000 black troops has really represented a force of 1,156 white troops for all purposes of garrison duty, independent altogether of the protection they have afforded the white soldier, by rendering his exposure to solar influence during the hot season unnecessary, and the absence of which will no doubt contribute materially to the increase of disease.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Dick*, M.D., Deputy Inspector General,
Principal Medical Officer.

— No. 15. —

The War Office to Major General *Guy*, C.B.

Sir, War Office, 10 April 1865.

I AM directed by Earl De Grey and Ripon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter,* dated the 23rd January last, enclosing the report of a Medical Board on the sanitary condition of Kowloon. * No. 9, p. 188.

With regard to the opinion expressed in the concluding paragraph of your letter, that it will be desirable to reduce the number of troops at Kowloon to the lowest possible amount, I need only refer you to the letter † which I addressed to you on the 23rd ultimo, in which you were authorised to remove to Japan such troops as you are unable to provide for at Hong Kong. † No. 12, p. 194.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

— No. 16. —

The War Office to the Quartermaster General.

Sir, War Office, 11 April 1865.

I HAVE received your letter* of the 6th instant, together with its enclosures, from the officer commanding the troops in China, on the subject of the sanitary state of that part of Kowloon which is occupied by her Majesty's troops. * No. 13, p. 195.

In reply, I am to request that you will acquaint the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief that Earl De Grey has received similar reports † from the officer commanding, and has caused them to be referred to the Army Sanitary Commission. † No. 9, p. 188.

With regard to the opinion expressed in the concluding paragraph of General Guy's letter, that it will be desirable to reduce the number of troops at Kowloon to the lowest possible amount, I am to state that Major General Guy has been authorised ‡ to remove to Japan such troops as he is unable to provide for at Hong Kong. ‡ No. 12, p. 194; No. 15, p. 197.

The enclosures of your letter are returned as requested.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

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— No. 17. —

Major General *Guy* to the War Office.—(Received 11 July.)

Head Quarters, Hong Kong,
My Lord, 11 May 1865.

* No. 12, p. 194. With reference to War Office letter,* No. 083—1479 of the 23rd March last, authorising me to forward the whole or a portion of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, to Yokohama, on the departure of the Royal Marine Battalion from that station, I have the honour to inform you that I shall only be able to detach for service in Japan two companies, about 150 in all, the withdrawal of the 22nd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry rendering it absolutely necessary to detain the remainder of the corps at Hong Kong and Kowloon for the performance of the garrison duties.

As the families of the 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, 69 in number, have been separated from the regiment since June 1864, and are occupying accommodation at Stanley, which will be required for part of the families of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, and 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, I purpose forwarding them to Yokohama, if it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to detain the 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, in Japan for any lengthened period, and on this point I request the favour of your Lordship's instructions by return mail.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. N. Guy*, Major General,
Commanding Troops, China and Japan.

— No. 18. —

The War Office to Major General *Guy*.

Sir, War Office, 30 June 1865.

* No. 14, p. 196. I have laid before the Secretary of State for War your letter* of the 8th April last, enclosing a report from Dr. Dick, the principal medical officer in China, showing the influence of the climate upon the health and efficiency of European and native troops of India respectively, serving in China.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that Lord De Grey, while concurring with you as regards the interest which attaches to the results exhibited in this report, is not prepared to sanction the substitution of native for European troops, as suggested.

His Lordship relies with confidence on the efficacy of the measures which have been authorised for improving the sanitary condition of the British soldier in China; and there should be no relaxation of your efforts, as there will be none on the part of Her Majesty's Government, in this direction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

— No. 19. —

Major General *Guy* to the War Office.—(Received 6 November.)

Head Quarters, Yokohama,
My Lord, 24 August 1865.

I have the honour to inform you that, in consequence of the great amount of sickness prevalent amongst the troops at Hong Kong, the buildings appropriated as hospitals are quite insufficient to accommodate the number of sick. I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from the Officer Commanding Royal Engineers, and have to request that you will be good enough to authorise the immediate commencement of these works, in order to prevent the delay which must otherwise accrue if I await the approval and return of the usual annual estimate of the Royal Engineer Department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. N. Guy*, Major General,
Commanding the Forces, China and Japan.

[Reply to this Letter was rendered unnecessary by the receipt of No. 22, p. 200.]

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Enclosure 1, in No. 19.

The Commanding Royal Engineer to the Assistant Military Secretary (China, &c).

Royal Engineers' Office, Yokohama,
24 August 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Major General, that the approximate estimate for providing additional accommodation for about 80 patients, at Hong Kong, will be about 2,000 *l.*, which I would expend in adding another story to the present hospital, as the cheapest plan of effecting the object.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Lovell,*
Lieutenant Colonel and Commandant, Royal Engineers.

(True copy.)
W. Hartman, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

— No. 20. —

Surgeon *Saunders* to the Medical Department.—Received 28 October.)

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong,
10 September 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be pleased to send to this station, with the least possible delay, two assistant surgeons for the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, and, in addition, four staff assistant surgeons, for the duties specified in the accompanying return.

The duties of the medical officers at Hong Kong during the present sickly season continue to be most onerous, and it is most important that further medical aid be provided.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Saunders,* Surgeon,
2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment.
for Principal Medical Officer in Japan.

[For reply, *see* No. 34, p. 211.]

Enclosure 1, in No. 20.

DISTRIBUTION of MEDICAL OFFICERS Serving in China, 10th September 1865.

Rank.	Name.	Station.	Duties.	Number of Sick Men.	Medical Officers required in Addition.		Remarks.
					Regimental.	Staff.	
Surgeon, 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment.	George Saunders -	Victoria, Hong Kong.	Charge of 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, and Senior Medical Officer.	180	- -	- - - - -	Also attending Sick in Hospital of 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment.
Surgeon, 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment.	W. T. Black* -	- ditto -	Charge of 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment.	90	2 Assistant Surgeons for 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, it being deficient that number.	For Victoria, Hong Kong—1 Assistant Surgeon, for Staff and Depts.; 1 Assistant Surgeon, for Temporary Hospital, Alexander's Buildings, one mile from General Hospital; 1 Assistant Surgeon, for General Duty.	* Now on Sick List, and not likely to be efficient.
Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery.	A. R. Smith - -	- ditto -	Charge of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Staff Corps, Staff and Depts., and Sick of 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, in quarters.	90			
Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment.	C. C. Piper - -	- ditto -	Women and Children, part of Staff and Depts., Prisoners, &c.	-	- -		
Ditto - -	J. N. Stock - -	Stanley, Hong Kong	Charge of Detachments - -	40	- -		
Staff Assistant Surgeon.	G. F. Adams† -	- ditto -	Sick - - - - - -	-	- -	For Stanley—1 Assistant Surgeon.	† To proceed to England in charge of Invalids, if sufficiently well.
Ditto - -	J. L. Curtis - -	On Passage to Japan.	Charge of Detachments proceeding to Japan.	-	- -	Total—4 Staff Assistant Surgeons.	
Ditto - -	W. H. B. Clapp, M.D.	Taku Forts -	Detachment, 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment.	2	- -	- - - - -	

* Assistant Surgeon Macintyre, M.D., 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, died at Victoria, Hong Kong, 5th September 1865.

(signed) *George Saunders,* Surgeon,
2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, Senior Medical Officer,
for Principal Medical Officer in Japan.

App. No. 1.

— No. 21. —

Major General *Guy* to the War Office.—(Received 4 December.)

Head Quarters, Yokohama,
18 September 1865.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that I have sanctioned transport having been taken up at Hong Kong for the conveyance of about 100 invalids of the garrison to England.

I forward a copy herewith of a letter addressed by the Senior Medical Officer to the Commandant at Hong Kong, which will, I trust, show that this measure was imperatively called for.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. N. Guy*, Major General,
Commanding Forces, China and Japan.

[Approved in Letter dated 9 December 1865.]

Enclosure 1, in No. 21.

The Senior Medical Officer to the Commandant, Hong Kong.

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong,
31 August 1865.

Sir,

HAVING been informed that my application for transport (24th inst.) to convey 100 invalids to England, though marked "Immediate," has been referred to his Excellency the Major General Commanding at Japan, I have the honour most respectfully to acquaint you that the consequent delay (one month) ere his reply can be received is a most solemn responsibility; many of these men will have perished, whose lives might be otherwise saved.

There are women and children also who will succumb to this climate, whose lives might be preserved by immediate removal; and further, the hospital being frightfully overcrowded is a serious embarrassment, rendering the air of the wards impure, and bidding defiance in many instances to medical treatment, whereas the removal of about 100 invalids who are totally unfit for further service here would be a positive benefit to the sick who would remain.

You will, I trust, bear with me, in making these remarks, as I am solely moved by a deep sense of duty and the cause of humanity.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Saunders*,
Surgeon, 2nd Battalion, 29th Regiment,
Senior Medical Officer.

(True copy.)
W. Hartman,
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

— No. 22. —

Major General *Guy* to the War Office.—(Received 4 December.)

Head Quarters, Yokohama,
18 September 1865.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that I have found it necessary to direct that additional hospital accommodation should be taken up for the use of the garrison at Hong Kong, and that two houses tendered by Mr. Alexander, at the monthly rental of 500 dollars for both, have been engaged as a temporary hospital, and that I have authorised the expenditure of about 20 *l.* for kitchen arrangements.

This additional accommodation was rendered necessary by the great amount of sickness prevalent at Hong Kong. On the 26th August there were 304 sick; and of these, 54 soldiers were treated in quarters, and 48 sleeping on the verandahs of the existing hospital, which rendered it imperatively necessary that additional hospital accommodation should be provided.

I enclose herewith the proceedings of a Board of Officers ordered to report on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. N. Guy*, Major General,
Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Forces,
China and Japan.

App. No. 1.

Enclosure 1, in No. 22.

PROCEEDINGS of a Board of Officers assembled at Hong Kong on the 19th August 1865, by order of Colonel *Wyatt*, Commanding Garrison, bearing date 18th August 1865, for the purpose of Reporting upon Two Houses, tendered by Mr. *Alexander* as a Temporary Military Hospital, in conformity with War Office Circular, No. 361.

President:
Major Edwards, C.R.E.

Members:
Captain Roberts, D.A.Q.M.G.
J. Thomson, Esq., Purveyor.
Surgeon Saunders, 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, Senior Medical Officer attending the Board.

THE Board having assembled pursuant to order, and having carefully inspected the buildings in question, beg to annex the following report:

1. Branch of the service for which accommodation is required.	The accommodation is required for hospital purposes. There is only room for 126 sick in the General Hospital; 195 are at present treated in it, and 73 in barracks.
2. Number and description of persons, &c., &c.	About 60 patients.
3. Whether by re-arrangement of existing accommodation, the additional accommodation requisite could be provided.	No; in addition to the men treated in the General Hospital and in barracks, there are convalescents in the hospital at Stanley.
4. Situation, extent, and description of buildings, &c., with reasons for its selection.	Very well situated; about 400 feet above sea level; detached, well built. The two houses can be thrown into one by arches in passage walls above and below stairs. Proprietor will do this.
5. Precise use for which it is proposed to appropriate it.	Sixty patients.
6. The time for which it is proposed to hire it.	For one year.
7. Rent and conditions of hiring.	Five hundred dollars per mensem for both houses, for one year certain.
8. Name and address of landlord.	W. H. Alexander, Esq., Acting Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.
9. Present condition and state of repair, and any expenditure it may be intended to incur, to render it fitted for the object for which it is intended.	In first-rate condition. An expenditure of about 20 *l.* will be necessary to fit the kitchen for hospital cooking.

(signed) *J. Edwards*, Major, Commanding Royal Engineers, President.
W. Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
John Thomson, Purveyor to the Forces.
George Saunders, Surgeon, 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, Senior Medical Officer.

(Approved.)
P. M. N. Guy, Major General.

— No. 23. —

(Extract.)

The Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion, 11th Foot, to the Adjutant General.

Sir, Hong Kong, China, 25 September 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that the battalion under my command in China is at the present time deficient of a surgeon and two assistant surgeons. In fact, Assistant Surgeon Piper, 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, is in medical charge of the corps.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Augustus Jenner*, Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment.

App. No. 1.

— No. 24. —

The Senior Medical Officer, Hong Kong, to the Medical Department.

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong,
26 September 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of correspondence which has taken place on the subject of sending invalids to England from this station, and to acquaint you that, as the result thereof, the ship, "Gresham" has been taken up for the conveyance of about 160 men, and a number of women and children, and will sail probably in the first week of October; Staff Assistant Surgeon Adams proceeding in medical charge.

I have also to acquaint you that Surgeon Black, 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, having been found unfit for service in this climate by a Medical Board, will proceed to England by this opportunity.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Saunders*, Surgeon,
2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, Senior Medical Officer.

Enclosure 1, in No, 24.

The Senior Medical Officer to the Commandant, Hong Kong.'

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong,
24 August 1865.

Sir,

As there are about 100 men belonging to the different corps at this station, whose constitutions are greatly shattered by this climate, I have the honour to recommend that transport be taken up for their conveyance to England.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Saunders*, Surgeon,
2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, Senior Medical Officer.

Enclosure 2, in No. 24.

The Senior Medical Officer to the Commandant, Hong Kong.

[See Enclosure 1, in No. 21, page 200.]

Enclosure 3, in No. 24.

The Commandant to the Senior Medical Officer, Hong Kong.

Garrison Office, Hong Kong,
31 August 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter * of the 30th, relative to the removal of 100 invalids, women and children, to England; in reply thereto, I have the honour to state that I have this day given instructions to the Quartermaster General to provide the transport you require.

* Query 31st, *see* Enclosure 2.

I have to add that your statement is so forcible, and rendered in so humane a spirit, bearing in mind the great amount of sickness we have had among the troops this season, that I congratulate myself on its receipt, as it enables me to anticipate his Excellency the Major General's instructions on this subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. H. S. Wyatt*,
Colonel Commandant.

— No. 25. —

Major General *Guy* to the War Office.—(Received 4 December.)

Head Quarters, Yokohama,
27 September 1865.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival here on the 18th instant, on board Her Majesty's ship "Adventure," of the detachments, strength as per margin.*

The

* 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment (*a*)—2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 7 corporals, 2 drummers, 133 rank and file, 5 women, and 8 children.
2d Battalion, 20th Regiment (*b*)—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file, 55 women, and 78 children.

(*a*) 1 man died during the passage.

(*b*) Two men died during the passage; 2 children born.

App. No. 1.

The Royal Marine Light Infantry Battalion having embarked for England, I was enabled to carry out the instructions contained in the War Office Letter,* No. 083—1479, of the 23rd March, by transferring two companies of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, from Hong Kong to Yokohama, and by this means I have diminished the amount of extra accommodation which it would have otherwise been necessary to hire during the present unhealthy season.

* No. 12, p 194.

With a view also to afford additional accommodation to the overcrowded garrison of Hong Kong, and to utilise the huts vacated by the Royal Marine Battalion, I have also removed the women and children of the 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, from the Stanley Barracks at Hong Kong, to Yokohama.

The length of time the married non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, had been separated from their families rendered this measure desirable, as previously communicated to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. N. Guy*, Major General,
Commanding Troops, China and Japan.

— No. 26. —

(No. 620.)

Major General *Guy* to the War Office.—(Received 23 December.)

My Lord, Head Quarters, Hong Kong, 31 October 1865.

It is with much regret I have to report to your Lordship the considerable amount of sickness and mortality which has prevailed in the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, since their arrival at this station.

The last summer has unfortunately been one of extreme unhealthiness, and has proved unusually fatal to Europeans, both among the civil and military communities; indeed, the prevalence and severity of what is termed the Hong Kong fever has been greater than at any other period during the last seven years.

The enclosed return will show the number of deaths and admissions into hospital in the two battalions at Hong Kong.

Although the other troops in this garrison have suffered severely, the condition of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, is far worse than that of any other corps; this is to be accounted for by the following circumstances:—

1. The battalion arrived at Hong Kong on the 28th of May, the worst season for Europeans to encounter the climate of Southern China, more particularly as in the case of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, after having experienced a very hot passage from the Cape, which station it left at the termination of the summer.

2. The arrival of the battalion at Hong Kong a month earlier than was expected, and the unavoidable necessity of placing a portion of the corps at Kowloon until the buildings which were in course of preparation were ready for the reception of the troops. The buildings which were taken for the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, were the very best that could be procured, and no means were neglected to make them as suitable as possible in all respects, for the occupation of troops. Yet it is undeniable that buildings constructed as godowns are inferior in all respects to regular barracks, which are provided with spacious verandahs and other requisites for the health and comfort of the occupants.

Another cause seriously affecting the health of the troops is the increased amount of duty unavoidably thrown upon the efficient portion of the garrison by the large number of sick, reducing the number of nights in bed to three.

This fact necessitated the hiring of Chinese watchmen to replace some of the sentries, doubtless an expensive arrangement, but one without which it would have been impossible to carry on the duties, as the guards had been reduced to the utmost extent.

The annexed extracts from a letter addressed to me by the Principal Medical Officer in China, show the present condition of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, and 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, and I do not think that the statements therein contained are in any degree exaggerated. I coincide in the opinion that the removal of the latter battalion from China will be most desirable before the commencement of the next hot season.

I would, in conclusion, request your Lordship's attention to the often expressed opinion of the medical officers who have served in China, viz., that the presence of a native battalion, for the performance of garrison duty during the invariably unhealthy summer season at Hong Kong, is absolutely essential for the preservation of the lives and health of the European troops.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. N. Guy*, Major General,
Commanding Troops in China and Japan.

P. S.—It may be explained, that on the receipt at Hong Kong, on the 24th February 1865, of the War Office letter dated 10th January, notifying that it had been decided to send the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, to this station, immediate steps were taken to make the necessary arrangements for the hire of suitable buildings for the occupation of the troops. The Board of Officers had assembled within a week of the receipt of the letter; and although

App. No. 1.

considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining these buildings, they were finally engaged on the 17th March; thus no delay, beyond what was absolutely unavoidable, had occurred in concluding the necessary arrangements. As considerable alterations were indispensable, viz., the adding of upper stories, constructing cooking-houses, latrines, &c., and various internal fittings, nearly four months had elapsed before the buildings could be got ready for occupation by the troops.

(signed) *P. M. N. Guy.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 26.

Principal Medical Officer to the Assistant Military Secretary, Hong Kong.

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong,
31 October 1865.

Sir,

In compliance with the request contained in your memorandum, No. 1058, of yesterday's date, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Major General Commanding, a statement of the admissions into hospital, and deaths among the men, women, and children of the 2nd Battalion, 9th, and 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiments.

Return showing the Admissions into Hospital, and Deaths among the Men, Women and Children of the 2nd Battalion, 9th, and 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiments, from 1st June to 20th October 1865.

Regiment.	Admissions.	Deaths.
2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment:		
Men	1,354	29
Women	-	6
Children	-	24
2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment:		
Men	1,261	43
Women	-	3
Children	-	48

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Dick*, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Enclosure 2, in No. 26.

(Extract.)

Principal Medical Officer to the Assistant Military Secretary, Hong Kong.

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong,
27 October 1865.

Sir,

* * * * * *

* Query 29th March, Enclosure No. 14, p. 196.

In a letter* addressed to you, dated the 28th March 1865, for the information of his Excellency, it was shown that the average annual decrease of strength among the white troops serving in China, caused by deaths and invaliding, during the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, amounted to 97·265 per 1,000 men employed.

By the calculations I have recently made, it appears that the decrease of strength in this garrison from the same causes has amounted to 166·669 per 1,000 men employed since the 1st of July last; and from what I know and have observed, I have too much reason to fear that it will be necessary to add largely to that amount before the end of the present year, already so near its termination.

The casualties among the women and children have also been very great, eight of the former, from a strength of 101, and 71 of the latter, from a strength of 171, having died within almost the period specified above.

The casualties among the officers have also been considerable, four having died and seven having been invalided, being in the ratio of 130·952 per 1,000 since the beginning of last quarter.

Having made this general statement, it is desirable that I should enter more into detail, as the different corps forming the garrison have not been all equally unhealthy.

2nd

2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment.—During the quarter ending 30th September last, 725 cases of malarious fevers, and 59 cases of bowel complaint, besides other diseases, have been treated; and the loss of strength from deaths and invaliding together has amounted to 121·621 per 1,000 men. The general health of the battalion is very much shaken.

2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment.—During the same quarter, 706 cases of malarious fevers and 64 cases of bowel complaints, besides other diseases, have been treated; and the loss of strength from deaths and invaliding has amounted to 228·898 per 1,000 men. This regiment has lost both its medical officers, one having died, and the other having been invalided. The general health of the men of this corps is in a far worse condition than that of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, and is, in fact, so deteriorated as to render its removal from the command inevitable.

* * * * * *

I have, &c.,
(signed) *William Dick*, M.D., Principal Medical Officer,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

— No. 27. —

The Medical Department to the Quartermaster General.

Army Medical Department,
4 November 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, the enclosed proceedings of a Board of Officers, and accompanying papers, which I have received from the principal medical officer in China, relative to the crowded state of the barracks and hospital at Hong Kong.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson*,
Director General.

Enclosure 1, in No. 27.

The Senior Medical Officer to the Commandant, Hong Kong.

Principal Medical Officer's Office,
Hong Kong, 5 July 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that additional hospital accommodation be provided for 60 patients with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Saunders*,
Surgeon, 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment,
Senior Medical Officer.

The above letter being referred by the commandant to the deputy assistant quartermaster general, the latter officer stated in a memorandum that the hospital hulk "Hercules" afforded accommodation for 80 sick, and the hospital at Stanley 40; and the following memorandum was then written:—

Principal Medical Officer's Office,
18 July 1865.

The "Hercules" has been considered unsafe for occupation; there is at present accommodation for only 28 sick at Stanley, one room in the hospital at that station being in the hands of the Royal Engineers, undergoing repairs, and will not be ready for five weeks.

There are now upwards of 60 sick unaccommodated in hospital, the hospital itself being overcrowded. Unless additional hospital accommodation is provided, the sick list will increase, and the sick will seriously suffer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Saunders*,
Surgeon, 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment,
Senior Medical Officer.

(Memo.) 20 July 1865.

A COPY of the correspondence will be forwarded by first mail to Dr. Dick, Deputy Inspector General at Japan, for further action.

(signed) *Geo. Saunders*,
Senior Medical Officer,
Surgeon, 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment.

App. No. 1.

Enclosure 2, in No. 27.

The Senior Medical Officer to the Commandant, Hong Kong.

Murray Barracks, Hong Kong,
28 July 1865.

Sir,

With reference to the accompanying correspondence which you have handed to me directing you to accommodate the men of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, in Fletcher's-buildings elsewhere, I have the honour to observe that at present 375 men occupy these barracks, giving to each man about 725 cubic feet, being 275 cubic feet less than the regulations allow for this climate as the minimum space.

I have also to observe that cholera has been making ravages among the men of the regiment, and only yesterday two men were buried who fell victims to this awful disease.

It was my intention this very day to advise you to thin the rooms, in order to give each man more space.

I would fail in the discharge of my duty as your sanitary officer, if I did not give the full expression of my conviction, that by overcrowding the men at this, and for the next two months, the most unhealthy period of the year, nothing short of considerable mortality can be expected.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Saunders,*
Senior Medical Officer,
Surgeon 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment.

Though this application was supported by the commanding officer 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, the result was that 70 more men were put into the barracks.

(signed) *Geo. Saunders,*
Surgeon 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, Senior Medical Officer,
For Principal Medical Officer, absent at Japan.

Enclosure 3, in No. 27.

The Commandant to the Principal Medical Officer, Hong Kong.

Garrison Office, Hong Kong,
11 August 1865.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that, in consequence of your report relative to the want of hospital accommodation, a Board of Officers, consisting of the commandant, the quarter-master general, and the principal medical officer, are requested to meet at the latter's office at 12 noon to-morrow, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, by some changes suggested by you, increased accommodation may be provided.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Wyatt,*
Colonel Commandant.

Enclosure 4, in No. 27.

Proceedings of a Board of Officers, assembled by order of the Commandant, to consider the re-appropriation of certain Portions of the Garrison Hospital Buildings, with a view to increased Accommodation being afforded for the Sick.

Hong Kong, 12 August 1865.

President:
Colonel Wyatt, 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, Commandant.

Members:
Surgeon Geo. Saunders, 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment.
Captain Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

The Board having examined the state of the hospital buildings, find that there is only accommodation for 126 sick in the Garrison Hospital, while at present the number amounts to 195, frightfully overcrowding the wards to the injury of the patients.

We further find that 73 men are treated in barracks who should be in hospital; and

and as there is not the slightest expectation of the sick list diminishing, but, on the contrary, there is a certainty of an increase, owing to the unhealthiness of the season, and particularly as the general health of the troops is indifferent, we therefore recommend that additional hospital accommodation be provided immediately for at least 100 patients, allowing each from 1,200 to 1,500 cubic feet.

(signed) *Lewis Wyatt*, Colonel Commandant, President.

Geo. Saunders, Surgeon 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, Senior Medical Officer.
J. W. Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
} Members.

— No. 28.—

The Medical Department to the Quartermaster General.

Army Medical Department,
6 November 1865.

Sir,

With reference to my letter to you, dated the 4th instant, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, the accompanying papers which were attached to the Monthly General Sanitary Report of the senior medical officer in China, for July, received this morning.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson*,
Director General.

[For reply, *see* No. 29, p. 208.]

Enclosure 1, in No. 28.

[See Enclosure 1, in No. 22, page 201.]

Enclosure 2, in No. 28.

The Senior Medical Officer to the Commandant, Hong Kong.

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong,
22 July 1865.

Sir,

Observing that the men have only 4¾ nights in bed, I have the honour to acquaint you that it is the opinion of Dr. Dick, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, as well as my own, that in order to maintain the health of the troops at this station, the men should have not less than six nights in bed.

I therefore earnestly trust you will take this circumstance into your serious consideration in the "detail of guards."

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Saunders*,
Surgeon 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment,
Senior Medical Officer.

Enclosure 3, in No. 28.

The Senior Medical Officer to the Commandant, Hong Kong.

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong,
12 August 1865.

Sir,

Observing that the men of 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, have only from one to three nights in bed, and the men of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, about 3½, which does not allow sufficient rest at night to preserve the health of the troops, I have the honour to recommend that steps be taken to ensure each man from five to six nights in bed.

I beg to refer you to a former communication of mine on this subject, dated 22nd July last.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Saunders*,
Surgeon 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment,
Senior Medical Officer.

App. No. 1.

Enclosure 4, in No. 28.

The Senior Medical Officer to the Commandant, Hong Kong.

Murray Barracks, Hong Kong,
8 August 1865.

Sir,

HAVING had the flooring of the men's rooms and the verandahs taken up in certain places, with the view of examining into the condition of the part underneath, where I apprehended noxious matter has been accumulating to the injury of the health of the troops, I have the honour to bring to your notice the following facts as revealed by that examination.

1st. C. Range, basement west. Colour-Serjeant Reaside's room, occupied by himself, wife, and four children, beneath the floor three dead rats and one dead cat were found in an advanced stage of decomposition, also foul rags, tin plates, sardine boxes, old boots, bottles, leakage from adjoining bath-room, decomposed wood, and a quantity of most offensive matter yielding pestilential gases, which readily passed up through the numerous openings in the floor, thus rendering the air of the apartment most impure. The consequence has been that the serjeant is dangerously ill, his wife (who has since died) and his four children have all suffered in health from the same cause.*

2nd. A quantity of decomposed matter was found beneath the floor of the schoolmaster serjeant's room (the one which adjoins the schoolroom) where the whole family, consisting of the serjeant, his wife, and two children, became seriously ill, and had to be invalided to England.

3rd. A quantity of offensive matter was likewise found beneath the floor of the guard room and verandahs; in the latter, cases of cholera have occurred, several proving fatal.

I have therefore to recommend as follows:—

1st. That the flooring of the guard room, schoolmaster serjeant's room, and that of all the verandahs, B. and C. ranges, be taken up, all foul matter removed, and dry lime freely used.

2nd. That all ventilators opening beneath floors be trapped.

In the instance of Serjeant Reaside's room there was no such provision, and consequently cats, rats, &c., could readily enter.

Being of opinion that closed verandahs on both sides of the men's rooms are decidedly objectionable as obstructing light and air, two primary elements for the preservation of health,—

3rd. I beg to recommend the removal of the screens of the back verandahs, and that the upper louvres and basement only remain; removing, however, much of the woodwork of the latter.

4th. A louvred ventilator is required in the passage wall of the quartermaster serjeant's room, canteen buildings.

As cholera is likely to break out again next month (September), particularly as my appeal against the overcrowded state of the men's rooms has been disregarded, I earnestly trust that orders may be given for remedying the foregoing defects.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Saunders,*
Surgeon 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment.

— No. 29. —

The Quartermaster General to the Medical Department.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 8 November 1865.

No. 28, p. 207.

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing papers which were attached to the Monthly General Sanitary Report of the senior medical officer in China, for July, I have the honour, by desire of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to acquaint you that the portion of the correspondence which relates to lightening the guard duties at Hong Kong, has been referred to the Adjutant General as belonging to his department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Hope Grant,*
Quartermaster General.

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* The defects of this room have been since remedied.

— No. 30. —

App. No. 1.

The Medical Department to the Adjutant General.

Army Medical Department,
8 November 1865.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the approval of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that the officer named in the margin* who has been recommended for appointment to the 2nd Battalion, 11th Foot, *vice* Assistant Surgeon A. Macintyre, deceased, may be ordered to join the head quarters of that corps by the first opportunity. No. 26, p. 203.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

— No. 31. —

The Medical Department to the Military Secretary.

Army Medical Department,
8 November 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the approval of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that passage to China overland, by the first opportunity, may be provided for Staff Assistant Surgeon G. R. O'Toole, who proceeds to this station as successor to Staff Assistant Surgeon G. F. Adams, who is returning home on a Medical Board.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

— No. 32. —

Major General *Guy* to the War Office.—(Received 3 January 1866).

Head Quarters, Hong Kong,
11 November 1865.

Sir,

REFERRING to my letter to your Lordship, No. 620, dated 31st October, I have now the honour to submit the result of a consultation with the senior medical officers in this command, on the subject of what measures appear to be absolutely necessary for the preservation of the lives and health of the European troops serving in Hong Kong; the following recommendations are based upon the experience of the last 20 years of this most trying and too often fatal climate. No. 26, p. 203.

It is considered:—

1st. That the presence of an Indian or other native regiment of the East, is indispensable for the performance of the garrison duties in Hong Kong during the hot season.

2nd. That no European regiment should, under any circumstances, remain longer than two years at Hong Kong.

3rd. That a sanatorium should be established in Japan, which would tend very materially to preserve the efficiency of the European corps in this command, and at the same time considerably diminish the heavy expense of sending all invalids home.

4th. That if it should be determined to keep a second European regiment in Hong Kong, it will be absolutely necessary to build good and commodious barracks, as well as a sufficient number of quarters for married soldiers, the present temporary arrangement of placing British troops in hired buildings being not only most unsatisfactory in a sanitary point of view, but at the same time enormously expensive; a very large addition to the present hospital accommodation would also be indispensable.

5th. That it would be most desirable to effect, if possible, an annual, or at least a bi-annual relief of regiments, between Hong Kong and Japan.

This arrangement would doubtless entail considerable expense, but it would, on the other hand, be the means of saving many lives, and of preserving the health and efficiency of the troops.

6th. Experience has shown that to garrison Hong Kong by European troops alone is not only destructive to their general health and efficiency, but involves the question, as to whether it is not actually the most costly arrangement that could be made. The expense of

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* Assistant Surgeon J. W. Purefoy, M.D., at present stationed at Portsmouth.

App. No. 1.

of sending home invalids, and of replacing the casualties caused by the effect of climate during the past summer will be enormous, and the extent can scarcely yet be determined, as many men now in the ranks will (in the opinion of the medical officers) require change of climate in a very few months, or at all events before the commencement of another hot season.

The cost for the hire of buildings for one year, including those occupied as hospitals, amounts to 13,158 *l.*, and yet every measure has been adopted to carry out the service in the most economical manner consistent with the absolute requirements of the troops.

I am aware of the difficulty that exists respecting the establishment of a permanent station in Japan; but from the experience obtained during my recent visit to that country, I do not think it will be possible to withdraw British troops from it for a considerable time to come. I believe I am justified in stating that such is also the decided opinion of Her Majesty's Minister, Sir H. Parkes. This sentiment seems to be fully shared by the French Government, as every movement on their part has been to establish more firmly their footing in Japan; and inspection of their substantial stone buildings, such as barracks, storehouses, hospital, &c. at Yokohama, as also the recent landing there of heavy guns and ammunition, clearly prove the permanent nature of their establishments in Japan.

I take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of your Lordship the condition of the huts occupied by the 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, at Yokohama; they were built in July 1864, by the Japanese Government, at the request of Sir R. Alcock, and were intended to last only from six to nine months; by frequent repairs, however, they have been kept in tolerably good condition, and may, by great care (it is considered), be preserved in a habitable state for a longer period of from 12 to 18 months from the present date; before the end of that time it will of course be necessary to decide in what manner the troops are to be put up, if it should be decided to retain them in Japan: the hire of buildings in Yokohama for that purpose would, I believe, be an impossibility, and even, if obtainable, the cost would be something fabulous; it would, therefore, become a question of building new huts or barracks. In conclusion, I would again urge upon your Lordship the necessity of sending to Hong Kong, before the commencement of the next hot season, a native regiment of some description, and of removing the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, to another station before the 1st of April next.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. N. Guy*, Major General,
Commanding H. B. M. Troops in China and Japan.

P.S.—The following is an approximate estimate, received from the Commanding Royal Engineer, Lieutenant Colonel Lovell, C.B., for hutting a native infantry regiment, 600 strong, allowing 600 cubic feet to each man:—

The huts to be of brick, substantial and comfortable barracks for native troops, and even capable of being made available for European soldiers on an emergency.

Nine pounds per man, or 5,400 *l.* for 600 men, exclusive of European officers, who would not most probably exceed six. Should the recommendation contained in this letter be acceded to, it would be desirable to receive the earliest possible intimation by telegraph, to enable the engineers to commence work.

The site upon which the temporary barracks of the 22nd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry were built is Government property, and would be admirably adapted for this purpose.

P. M. N. Guy, Major General.

— No. 33. —

The Principal Medical Officer, Hong Kong, to the Medical Department.—
(Received, 3 January 1866.)

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong,
Sir, 14 November 1865.

I HAVE the honour to report for your information that sickness, chiefly fevers and bowel complaints, still prevails to a serious extent among the troops of this garrison; but it affords me satisfaction, at the same time, to mention that mortality seems to be on the decrease, as only three fatal cases of disease have occurred since the beginning of this month.

The cold season is now beginning to set in, and I trust the change will have a beneficial influence generally on the health of the garrison, though I do not anticipate that any very decided decrease in the ratio of sick will occur much before the end of the year, when it usually happens at this station that sickness abates.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Dick*, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General.

App. No. 1.

— No. 34. —

The Medical Department to the Principal Medical Officer, Hong Kong.

Sir, Army Medical Department, 14 November 1865.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter* of the 10th September last, I have the honour to inform you that assistant surgeons have already embarked, or are under orders for embarkation, to complete the establishment of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, and the Staff in China; and should you consider any augmentation necessary, you should make your representation to the General Officer commanding, who will forward the same, should he think it advisable, for the consideration of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief; and I have to request you will fully explain why the Deputy Inspector General and the Staff Surgeon allowed for the China command are both in Japan, also a staff assistant surgeon, as I do not see the necessity for such an arrangement.

* No. 20, p. 199.

I have &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

— No. 35. —

The Medical Department to the Principal Medical Officer, Hong Kong.

Sir, Army Medical Department, 20 November 1865.

In forwarding to you the enclosed letter and correspondence which I have received from Surgeon G. P. M. Woodward, 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment Foot, which does not appear to have passed through your hands, I have the honour to request you will point out the irregularity which he has committed; and I trust, in reply to this letter, you will be able to explain satisfactorily, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, why either Staff Surgeon Woolfreys or yourself are absent from Hong Kong during the sickly season, and at a time when there is such a serious amount of sickness amongst the troops; and are at a station where the climate is so good, the force so small and healthy, and for whose medical care the regimental officers are quite sufficient.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

— No. 36. —

The Principal Medical Officer, Hong Kong, to the Medical Department.—
(Received, 19 January 1866.)

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong,
Sir, 30 November 1865.

Referring to my letter* of the 14th instant, respecting the then state of health of the garrison of Hong Kong, I have now the honour to report, for your information, that since the above date there has been a slight increase both in the per-centage of sick and in the number of fever cases and bowel complaints.

* No. 33, p. 210.

I am happy, however, to have it in my power to state that there have been only three deaths among the troops since the departure of the last mail.

The state of health of many of the men here is, however, such as to require their removal from the station for change of climate, and I have called upon the military authorities to furnish the means of sending such invalids to England. Their number will probably amount to about 100.

Adverting to paragraph 3 of my letter to you, dated head quarters, Yokohama, the 20th September last, in which I stated that I had turned my attention to the possibility of providing a temporary sanatorium for the reception of invalids from Hong Kong at that station, I have the honour to enclose a set of meteorological observations for the years 1863–64, for which I am indebted to Dr. Hepburn, of the American Legation; and it seems to me that it would neither be safe nor expedient to expose men suffering from organic disease to the low temperature obtaining there during the months of December, January, February, and March; most of the men I propose to invalid do so suffer, and the cases of few of them would admit of so long a delay as would be requisite to enable us to send them there with safety.

I may further add, as having an important bearing on this matter, that the buildings available at Yokohama for the purpose are in fact American or other deal huts, very imperfectly adapted for the protection of even healthy men from the effects of a low temperature.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Dick,* M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General.

App. No. 1.

— No. 37. —

The War Office to the Military Secretary.

Sir, War Office, 6 December 1865.

I AM directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to acquaint you, for the information of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that Her Majesty's Government have determined on reducing the force in the China command by one battalion of infantry.

I am accordingly to request that you will move his Royal Highness to take the necessary steps for bringing away one battalion from Hong Kong, as the force in Japan is not to be reduced.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hartington.*

[For reply, *see* No. 40, p. 214.]

— No. 38. —

The Principal Medical Officer, Hong Kong, to the Medical Department.—
(Received 3 February 1866.)

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong,
Sir, 14 December 1865.

IN continuation of my letter* of 30th ultimo, reporting on the state of health of the troops at this station, I have now the honour to report that a slight diminution in the daily average of sick and in the number of fever cases has taken place, and that there have been only two deaths (in the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment) since the 1st instant, one from intermittent fever, and the other from diarrhœa.

* No. 36, p. 211.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Dick,* M.D.
Deputy Inspector General.

— No. 39. —

The Military Secretary to the War Office.

Sir, Horse Guards, 15 December 1865.

I AM directed by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Director General, Army Medical Department, with its enclosures, respecting the unsatisfactory state of health of the garrison at Hong Kong, and to request that you will lay the same before the Secretary of State for War, together with the copy of a further communication from Sir James Gibson on the subject of the medical staff allowed for China.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 39.

The Medical Department to the Military Secretary.

Sir, Army Medical Department, 6 December 1865.

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward, for the information of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, copies of two letters which have been received at this department, one from the surgeon of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, and the other from the principal medical officer at Hong Kong; and I have to express my regret that the health of the troops at that station continues to suffer so severely, and that such an unusual amount of invaliding has been necessary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

Enclosure 2, in No. 39.

The Principal Medical Officer, Hong Kong, to the Medical Department.

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong,
Sir, 14 October 1865.

WITH reference to my letter, dated Head Quarters, Yokohama, 20th ultimo, I have the honour to report that, in consequence of the information I received respecting the unsatisfactory

factory state of the health of the garrison at Hong Kong, I proceeded immediately to this station.

On my arrival here I found that previous arrangements had been made to dispatch 175 invalids to England, the far larger proportion of which belong to the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment. I have specially inspected all these men, and they appear to me to be cases of such urgency as to require immediate removal.

I regret at the same time to state that, from what I have observed, it seems to me that further invaliding, on an extensive scale, will be still required; but before giving any positive opinion, it may be well to watch the effects of the approaching change of season.

It will be observed, that the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, is now without any medical officers of its own, in consequence of the death of Assistant Surgeon M'Intyre, and the necessity which has arisen of invaliding Surgeon Black, of that corps; and as I am of opinion that the latter will be unfit to serve again in the climate of South China I venture to hope that no time will be lost in replacing these two officers.

The departure of Assistant Surgeons Beath and Adams to England, in charge of invalids, has reduced the medical establishment in the command by two, and as it will probably be necessary to detach another staff medical officer, on a similar duty, at no very distant period I consider it necessary that at least three other medical officers should, without delay, be ordered to the command.

I shall probably have occasion to address you again on the subject of the unhealthy condition of the garrison at Hong Kong, by the next or following mail.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Dick*, M.D.
Deputy Inspector General,
Principal Medical Officer.

Enclosure 3, in No. 39.

The Senior Medical Officer to the Commandant, Hong Kong.

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong,
Sir, 13 October 1865.

ADVERTING to the large amount of sickness and mortality during the hot season, now over, which I am sure has deeply concerned you, I deem it my duty briefly to point out the principal causes which, in my opinion, have led to such lamentable results.

TABLE of Strength, Deaths, and Invaliding, from date of Arrival (7th February 1865) to 13th October 1865; Eight Months.

2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment.	Strength.	Died.	Invalided.
Officers	34	1	1
Men	839	36	78
Women	47	5	20
Children	79	23	29
TOTAL	999	65	128

From 29th May to 13th October 1865; Four and a-half Months.

2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment.	Strength.	Died.	Invalided.
Officers	25	2	3
Men	704	49	124
Women	54	3	16
Children	92	48	14
TOTAL	875	102	157

App. No. 1.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS, &c.

1. *The Occupation of Kowloon.*—Being devoid of all sanitary measures, the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, and 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, suffered severely from malarious fever.

2. *Insufficient and Defective Barrack and Hospital Accommodation.*—On the arrival of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, from the Cape of Good Hope, no suitable accommodation had been prepared for the regiment. The men, too, were ill-adapted to contend with the excessive heat at the time, in consequence of having just passed through a Cape summer.

The godowns subsequently built were badly situated on the main street, low ground, having no verandahs, and without recreation rooms.

The women and children have also been occupying very defective quarters, except the upper rooms of St. Francis' Hospital, which are good, but the vicinity is unhealthy.

The sick could not all be treated in hospital for want of room, though the verandahs were filled with patients. Many, therefore, had to remain in their barrack-rooms.

3. Overcrowding the men in their barrack-rooms, the cubic space to each man being from about 740 to 920 cubic feet.

4. Insufficient number of nights in bed, the average having been three or three and a-half, and in some instances less than three.

5. Intemperance, and want of in-door employment.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Well-situated, well built, and well-ventilated barracks, affording to each man at least 1,200 cubic feet.

2. Every man to have not less than six nights in bed continuously.

3. Spacious and well-lighted recreation rooms.

4. Workshops.

5. Suitable accommodation for married soldiers and their families, but far better if women and children were not sent to China.

6. Regimental canteens to be always supplied with porter by the Commissariat Department, and no ardent spirits sold, which are decidedly injurious to health and their excessive use fatal in China.

7. Hospital accommodation, affording to each patient 1,500 cubic feet.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Saunders,*
Surgeon, 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment,
Senior Medical Officer.

Enclosure 4, in No. 39.

The Medical Department to the Military Secretary.

Sir, Army Medical Department, 12 December 1865.

ADVERTING to your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honour to state, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that the medical staff allowed for China, exclusive of the regimental medical officers, is one deputy inspector general, one staff surgeon, and four staff assistant surgeons, which I consider to be sufficient for the strength of the garrison.

Should it, however, be determined to establish a sanatorium at Yokohama, it would be necessary to send out an additional staff surgeon to take charge of the same.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

— No. 40. —

The Military Secretary to the War Office.

Sir, Horse Guards, 15 December 1865.

HAVING submitted to the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief your letter* of the 6th instant, stating that Her Majesty's Government had determined on reducing the force in the China command by one battalion of infantry, I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a memorandum on the subject by Lieutenant General Sir J. Hope Grant, and to request that in submitting the same to the Secretary of State, you will acquaint

* No. 37, p. 212.

acquaint Earl De Grey that his Royal Highness quite concurs in the views now expressed by Sir H. Grant, and trusts, therefore, that his Lordship will fully consider the important matter which that distinguished officer, with his local experience, brings forward against the adoption of the measure now proposed.

His Royal Highness considers that the force occupying Hong Kong should be two strong European regiments, or, if reduced to one, that there should be at least two native corps, in addition to one European regiment. In his Royal Highness's opinion the latter arrangement would be more satisfactory, and would serve to relieve the European regiment greatly; but that in the event of the above proposition not meeting with the concurrence of Lord De Grey, the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief would propose that the 2nd Battalion 9th Foot should proceed from Hong Kong to Japan, and the 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment from Japan to Bengal, the latter corps to form one of the five battalions for India next year.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

[For reply, *see* No. 43, p. 216.]

Enclosure in No. 40.

MEMORANDUM by the Quartermaster General.

Horse Guards, 8 December 1865.

IF a regiment is ordered away from Hong Kong, and only one left there, the duties cannot be carried on satisfactorily, in my opinion.

On leaving China, in 1860, I reduced the guards and sentries as much as possible, in consequence of a report made to me of the severe duties the troops had to undergo; and at that time there was also a native regiment stationed there.

At present the men have only three nights in bed; and by the last reports received, as the men appear to be going into hospital to a great extent, the period of rest will, in all probability, be diminished.

In India, a more healthy country, and where the barracks are built as much as possible on the healthiest spots, and every sanitary precaution taken, the orders of the Indian Government are that the soldier is expected to have five nights in bed.

In Hong Kong the barracks are built in a bad situation, completely shut out from the south-west monsoon, with a high hill rising up close behind them.

The heat is relaxing in the extreme in the summer season, and the soldier necessarily feels the severe duty very much.

Moreover, Hong Kong is increasing so much in extent and size, and the lower orders of the Chinese population are so bad, composed of pirates, robbers, and murderers, that the guards must be always on the alert, and sentries very numerous.

The police also at Hong Kong were very indifferent while I was there, composed of a useless class of Indians. Moreover, Kowloon, on the main land, has been added to the possessions of the British nation, which requires more troops for duty.

The force which should occupy Hong Kong in my opinion should be two strong European regiments; and if the Government reduce it to one, there should be at least two native corps, in addition to the one European regiment.

This latter arrangement would be more satisfactory, and relieve the European regiment greatly.

(signed) *J. Hope Grant,*
Quartermaster General.

Horse Guards, 11 December 1865.

P. S.—Should, however, it be determined to reduce the European force in China, the Quartermaster General would prefer that the 2nd Battalion 9th Foot should proceed from Hong Kong to Japan, and the 2nd Battalion 20th Foot from Japan to Bengal; the latter regiment to form one of the five battalions for India next year.

(signed) *J. H. Grant.*

— No. 41. —

The Senior Medical Officer, Cape Town, to the Medical Department.

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
18 December 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival and departure of the hired troop-ship "Gresham," with invalids from Hong Kong to England, as it is impossible for the principal medical officer at Graham's Town to communicate by this mail.

The "Gresham" left Hong Kong on the 13th October 1865, with (as per margin*) 235 persons on board, and arrived in Simon's Bay on the 6th December, having lost by death 31 men, three women, and six children, principally from dysentery, the remaining invalids being in a very unhealthy condition. The commodore had the troops immediately removed from

* 6 Officers, 1 officer's widow, 174 men, 25 women, and 29 children.

App. No. 1.

from the ship; some, the healthiest, were put into huts; some, not so well, were sent on board Her Majesty's ship "Seringapatam;" and the remainder, 21, were sent to the Royal Naval Hospital, of whom five men and one child have already died, and there are but slight hopes that any of the others will recover. The ship was thoroughly cleaned and fumigated, the provisions, &c., examined by a naval Board, and found of good quality except the ale, which was very bad indeed, was condemned, and porter supplied in its place. Staff Assistant Surgeon Adams, in medical charge, stated, that though only issued twice, it caused much of the diarrhœa and dysentery that ensued, when he prevented its further issue. Mr. Adams was ill when he embarked, and the anxiety and labour he underwent during the voyage seriously impaired his health, so an assistant surgeon was sent to Simon's Town, to relieve him, whilst detained, and enable him to take some rest. As it was not deemed advisable that the sole care of so great a number of invalids should be thrown on him, Staff Assistant Surgeon Ray, who was passing through on his way from Natal to England, per mail steamer, was sent home in the "Gresham." Every care and attention was bestowed on the invalids, women, and children, by the naval authorities.

In consequence of the state of debility that many of the men and women were reduced to, and very advanced stage of their diseases, it was considered advisable that some should be left behind; I therefore made a careful selection, and regret to state that there were 34 men who did not present any favourable hope of arriving in England; in this selection the medical officer in charge of the Royal Naval Hospital concurred; they have therefore been either left in the Royal Naval Hospital, or transferred to Cape Town.

As there were no healthy men on board, I recommended that some healthy time-expired men should be sent to assist in looking after the sick, cleanliness, &c.; so 23 men were embarked. There are now on board 181, as per margin*.

* 7 Officers, 1 officer's widow, 125 men, 18 women, and 28 children.

And I hope that, from the increased accommodation, the elimination of the worst cases, and precautions taken, that the remainder of the voyage will terminate favourably. The "Gresham" sailed on the 16th December.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Thornton*, Staff Surgeon,
Senior Medical Officer, West District.

— No. 42. —

The War Office to Major General *Guy*.

Sir, War Office, 21 December 1865.

I AM directed to acquaint you that Earl De Grey has learnt with great surprise and regret, that at a period when much sickness prevailed amongst the troops at Hong Kong, the principal medical officer, the staff surgeon, and a staff assistant surgeon, were absent in Japan.

Earl De Grey desires to be furnished, after a searching inquiry, with a full explanation of the circumstances under which, at a time of such severe sickness, this extraordinary and unfortunate absence of the principal medical officers of the command, took place.

His Lordship will reserve his judgment until he is in possession of a full report from you on the whole case.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

— No. 43. —

The War Office to the Military Secretary.

Sir, War Office, 26 December 1865.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter† of the 15th instant, in regard to the intended reduction of the force in the China command.

† No. 40, p. 214.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that Lord De Grey approves of the arrangements which his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief proposes to adopt for carrying out the orders for the removal of one battalion from China.

I am to add, that the memorandum by Lieutenant General Sir Hope Grant, which your letter encloses, with his Royal Highness's recommendation of it, will receive Lord De Grey's early consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

[*See* further, No. 44, p. 217.]

App. No. 1.

— No. 44. —

The Military Secretary to the War Office.

Sir, Horse Guards, 26 December 1865.

REFERRING to previous correspondence, and to my letter * of the 15th instant, with its enclosure, from the Quartermaster General, on the subject of the troops in China, I am directed to request you will submit, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, whether, in order to meet the peculiar requirements of our position in that country, and to relieve the European garrison of some of the duties which it appears almost impossible for them to perform without serious injury to their health, it might not be expedient and desirable to raise a local corps for special duty at Hong Kong.

* No. 40, p. 214.

The Field Marshal Commanding in Chief is aware of the objections, financial and otherwise, to the employment of native troops from India; but as it is evident from Major General Guy's recent reports on the state of health of the garrison, that some auxiliary aid to the European troops is an actual necessity, his Royal Highness believes the course now suggested would prove feasible and efficacious, as the Chinese are, as was ascertained from Lieutenant General Sir Hope Grant, admirably adapted for the sort of duty which would be required of them.

Adverting to the concluding paragraph of my letter above quoted, I am desired to state, that as the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment is in a worse state of health, and requires change of climate more than the 2nd Battalion of the 9th, his Royal Highness proposes to send the former regiment to Japan, in relief of the 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment, instead of the latter, as originally intended.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. W. Johnson*, Colonel,
For Military Secretary.

[For reply, *see* No. 48, p. 220.]

— No. 45. —

The Military Secretary to the Medical Department.

Sir, Horse Guards, 3 January 1866.

WITH reference to your letters of the 6th and 12th ultimo, I am directed by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from Major General Guy, reporting that there are vacancies for three regimental and four staff medical officers in the China command, and requesting that they may be sent to Hong Kong as early as possible.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. B. Johnson*, Colonel,
For Military Secretary.

[For reply, *see* No. 47, page 220.]

Enclosure 1, in No. 45.

Major General *Guy* to the Military Secretary.—(Received 3 January 1866.)

Sir, Head Quarters, Hong Kong, 14 November 1865.

I HAVE the honour to request you will bring to the notice of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, the insufficient number of medical officers in this command, there being at present vacancies for three regimental and four staff officers; and I beg to recommend that they may be sent to Hong Kong as early as possible, not only with a view of lightening the arduous duties now performed by the medical officers at present at Hong Kong, but also to provide for the numerous contingencies which so frequently occur in this very trying climate.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. N. Guy*,
Major General Commanding Troops in China.

App. No. 1.

— No. 46. —

The Military Secretary to the War Office.

Sir, Horse Guards, 4 January 1866.

In continuation of former correspondence on the subject of the state of health of the troops in China, I am directed to transmit to you, for the early consideration of the Secretary of State for War, a copy of a letter of the 23rd ultimo, from the Director General, Army Medical Department, and of its enclosure, dated 27th October last, from the principal medical officer at Hong Kong, again bringing to notice the great amount of sickness which has prevailed among the troops in China, and urging the necessity of the garrison being reinforced by native troops, a measure which the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief considers of the utmost importance, and on which his Royal Highness's views were expressed in my letters* of the 15th and 26th ultimo.

* No. 40, p. 214; No. 44, p. 217.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

[For reply, *see* No. 51, page 221.]

Enclosure 1, in No. 46.

The Medical Department to the Quartermaster General.

Sir, Army Medical Department, 23 December 1865.

I am instructed by the Director General, Army Medical Department, to enclose, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, the accompanying copy of a letter addressed by Deputy Inspector General Dick, Principal medical officer in China, for the information of the Major General commanding at that station, in which is given a brief detail of the suggestions made by Dr. Dick in the sanitary interests of the command, and the amount of sickness which has prevailed in China during this year.

I am desired by Sir James Gibson to express his extreme regret at the excess of the latter. The Director General will feel obliged by Dr. Dick's letter being returned to him at the earliest period his Royal Highness can dispense with it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

Enclosure 2, in No. 46.

The Principal Medical Officer to the Assistant Military Secretary, Hong Kong.

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong,
Sir, 27 October 1865.

In reporting on the state of health of the garrison of Hong Kong, for the information of his Excellency the Major General commanding, I may be allowed to refer to a communication dated 27th January 1865, and addressed by me to the Director General of the Army Medical Department (a copy of which was forwarded for the perusal of his Excellency) in which the following passage occurs:—

"If a second European regiment is sent to Hong Kong before proper provision is made for its reception, the measure will defeat its object, and should a force be required for any emergency, after a residence of one hot season in the Colony, one of the regiments stationed here will be totally inefficient as regards any active military service."

It is now my duty to show to what extent the fears I then ventured to express have since been realised.

In a letter addressed to you, dated 28th March 1865 (for the information of his Excellency), it was shown that the average annual decrease of strength among the white troops serving in China, caused by deaths and invaliding during the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, amounted to 97·265 per 1,000 men employed.

By the calculations I have recently made, it appears that the decrease of strength in this garrison from the same causes, has amounted to 166·669 per 1,000 men employed, since the 1st of July last, and from what I know, and have observed, I have too much reason to fear that it will be necessary to add largely to that amount before the end of the present year, already so near its termination.

The casualties among the women and children have also been very great, eight of the former from a strength of 101, and 71 of the latter from a strength of 171 having died within almost the period stated above.

The casualties among the officers have also been considerable, four having died and seven having been invalided, being in the ratio of 130·952 per 1,000 since the beginning of last quarter.

Having

Having made this general statement, it is desirable I should enter more into detail, as the different corps forming the garrison have not been all equally unhealthy.

2nd Battalion 9th Regiment.—During the quarter ending the 30th September last, 725 cases of malarious fevers, and 59 cases of bowel complaints, besides other diseases, have been treated, and the loss of strength from deaths and invaliding together, have amounted to 121·621 per 1,000 men. The general health of the men of this battalion is very much shaken.

2nd Battalion 11th Regiment.—During the same quarter 706 cases of malarious fevers, and 64 cases of bowel complaints, besides other diseases, have been treated, and the loss of strength from deaths and invaliding has amounted to 228·898 per 1,000 men. The regiment has lost both its medical officers, one having died and the other having been invalided. The general health of the men of this corps is in a far worse condition than that of the 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, and it is in fact so deteriorated as to render its removal from this command inevitable.

8th Brigade 2nd Battery Royal Artillery.—Twenty-nine cases of malarious fevers and nine cases of bowel complaints have been treated, and the loss of strength from deaths and invaliding has amounted to 142·857 per 1,000 men. The general health of the men does not seem to have suffered seriously, the proportion of fevers having been comparatively small.

Royal Engineers.—Fifteen cases of fever and nine of bowel complaints have been treated. The loss of strength, from deaths and invaliding, has been 94·34 per 1,000 men. The general health of the men has not suffered to any serious extent.

Staff and Departmental Corps.—These consist of the Commissariat Staff and Army Hospital Corps. There was no fatal case in either during the quarter, but four men have been invalided, being at the rate of 142·857 per 1,000 men. The general health not seriously affected.

In a former report I attributed the sickly condition of the garrison of Hong Kong to malarious and solar influences, and to unsuitable barrack accommodation: to these I beg now to add the excessive duties to which most of the soldiers of the garrison have been subjected.

The influence of malaria is generally recognised in the south of China as the direct cause of various diseases. In the present case, however, there may still be a question as to its source. Had the amount of sickness been the same, or nearly so, in the 9th and 11th Regiments, it might have been fairly assumed, from the result of former experience, that Kowloon had much to answer for, as detachments of both corps were quartered there almost in equal numbers; but as the difference between them, with respect to sickness, has been so well marked, causes must be looked for beyond the immediate or remote influences of Kowloon, and without doubt they are to be found in the unsuitable character of the godowns or stores, hired specially as barrack accommodation for the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment. As his Excellency is aware, there are two blocks of these buildings: the one situated in a hollow at the bottom of a ravine, not far from the Murray Barracks; the other is built on made soil, closely hemmed in on two sides by other buildings. The space between the different buildings of both blocks does not exceed 10 feet, so that free ventilation is thus impeded. Moreover, there is no protection in either case from solar influence without the buildings; and if a soldier, from any cause, has to leave his barrack-room, he is immediately exposed to the fierce rays of the sun; and there can be no question solar influence is of itself an effective predisposing cause of fever and other malarious diseases.

Adverting to excessive duty, the returns in my office show that, during a considerable portion of the quarter ending the 30th September, the men of the 9th and 11th Regiments had only two nights in bed; and there can be no doubt that want of due rest at night, but more especially in a hot climate, is also of itself an effective predisposing cause of disease, and one that would seriously affect the finest and most healthy body of men in a very short time. I have taken some pains to ascertain the number of nights in bed enjoyed by the men of the garrison of Hong Kong during the corresponding quarter of 1864, when it was composed of a mixed force of 683 white and 506 black troops, in all 1,189 men, and I find that the average was four nights in bed. The strength of the 9th and 11th Regiments, on the 1st of July last, was 1,513 men; and if, therefore, the nights in bed had continued uniform at two throughout (and they scarcely ever exceeded two and a half), it would have required nearly 1,500 additional European troops to have given the men the same number of nights in bed as was enjoyed by the mixed force of white and black troops which formed the garrison last year.

I need not remind his Excellency, that until the month of March last, the duties of the garrison at Hong Kong were performed by a mixed force of white and black troops. From a letter, dated Treasury Chambers, 17th September 1862, a copy of which is before me, I think I may fairly infer that economy was the object in substituting a white for a native regiment. I have only to say that the hospital expenses for the last quarter amounted to 1,925 *l.*, and that the value of the quinine alone expended, during nearly the same period, has amounted, at London wholesale prices, to the enormous sum of 381 *l.* 10 *s.*

It will be the duty of other departments to render accounts for hire of buildings, passages of invalids to England, &c., in connection with the presence of a second European regiment at this station; but in justice to my own department, I have to say, as far as I am aware, every principal medical officer who has served in China has been in favour of a mixed force of white and black troops, and that while such was its composition, the sanitary state of

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the garrison was comparatively satisfactory; and I trust I do not travel beyond the strict limits of my duty when I further state that, in my opinion, it would have been more humane, wise, and economical, to have left well alone, and to have retained the black troops in the command. From what has been already written, it appears unnecessary for me to offer any suggestion with regard to the Artillery, Engineers, and Staff Corps; but as respects the 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, it appears to me that it is desirable, in every point of view, to remove it from Hong Kong. If a military force is to be retained in Japan, I think much advantage would be gained by sending it there. As regards the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, I consider its general health so deteriorated that it is indispensable for the preservation of the corps to remove it to a still more genial climate; and, from personal experience, I can strongly recommend any of the Australian Colonies, where good barracks are vacant. In conclusion, I have only earnestly to urge the pressing sanitary necessity of applying, with as little delay as possible, for another Indian regiment, as a substitute for one of the European regiments now in the command. I consider that a Belochée Corps is best adapted for this service. And, perhaps, I cannot do better than add a paragraph from an official letter of Dr. Currie, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with reference to a similar application made just three years ago, under precisely similar circumstances to the present:—

"I consider it my duty to suggest to the General Officer Commanding, the reduction, as far as may be safely practicable, of the European element of the force, and the substitution of Indian troops.

"In conclusion, I have only to add that the Brigadier General at once acted upon my suggestion, and has applied to the Viceroy of India for a native corps to relieve the 31st Regiment."

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Dick*, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General, Principal Medical Officer.

(True copy.)
(signed) *William Dick*, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General and Principal Medical Officer.

— No. 47. —

The Medical Department to the Military Secretary.

Sir, Army Medical Department, 5 January 1866.

* No. 45, p. 217.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter* of the 3rd instant, and its enclosure, from the officer commanding the troops in China, on the subject of the paucity of medical officers in that command, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that the vacancies alluded to by Major General Guy have already been filled up.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson*, Director General.

— No. 48. —

The War Office to the Military Secretary.

Sir, War Office, 5 January 1866.

† No. 44, p. 217.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter† of 26th ultimo, in which you state that as the 2nd Battalion 11th Foot at Hong Kong, is in a worse state of health, and requires change of climate more than the 2nd Battalion 9th Foot, Field Marshal Commanding in Chief proposes that the former regiment should be sent to Japan instead of the latter, as before arranged. I am desired to request that you will signify to his Royal Highness Earl de Grey's concurrence in this proposal.

I am to add, that the question of the future garrison of Hong Kong will receive his Lordship's early consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

(*See* further, No. 49.)

— No. 49. —

The Military Secretary to the War Office.

Sir, Horse Guards, 11 January 1866.

‡ No. 37, p. 212; No. 43, p. 216; No. 48, p. 220.

With reference to your letters‡ of the 6th and 26th ultimo and 5th instant, I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to request that you will acquaint the Secretary of State for War, that in consequence of the representation of the sickly state of the 2nd Battalion 9th Foot at Hong Kong, his Royal Highness proposes, with Earl de Grey's concurrence,

concurrence, that the following movements should take place in lieu of those previously decided upon, viz:— App. No. 1.

2nd Battalion 11th Foot, from Hong Kong to Bengal.
2nd Battalion 9th Foot, „ „ „ Japan.
2nd Battalion 20th Foot, „ Japan „ Hong Kong.

By the above arrangement, the 2nd Battalion 11th Foot will form one of the five relieving regiments for India this year, instead of the 2nd Battalion 20th Foot.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

(For reply, *see* No. 50.)

— No. 50. —

The War Office to the Military Secretary.

Sir, War Office, 16 January 1866.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter* of the 11th instant, stating that in consequence of the sickly state of the 2nd Battalion 9th Foot at Hong Kong, the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief recommends the following movements instead of those previously decided upon: * No. 49, p. 220.

2nd Battalion 11th Foot, from Hong Kong to Bengal.
2nd Battalion 9th Foot, „ „ „ „ Japan.
2nd Battalion 20th Foot, „ Japan „ Hong Kong.

In reply, I am to acquaint you that Lord de Grey approves of the arrangement proposed by his Royal Highness, by which the 2nd Battalion 11th Foot will form one of the five relieving regiments for India this year, instead of the 2nd Battalion 20th Foot.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

[*See* further, No. 52.]

— No. 51. —

The War Office to the Military Secretary.

Sir, War Office, 24 January 1866.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter† of the 4th instant, together with its enclosures, from the Director General of the Army, Medical Department, on the subject of the great amount of sickness which prevails amongst the troops serving in China, and urging the expediency of the garrison being reinforced by native troops. † No. 46, p. 218.

In reply, I am to request that you will acquaint the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief that, regard being had to the objections which exist to stationing Indian troops in China, Earl de Grey is disposed to think that the readiest mode of supplying troops capable of withstanding the climate of Hong Kong, would be to send thither a portion of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. His Lordship understands that the Committee recently assembled to inquire into the military expenditure of that Colony has recommended that a considerable reduction, both in men and officers, should be made in this corps; and it occurs to his Lordship that, in the event of this proposal being adopted, the portion so to be reduced might be rendered available for duty in Hong Kong, leaving the question, of the kind of men to be hereafter recruited for the portion of the regiment thus transferred to Hong Kong, for future consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

— No. 52. —

The Military Secretary to the War Office.

Sir, Horse Guards, 1 February 1866.

ADVERTING to your letter‡ of the 6th December last, intimating that Her Majesty's Government have determined on reducing the force in the China command by one battalion of infantry, I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to request you will inform the Secretary of State for War that it has been most strongly represented to his Royal Highness by the Director General, Army Medical Department, that if the men of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, which has suffered so severely from sickness, should be called upon to perform duty which will give them less than seven, or at the very least, six nights in bed, the most serious consequences may follow; and as his Royal Highness most fully concurs in Sir James Gibson's opinion on this subject, not only as regards this regiment, but also any British force employed at Hong Kong, he proposes, with the concurrence of Earl de Grey, to send out immediate orders to Major General Guy, directing him to abstain from employing the troops at that station on any duty which will not permit of their having this amount of rest. ‡ No. 37, p. 212.

In bringing this to the Secretary of State's notice, I am to request you will at the same time point out that the ordinary duties of the station cannot possibly be carried out without

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the aid of native troops of some description; and his Royal Highness trusts his Lordship will see the necessity for an early decision on this subject, with a view to instructions being sent to China by the first mail, and that Major General Guy may be empowered meanwhile to make such arrangements for the duties of the place as he may deem advisable and necessary under the circumstances.

I am further directed to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that having been in communication with the Director General, Army Medical Department, on the subject of the relief of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, it appears to his Royal Highness that the proposal submitted in my letter* of the 11th ultimo, would insufficiently meet the extreme case of this battalion, and that it would be preferable that it should be sent back to the healthy and bracing climate of the Cape rather than to India, where it would arrive at a season of the year unfavourable to the health of the men, and where they might suffer also from heat on their journey to the Upper Provinces; nor does it seem expedient or desirable to bring this regiment direct to England; and I am to request, therefore, you will submit, for Earl de Grey's approval, the following arrangement, which his Royal Highness believes to be the best under the circumstances:—

* No. 49, p. 220.

	From.	To.
2nd Battalion 11th Regiment -	China -	Cape of Good Hope.
„ 9th „ -	Hong Kong	Japan.
„ 20th „ -	Japan -	Hong Kong.
67th Regiment - - - -	Cape -	England.

A regiment direct from home to India.

With reference to the mode proposed by Earl de Grey for supplying troops capable of withstanding the climate of Hong Kong, as communicated in your letter† of the 24th ultimo, I am desired to acquaint you, for his Lordship's information, that in his Royal Highness's opinion the employment of a portion of the Ceylon Rifles in China is not desirable, for from inquiry his Royal Highness has reason to believe that the employment of a portion of this corps in China on a former occasion was very distasteful to the men, and that it had a very prejudicial and baneful effect on the recruiting of the regiment. His Royal Highness would not be disposed, therefore, to recommend the measure.

† No. 51, p. 221.

If, however, it shall be decided on reducing the number of officers of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, his Royal Highness suggests that those who may come under the operation of the reduction might be made available for appointment to any native force which it may be determined on raising for service in China.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

(For reply, *see* No. 53.)

— No. 53. —

The War Office to the Military Secretary.

Sir, War Office, 2 February 1866.

I HAVE laid before the Secretary of State for War your letter‡ of the 1st instant, on the subject of the reduction of the military force in the China command, by one battalion of infantry; and I am to acquaint you, in reply, for the information of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that Earl de Grey concurs in the orders which his Royal Highness proposes to give to Major General Guy, directing him to abstain from employing the troops at Hong Kong on any duty which will prevent their having the amount of rest considered necessary by the medical authorities.

‡ No. 52, p. 221.

Nor has his Lordship any objection to the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment being sent to the Cape of Good Hope instead of to India, or to the other movements of regiments recommended by his Royal Highness.

With regard to the employment of a native force at Hong Kong, I am to state that this question is under the serious consideration of the Secretary of State, and that a further communication will be made to his Royal Highness on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

— No. 54. —

The Principal Medical Officer, Portsmouth, to the Medical Department.

Sir, Portsmouth, 5 February 1866.

I HAVE the honour to report that a Board of officers (on which I attended) was ordered by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to ascertain whether the mortality on board the hired transport "Gresham," on her late voyage from Hong Kong to Spithead, is to be traced to any of the arrangements on board that ship. The result of a careful and minute inquiry into all the circumstances was a unanimous finding in the negative.

The accommodation for the troops was spacious, thoroughly ventilated; the supplies and medical comforts good and abundant; the excreta from the sick were promptly thrown overboard, and disinfectants freely used. The ship was easy at sea, carrying her ports always

always open. The soldiers and their families on board expressed the fullest satisfaction with the treatment and accommodation they had received. The Board ventured to express a high opinion of the attention and care displayed by Captain Burland, the officer commanding, and Staff Assistant Surgeon Adams, in medical charge.

The detailed proceedings of the Board were forwarded to the military authorities.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. W. Innes*, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General.

— No. 55. —

The Military Secretary to the War Office.

Sir, Horse Guards, 10 February 1866.

REFERRING to the last paragraph of your letter* of the 2nd instant, and to previous correspondence on the question of the employment of a native force at Hong Kong, I am directed to state that, in the opinion of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, it is essential that this question should be disposed of at the earliest possible date, an opinion in which his Royal Highness is aware that the Secretary of State for War entirely concurs.

* No. 53, p. 222.

Concurrently with this question, it so happens that that of the force to be maintained at Ceylon is now under consideration, and further it is also understood that the Straits Settlement is about to be taken over by the Imperial Government.

Without coming to any premature solution of the Ceylon question, or committing himself to the recommendation contained in the Report of the Ceylon Commissioners, the Duke of Cambridge conceives it is not impossible that some reduction of the native force in that Colony may be ultimately agreed to, and it appears to his Royal Highness desirable that advantage should be taken of this circumstance to decide upon the force to be employed in the Straits Settlement.

The proposals originally made by his Royal Highness with reference to the garrison of these settlements were as follows:

To be stationed at Singapore—
Two batteries Royal Artillery.
Head-quarters Wing of British Regiment from China.
Two companies Ceylon Rifles.

At Penang—
Two-thirds of a battery Royal Artillery.
Three companies Ceylon Rifles.

Malacca—
One-third of a battery Royal Artillery.
One company Ceylon Rifles.

In addition to the above, it would be necessary, if it be the intention of Government to take over Labuan in Borneo, to provide two more companies of the Ceylon Rifles to take the place of the native garrison now furnished from the Madras Army.

His Royal Highness, I am to state, adheres generally to the views previously submitted on this subject, but is prepared to modify them, if it should be considered desirable to constitute the garrisons of Ceylon and the Straits Settlement as one command; or if on any account it should appear expedient to the Secretary of State to change the constitution of the force by the substitution of British for native troops altogether.

His Royal Highness suggests that a second battalion may be added to the Ceylon Rifles, to be stationed in the Straits, and to be employed not only as the native garrison, for that Colony, but also as the depôt for recruiting the whole regiment, including the battalion in Ceylon.

It appears to his Roval Highness very desirable that the wing of the European Regiment for the Straits should be taken as originally proposed from a second regiment in China, an arrangement which would have the advantage of giving the troops in the China command a comparatively salubrious climate to recruit their health in, or form a second regiment in Ceylon, the addition of which, according to the remarks of Major General Hodgson on the report of the Ceylon Commissioners, a copy of whose letter to his Royal Highness on this subject is herewith forwarded for Earl de Grey's consideration, would appear to be a very desirable arrangement, additional British troops being so much needed for Imperial interests.

If a third battalion of the Ceylon Rifles could be raised for service in China, his Royal Highness would greatly prefer it to a purely local corps, having serious objections to the local system, if it can possibly be avoided, but if it should be thought that the Malays would be unwilling to recruit for service in China, then a local corps composed either of Chinese or Indians should at once be formed for service at Hong Kong, and his Royal Highness would again urge the necessity for this being carried out with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Foster.*

Appendix, No. 2.

PAPERS Received from the War Office, 19 April 1866.

RETURNS showing the Distribution of the Troops in the China Command on the 1st day of January in each Year from 1857 to 1866.

Distribution of the Troops serving in *Hong Kong*, 1st January 1857.

STATIONS.	Commanding Officer at each Station.	Corps or Detachments composing the Garrison at each Station.	Number of Troops or Companies.	EFFECTIVE STRENGTH. Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Farriers.	Rank and File. Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Total.
Victoria	Captain Twiss	Royal Artillery	1	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	20	–	28
Sick			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	
		Total	1	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	20	8	
Canton	Captain Rotton	Royal Artillery	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	8
Sick			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		Total	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	
Victoria	Captain Twiss	Gun Lascars	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	77	–	82
Sick			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	
		Total	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	77	5	
Victoria	Captain Romer	59th Regiment	5	–	5	3	2	28	11	–	468	–	516
Sick			–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	48	
		Total	5	–	5	5	2	30	11	–	468	48	
Canton	Captain Bushe	59th Regiment	1	–	1	3	1	5	2	–	89	–	89
Sick			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		Total	1	–	1	3	1	5	2	–	89	–	
		Total	8	–	8	9	3	41	14	–	662	61	723

Distribution of the Troops serving in *China*, 1st January 1858.

STATIONS.	Commanding Officer at each Station.	Corps or Detachments composing the Garrison at each Station.	Number of Troops or Companies.	EFFECTIVE STRENGTH. Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Farriers.	Rank and File. Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Total.
Canton	Captain Mann	Royal Engineers	1	–	2	4	–	3	1	–	58	8	66
Hong Kong	– ditto	– ditto	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canton	Colonel Dunlop	Royal Artillery	2	1	5	8	1	14	2	2	208	23	380
Hong Kong	Captain Twiss	– ditto	1	–	1	1	1	4	1	–	138	11	
Canton	Colonel Dunlop	Gun Lascars	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	12	–	70
Hong Kong	Captain Twiss	– ditto	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	52	6	
Canton	Brevet Major Schomberg	Marine Artillery	2	–	1	7	–	9	1	–	192	16	208
Canton	Lieutenant Colonel Walsh	1st Battalion Royal Marine Light Infantry	8	2	9	15	5	35	8	–	544	66	628
Honan Island	Lieutenant Straghan	– ditto	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	18	–	
Canton	Lieutenant Colonel Hocker	2d Battalion Royal Marine Light Infantry	8	1	8	15	4	38	7	–	572	43	630
Honan Island	Lieutenant Tervante	– ditto	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	15	–	
Canton	Lieutenant Colonel Lemon	Provisional Battalion	6	1	6	18	4	38	20	–	593	98	708
Honan Island	–	– ditto	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	17	–	
Canton	Major Burmester	59th Regiment	6	3	7	15	3	22	9	–	369	30	572
Hong Kong	Lieutenant Drage	– ditto	2	–	–	–	–	11	3	–	145	28	
Canton	Dr. Gordon, C.B.	Medical Staff Corps	4	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	116	–	179
Hong Kong	–	– ditto	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	56	4	
Bengal	–	– ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	
Canton	–	Garrison Staff	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Hong Kong	–	– ditto	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
Canton	–	Field Train	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong	–	– ditto	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong	–	War Department	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Hon. East India Company's Troops:													
Canton	–	12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	262
Hong Kong	Captain Riach	– ditto	4	–	2	3	1	18	8	–	259	3	
Canton	–	29th Regiment M. N. I.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	114
Hong Kong	Major Cazalet	– ditto	2	–	2	1	–	7	3	–	113	–	
Canton	Captain Buck	38th Regiment M. N. I.	1	–	1	1	–	5	1	–	37	6	56
Hong Kong	–	– ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	
		Total	48	8	46	91	22	238	65	2	3,532	342	3,874

DISTRIBUTION of the TROOPS serving in *China*, 1st January 1859.

STATIONS.	Commanding Officer at each Station.	Corps or Detachments composing the Garrison at each Station.	Number of Troops or Companies.	EFFECTIVE STRENGTH.									
				Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Farriers.	Rank and File. Fit for Duty.	Rank and File. Sick.	TOTAL.
Canton	Colonel Crawford	Royal Artillery	2	1	2	6	1	12	1	1	165	8	281
Hong Kong	Captain Rotton	Royal Artillery	1	–	2	2	1	6	1	–	89	19	
Canton	Colonel Crawford	Royal Gun Lascars	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	32	13	78
Hong Kong	Captain Rotton	Royal Gun Lascars	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	33	–	
Canton	Lieutenant Colonel Schomberg.	Royal Marine Artillery	1	1	–	4	–	7	2	–	67	3	70
Canton	Lieutenant Colonel Wynne.	Royal Engineers	2	1	1	5	–	9	4	–	165	13	188
Hong Kong	Major Mann	Royal Engineers	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	10	–	
Canton	Colonel Lemon	1st Battalion Royal Marine Light Infantry.	8	6	5	18	7	37	11	–	569	43	612
Canton	Lieutenant Colonel Hocker.	2d Battalion Royal Marine Light Infantry.	8	3	6	17	5	40	10	–	525	41	566
Canton	Lieutenant Thompson	2d Battalion Royal Regiment	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	102	–	724
Hong Kong	Colonel Haythorne	2d Battalion Royal Regiment	10	3	9	18	6	38	18	–	496	126	
Hong Kong	Dr. Dane, M.D.	Medical Staff Corps	4	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	70	11	116
Canton	–	Medical Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	33	–	
India	–	Medical Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	
Hong Kong	–	Garrison Staff	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Canton	–	Garrison Staff	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Canton	–	Field Train	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong	–	War Department	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Canton	–	War Department	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Honourable East India Company's Troops:													
Hong Kong	Captain Riach	12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.	4	–	1	2	1	21	6	–	94	98	192
Canton	–	12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canton	Lieutenant Colonel Pott.	47th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.	8	2	2	6	2	47	18	–	193	37	270
Stanley	Captain Lucas	47th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.	–	–	1	–	–	13	1	–	2	38	
Canton	Colonel Burney	65th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.	10	1	2	6	4	88	15	–	613	125	738
Canton	Colonel Kennedy	70th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.	10	1	2	4	3	73	16	–	504	129	634
Stanley	–	70th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	
		TOTAL	69	20	34	91	32	415	104	1	3,766	704	4,470

DISTRIBUTION of the TROOPS serving in *China*, 1st January 1860.

STATIONS.	Commanding Officer at each Station.	Corps or Detachments composing the Garrison at each Station.	Number of Troops or Companies.	EFFECTIVE STRENGTH.									
				Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Farriers.	Rank and File. Fit for Duty.	Rank and File. Sick.	Rank and File. Total.
Her Majesty's Troops:													
Canton	Colonel Crawford	Royal Artillery	2	2	2	4	1	8	3	–	166	10	272
Hong Kong	Captain Twiss	ditto	1	–	1	2	–	8	1	–	72	24	
Canton	Colonel Crawford	Royal Gun Lascars	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	39	3	77
Hong Kong	Captain Twiss	ditto	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	26	9	
Canton	Lieutenant Williams	Royal Marine Artillery	1	–	–	3	–	9	2	–	47	3	50
Canton	Lieut. Colonel Mann	Royal Engineers	3	2	1	6	1	15	3	–	188	19	243
Hong Kong	Lieutenant Bird	ditto	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	13	23	
Canton	Lieutenant Low	2d Battalion Royal Regiment	–	–	–	3	–	7	–	–	74	3	568
Hong Kong	Colonel Haythorne	ditto	10	4	6	11	6	33	16	–	426	65	
Canton	Lieut. Colonel Ambrose	1st Battalion 3rd Buffs	10	4	6	14	4	49	20	–	866	40	927
Hong Kong	ditto	ditto	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	15	6	
Canton	Lieut. Colonel Hooker	Royal Marines Light Infantry	9	7	9	28	6	64	18	–	818	97	915
Canton	Lieut. Colonel Knox	67th Regiment	10	4	7	18	5	48	21	–	646	34	697
Hong Kong	–	ditto	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	6	
Hong Kong	Dr. Muir, M.D.	Medical Staff Corps	4	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	51	13	86
Canton	–	ditto	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	20	–	
India	–	ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	
Hong Kong	–	Commissariat Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	7
Canton	–	Garrison Staff	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Canton	–	War Department		–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Her Majesty's Indian Troops:													
Hong Kong	Captain Lucas	47th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry	8	–	1	5	2	46	17	–	221	5	226
Canton	Colonel Burney	65th ditto	10	2	3	4	3	68	16	–	525	31	626
Hong Kong	Lieutenant Coombes	ditto	–	–	–	1	–	7	–	–	56	14	
Canton	Colonel Kennedy	70th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry	10	1	1	4	4	57	13	–	447	46	493
		TOTAL	79	26	37	106	32	439	130	–	4,737	451	5,188

DISTRIBUTION of the TROOPS serving in *Southern China, Canton*, 1st January 1861.

STATIONS.	Commanding Officer at each Station.	Corps or Detachments composing the Garrison at each Station.	Number of Troops or Companies.	EFFECTIVE STRENGTH.									
				Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Farriers.	Rank and File. Fit for Duty.	Rank and File. Sick.	Rank and File. Total.
Her Majesty's Forces:													
Canton	Captain Twiss	Royal Artillery	1	–	2	3	1	9	2	–	149	13	321
Hong Kong	Captain Bedingfield	ditto	1	–	2	3	1	9	2	–	142	17	
Hong Kong	ditto	Gun Lascars	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	31	3	71
Canton	Captain Twiss	ditto	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	32	5	
Canton	Colonel Reeves	99th Regiment	10	3	6	16	5	47	20	–	906	96	1,085
		Attached to Police and Commissariat Department.									83	–	
Hong Kong	Deputy Commissary General Turner.	Commissariat Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	10	2	12
Hong Kong	ditto	Garrison Staff	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
Hong Kong	Dr. Muir, D. I. G. H.	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	78	3	93
Canton	Surgeon Hanley	ditto	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	12	–	
Hong Kong	Dr. Muir, D. I. G. H.	Medical Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	17	–	22
Canton	Surgeon Hanley	ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	
Hong Kong	Lieut. Colonel Brown	44th Regiment	10	2	8	12	7	52	21	–	859	69	998
								Attached to Police			70	–	
Canton	Lieutenant Malcolm	Royal Engineers	1	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	24	–	36
Hong Kong	Lieut. Colonel Mann	ditto	–	1	–	2	–	4	–	–	9	3	
Her Majesty's Indian Forces:													
Canton	Major Richards	3rd Bengal Native Infantry	10	1	2	5	4	78	30	–	903	33	936
Canton	Major Stanley	5th ditto	10	1	3	7	2	60	18	–	834	36	870
Hong Kong	Lieut. Col. Saurmarez	21st Madras Native Infantry	10	2	1	4	3	76	19	–	943	57	1,000
		TOTAL	–	10	24	53	23	370	113	–	5,107	337	5,444

DISTRIBUTION of the TROOPS serving in *China*, 1st January 1862.

STATIONS.	Commanding Officer at each Station.	Corps or Detachments composing the Garrison at each Station.	Number of Troops or Companies.	EFFECTIVE STRENGTH.									
				Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Farriers.	Rank and File. Fit for Duty.	Rank and File. Sick.	Rank and File. TOTAL.
Hong Kong	Capt. Govan, Brev. Major	6/12 Brigade Royal Artillery	1	–	1	2	–	8	2	–	121	10	131
	Ditto - ditto	3/13 Brigade Royal Artillery	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto - ditto	8/14 Brigade Royal Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	2
	Lieut. Colonel Moody	8th Company Royal Engineers	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	14	2	16
	- - - - -	31st Regiment	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	49	–	49
	- - - - -	67th Regiment	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	27	27
	Major Blamire	99th Regiment	5	2	2	6	4	23	11	–	452	46	498
	Purveyor M'Donnell	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	51	3	54
	D. C. G. Horne	Commissariat Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	4	–	4
	- - - - -	Garrison Staff	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	- - - - -	Gun Lascars	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	60	–	60
	Major Stanley	5th Regiment Bengal Native Light Infantry (3 E. / 12 N.)	7	1	1	3		41	15	–	619	42	661
Kowloon	Captain Burton	99th Regiment	5	–	3	7	2	11	6	–	408	52	460
	- - - - -	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	17
	- - - - -	Commissariat Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Tien Tsin	Captain French	3/13 Brigade Royal Artillery	1	–	1	2	2	8	2	1	204	6	210
	Captain Gordon	8 Commissariat Royal Engineers	1	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	49	5	54
	Lieut. Col. Spence, C.B.	31st Regiment	7	1	5	11	4	28	16	–	674	34	708
	Lieut. Col. Thomas, C.B.	67th Regiment	10	2	5	16	5	42	19	–	771	35	806
	Purveyor J. Johnston	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	26	3	29
	Assist. Com. Gen. Thompson	Commissariat Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	18	1	19
	D. A. S. S. Moors	Military Store Department	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	1
	- - - - -	Garrison Staff	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Taku	- - - - -	3/13 Brigade Royal Artillery	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
	- - - - -	8th Company Royal Engineers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
	Major R. Eager	31st Regiment	3	1	2	4	1	14	5	–	242	–	242
	31st Regiment	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	3
	- - - - -	Commissariat Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	- - - - -	Military Store Department	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Pekin	- - - - -	31st Regiment	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	8
	- - - - -	67th Regiment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Shanghai	Captain Bradshaw	8/14 Brigade Royal Artillery	1	–	1	2	1	12	1	1	*110	7	*117
	Major Stafford	22d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry (9 E. / 13 N.)	8	1	–	1		43	12	–	518	10	528
	- - - - -	Commissariat Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stanley, Japan, and on board Hospital ship Hercules	Lieutenant Applin	Detachment Military Train	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	11	–	11
	- - - - -	31st Regiment	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	2
	- - - - -	67th Regiment	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2
	- - - - -	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	13	–	13
	Captain Desvœux	5th Regiment Bengal Native Light Infantry (3 E. / 4 N.)	3	–	1	1		9	3	–	195	–	195
	- - - - -	Commissariat Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
India, and Cape of Good Hope	- - - - -	8/14 Brigade Royal Artillery	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	- - - - -	Detachment Military Train	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	3
	- - - - -	31st Regiment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19
	- - - - -	67th Regiment	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	22	22
	- - - - -	99th Regiment	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	17	18
		TOTAL	–	9	25	71 E. / 29 N.	24	300	94	2	4,655	344	4,999

* Fifty-three Rank and File of this number stationed at Taku.

DISTRIBUTION of the TROOPS serving in *China*, 1st January 1863.

STATIONS.	Commanding Officer at Each Station.	Corps or Detachments composing the Garrison at each Station.	Number of Troops or Companies.	EFFECTIVE STRENGTH.									
				Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Farriers.	Rank and File. Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Total.
Shanghai	Brevet Major Govan	6/12 Brigade, Royal Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	2
	ditto	3/13 „ „ „	1	–	1	2	1	9	2	1	154	10	164
	ditto	G/14 and 2/13 „ „	½	–	1	2	1	4	–	–	46	3	49
	ditto	2d Depôt and 3/6 „	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Captain Gordon	8th Company Royal Engineers	1	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	38	3	41
	Lieutenant Colonel Eagar	31st Regiment	10	1	7	14	5	42	14	–	668	50	718
	Lieutenant Colonel Thomas	67th „	7	2	3	11	5	27	15	–	416	24	440
		99th „	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Major Taylor	5th Regiment Bengal Native Light Infantry	4	1	–	4 E / 9 N	1	25	9	–	369	25	394
	„ (attached)	22d „ Bengal Native Infantry	1	–	1	–	–	4	1	–	52	11	63
	Lieutenant Colonel Hough	29th or 2d Belooch Regiment	8	1	2	5 E / 16 N	1	42	14	–	559	29	588
	Assistant Commissariat General Thompson	Commissariat Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	16	2	18
	Deputy Purveyor Menzies	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	9	–	9
		Military Staff Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Taku	Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hague.	G/14 Brigade Royal Artillery	½	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	43	–	43
	ditto	8th Company Royal Engineers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
	ditto	67th Regiment	3	1	3	3	1	11	2	–	198	–	198
	ditto	Commissariat Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Levi Kelang	Captain Stack	Royal Artillery	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	5	–	5
	ditto	31st Regiment	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	11	–	11
	ditto	67th „	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	13	–	13
Pekin		67th „	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	7
Fah Wha	Captain Stack	Royal Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	13
	ditto	22d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry	1	–	1	3 E / 6 N	–	11	4	–	188	6	194
	ditto	Commissariat Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Invalids to Hong Kong for change of air.		31st Regiment	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	35	–	35
		67th „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	27
Cape of Good Hope		31st „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
		67th „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Hong Kong	Captain Porter	Royal Artillery	1	–	2	1	1	8	2	–	99	14	113
	ditto	Gun Lascars	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	49	7	56
	Lieutenant Colonel Moody	Royal Engineers	–	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	14	2	16
	Captain Gaynor	99th Regiment	7	–	5	7	2	27	13	–	550	58	608
	D. J. G. Home	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	13	–	13
		Garrison Staff	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	D. C. G. Horne	Commissariat Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	2
	Major Beale	22d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry	5	1	1	6 E / 7 N	1	18	14	–	248	17	255
Kowloon	Brevet Major Kempson	99th Regiment	3	–	1	3	1	7	3	–	193	24	217
	ditto	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	3
	ditto	Commissariat Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stanley		Royal Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
		Gun Lascars	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12
		22d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.	–	–	–	1 N	–	1	–	–	35	–	35
Canton	Lieutenant Ellaby	Royal Artillery	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	13	–	13
	ditto	99th Regiment	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	27	–	27
Japan: and on board Hospital Ship "Hercules"	Lieutenant Applin	Detachment Military Train	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	8	3	11
	ditto	Royal Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Lieutenant Price	67th Regiment	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	26	–	26
		Army Hospital Corps	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	3
		TOTAL	54	8	30	72 E / 39 N	21	287	97	2	4,144	319	4,463

DISTRIBUTION of the TROOPS serving in *China*, 1st January 1864.

STATIONS.	Commanding Officer at Each Station.	Corps or Detachments composing the Garrison at each Station.	Number of Troops or Companies.	EFFECTIVE STRENGTH.									
				Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Farriers.	Rank and File. Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Total.
Hong Kong	Lieutenant Caul	6/12 Royal Artillery	1	–	–	3	–	6	1	–	91	6	97
	– – ditto	G/14 „ „	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	4
	– – ditto	Gun Lascars	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	65	4	69
	Lieutenant Colonel Moody	8th Company Royal Engineers	½	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	15	1	16
	Colonel Reeves, C.B.	2/20th Regiment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
	– – ditto	31st „	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
	– – ditto	67th „	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	38	–	38
	– – ditto	99th „	7	2	4	10	4	32	13	–	425	65	490
	Lieutenant Colonel Beale	22d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry	6	1	1	1/9	3	24	16	–	442	21	463
	– – ditto	29th „ „											
	D. C. G. Maturin	Commissariat Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	21	–	21
	Purveyor Pope	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	9	–	9
	A. S. S. Scott	Military Store Department	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Fort Adjutant	Garrison Staff	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	– – – – –	Military Staff Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	– – – – –	Third Class Schoolmaster	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Kowloon	Major Edwards	Gun Lascars	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
	– – ditto	8th Company Royal Engineers	½	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	25	–	25
	– – ditto	22d Company „ „	1	–	1	2	–	6	2	–	91	1	92
	Lieutenant Colonel Browne	2/28th Regiment	9	1	1	19	5	4	18	–	608	32	640
	– – – – –	35th „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
	Captain Gaynor	99th „	3	–	1	4	1	12	3	–	203	3	206
	– – – – –	Commissariat Staff Corps	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	– – – – –	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	5
	– – – – –	3d Class Schoolmaster	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stanley	Native Officer	99th Regiment	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
	– – – – –	22d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	38	–	38
	– – – – –	Civil Service Corps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kellet's Island	– – – – –	Gun Lascars	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6
Shanghae	Captain Murray	6/12th Royal Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	– – Ditto	G/14 – – –	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	–	174	9	183
	Lieutenant Lyster	8th Company Royal Engineers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6
	– – – – –	2/13th Regiment	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lieutenant Colonel Young	67th „	8	3	5	8	4	28	11	–	431	13	444
	– – – – –	99th „	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Captain Scott	22d „ Bengal Native Infantry	3	–	2	4/5	–	11	4	–	196	–	196
	Colonel Hozh	29th „ „	8	1	1	2/16	3	40	16	–	685	26	711
	Acting Commissariat General Eichbaum.	Civil Service Corps	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	5
	Deputy Purveyor Menzies	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	4
	Assistant Surgeon Purkis	Medical Service Department	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	– – – – –	3d Class Schoolmaster	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Canton	Lieutenant Harvey, 99th	6/12th Royal Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	10
	– – ditto	99th Regiment	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	17	–	17
Taku	Brevet Major Wood, 67th Regiment.	G/14 Royal Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	8
	– – ditto	67th Regiment	2	–	1	1	1	4	2	–	96	–	96
	– – ditto	Civil Service Corps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	– – ditto	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Pekin	– – – – –	67th Regiment	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	6
	– – – – –	99th „	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	– – – – –	G/14 Royal Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	–	10
	Lieutenant Applin	Military Train	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	11	–	11
	Lieutenant Price 67th	8th Company Royal Engineers	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	– – – – –	67th Regiment	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	30	–	30
Fah Wah	Lieutenant Cardew	67th Regiment	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Dum Dum	Captain Johnstone	2/20th „	1	–	1	1	–	6	3	–	108	–	108
		TOTAL	51	9	29	70/31	23	269	90	1	3,895	187	4,082

DISTRIBUTION of the TROOPS serving in *China*, 1st January 1865.

STATIONS.	Commanding Officer at Each Station.	Corps or Detachments composing the Garrison at each Station.	No. of Troops or Companies.	EFFECTIVE STRENGTH.									
				Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Farriers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Rank and File. Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Total.
Hong Kong	Colonel Grant	8/2d Brigade Royal Artillery	–	1	1	2	1	6	2	–	79	11	98
	- - ditto	12th „ „	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	- - ditto	6/12th „ „	–	–	–	3	–	7	1	–	80	10	98
	- - ditto	G/14 „ „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
	- - ditto	Gun Lascars	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	77	4	84
	Major Brine	22d Company Royal Engineers	–	2	–	1	–	2	1	–	39	6	48
	- - - -	2/20th Regiment	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3	–	4
	- - - -	31st „	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Major Dunne	55th „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	- - ditto	67th „	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	55	34	94
	- - ditto	99th „	–	–	1	1	4	11	6	–	28	106	151
	Colonel Beale	22d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.	–	1	1	3	3	36	19	–	561	24	640
	Purveyor Thomson	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	7
	Deputy Commissary General Maturin.	Civil Service Corps	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	7	–	11
	W. H. H. Scott	Military Store Department	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
	- - ditto	Barrack Department	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Commanding Staff	Garrison Staff	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	- - ditto	Military Staff Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3
	- - ditto	Schoolmaster	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Stanley	Lieutenant Whiteford	22d Company Royal Engineers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
	- - ditto	2/28th Regiment	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	32	–	35
	- - ditto	99th „	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	5
	- - ditto	22d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	20	–	21
	- - ditto	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2
Kowloon	Major Dunne	22d Company Royal Engineers	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	8	–	10
	- - ditto	99th Regiment	–	1	6	10	2	29	13	–	407	–	449
	- - ditto	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Canton	Lieutenant Stephens	8/2 Royal Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
	- - ditto	6/12 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7
	- - ditto	99th Regiment	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	18	–	19
Shanghae	Major Edwards	9/14 Royal Artillery	–	–	1	2	1	6	1	–	71	5	83
	- - ditto	22d Company Royal Engineers	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	8	–	9
	- - ditto	2/13th Regiment	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Colonel Yonge	67th „	–	2	3	13	5	35	14	–	580	23	652
	Colonel Hough	29th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.	–	1	2	3	3	39	16	–	633	37	725
	Assistant Commissary General Eichbaum.	Civil Service Corps	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	5
	Purveyor Johnstone	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	- - ditto	Schoolmaster	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Japan	Colonel Browne	9/14th Royal Artillery	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	86	–	90
	- - ditto	22d Company Royal Engineers	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	24	–	24
	- - ditto	Military Train	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	10	–	12
	- - ditto	2/20th Regiment	–	2	8	16	6	44	20	–	648	61	773
	- - ditto	Civil Service Corps	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	6
	- - ditto	Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	4
	- - ditto	Schoolmaster	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Takú	Captain Coates	9/14th Royal Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	9
	- - ditto	99th Regiment	–	–	1	1	–	4	1	–	56	–	61
	- - ditto	Civil Service Corps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Tsimpoo	Lieutenant Carden	9/14th Royal Artillery	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
	- - ditto	67th Regiment	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
		TOTAL	–	13	27	64	25	264	97	–	3,579	325	4,265

DISTRIBUTION of the TROOPS serving in *China* and *Japan*, 1st January 1866.

STATIONS.	Commanding Officer at Each Station.	Corps or Detachments composing the Garrison at each Station.	Number of Troops or Companies.	EFFECTIVE STRENGTH.									
				Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Farriers.	Rank and File. Fit for Duty.	Rank and File. Sick.	Rank and File. Total.
Victoria, Hong Kong.	Colonel Wyatt	8/2d Royal Artillery and attached.	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	–	54	11	65
		6/12th Royal Artillery	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		G/14th „ „	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
		Gun Lascars	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	69	5	74
		22d Company Royal Engineers	1	2	1	3	–	3	2	–	36	2	38
		2/9th Regiment	10	2	6	14	5	43	19	–	485	117	602
		2/11th „	8	2	3	11	3	26	13	–	270	63	333
		2/13th „	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		2/20th „	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
		31st „	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		55th „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
		99th „	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	4
		Civil Service Corps	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	1	8
		Military Store Department	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
		Garrison Staff	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
		Military Staff Clerks	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
		Schoolmaster	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Canton	Lieutenant Dunn	8/2d Royal Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	9
		2/9th Regiment	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	5	–	5
Kowloon	Colonel Wyatt	22d Company Royal Engineers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Stanley	Lieutenant Bruce	22d Company Royal Engineers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
		2/9th Regiment	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	27	–	27
		2/11th „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
		Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Foochow	Ensign Clogstone	2/9th Regiment	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	2
Shanghai		8/2d Royal Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Japan	Colonel Browne	8/2d Royal Artillery	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		G/14th „ „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
		Military Train	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	4	1	5
		22d Company Royal Engineers	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	31	–	31
		1/10th Regiment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
		2/11th „	2	–	2	2	–	8	2	–	137	–	137
		2/20th „	10	3	8	19	5	48	20	–	648	46	694
		Civil Service Corps	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	5
		Army Hospital Corps	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	2
		Schoolmaster	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
		TOTAL	33	11	24	57	15	162	59	1	1,813	246	2,059

War Office, 19 April 1866.

Appendix, No. 3.

App. No. 3.

RETURN of the Mean Annual STRENGTH, Total Annual SICKNESS, MORTALITY, and INVALIDING of the TROOPS of each Arm, OFFICERS and MEN, at *Hong Kong*, from the Year 1850 to 1865, both inclusive:—And, of the Number of DEATHS Annually on the Voyage to *England* of the Troops Invalided.

Date.	CORPS.	Mean Annual Strength.	Average Number of Sick.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Died on the Passage to England.
1850	Artillery	58	6	1	3	—
	Engineers	45	7	4	6	—
	Infantry	632	97	140	43	25
	European	735	110	145	52	25
	Colonial Corps	424	50	42	not known.	—
1851	Artillery	53	6	5	1	—
	Engineers	38	5	1	6	2
	Infantry	516	86	39	53	13
	European	607	97	45	60	15
	Colonial Corps	406	30	31	not known.	—
1852	Artillery	64	7	5	—	—
	Engineers	40	3	5	10	—
	Infantry	550	42	18	15	4
	European	654	52	28	25	4
	Colonial Corps	378	26	37	not known.	—
1853	Artillery	58	6	1	—	—
	Engineers	36	3	- -	1	—
	Infantry	554	38	34	54	2
	European	648	47	35	55	2
	Colonial Corps	355	20	12	not known.	—
1854	Artillery	63	7	6	1	—
	Engineers	18	2	- -	4	4
	Infantry	477	48	23	120	27
	European	558	57	29	125	31
	Colonial Corps	86	7	2	not known.	—

App. No. 3.

Date.	CORPS.	Mean Annual Strength.	Average Number of Sick.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Died on the Passage to England.
1855	Artillery	47	4	4	7	2
	Engineers	3	-	-	1	—
	Infantry	430	47	24	183	12
	European	480	51	28	191	14
	Colonial Corps	86	14	7	—	—
1856	Artillery	59	6	4	7	1
	Engineers	2	-	1	—	—
	Infantry	530	50	20	28	3
	European	591	56	25	35	4
	Colonial Corps	81	5	8	—	—
1857	Artillery	196	21	7	12	1
	Engineers	4	-	1	—	—
	Infantry	663	75	31	113	15
	European	863	96	39	125	16
	Colonial Corps and Indian Native Troops	571	38	31	not known.	—
1858	Artillery	370	46	18	65	9
	Engineers	224	25	14	24	4
	Infantry	725	90	64	39	1
	Marines	1,915	173	101	189	not known.
	European	3,234	334	197	317	14
	Colonial Corps and Indian Native Troops	1,812	278	152	not known.	—
1859	Artillery	307	31	7	54	8
	Engineers	200	21	7	33	3
	Infantry	921	118	44	132	22
	Marines	1,194	107	44	136	not known
	European	2,622	277	102	355	33
	Colonial Corps and Indian Native Troops	2,045	238	101	not known.	—
1860	Artillery	399	37	13	57	6
	Engineers	111	15	1	26	3
	Military Train	38	2	1	—	—
	Infantry	2,166	154	69	212	21
	Marines	275	26	-	4	—
	European	2,989	234	84	299	30
	Colonial Corps and Indian Native Troops	3,029	170	66	not known.	—

App. No. 3.

Date.	CORPS.	Mean Annual Strength.	Average Number of Sick.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Died on the Passage to England.
1861 -	Artillery - - -	323	27	9	42	7
	Engineers - - -	70	5	1	20	1
	Infantry - - -	2,062	172	42	220	11
	European - - -	2,455	204	52	282	19
	Colonial Corps and Indian Native Troops - -	2,381	92	37	not known.	—
1862 -	Artillery - - -	135	11	2	9	—
	Engineers - - -	18	2	—	—	—
	Infantry - - -	971	75	46	56	1
	European - - -	1,124	88	48	65	1
	Colonial Corps and Indian Native Troops - -	559	96	28	not known.	—
1863 -	Artillery - - -	127	7	1	21	3
	Engineers - - -	19	11	1	5	—
	Infantry - - -	883	77	29	88	5
	European - - -	1,029	95	31	114	8
	Colonial Corps and Indian Native Troops - -	525	14	17	not known.	—
1864 -	Artillery - - -	147	9	11	26	—
	Engineers - - -	105	8	9	50	1
	Infantry - - -	745	58	27	92	5
	European - - -	997	75	47	168	6
	Colonial Corps and Indian Native Troops - -	638	33	17	not known.	—
1865 -	Artillery - - -	107	11	7	12	3
	Engineers - - -	58	4	2	8	1
	Infantry - - -	1,185	157	108	234	62
	European - - -	1,350	172	117	254	66
	Colonial Corps and Indian Native Troops - -	341	13	1	not known.	—

Adjutant General's Office,
17 February 1866.

W. Paulet, A. G.

Appendix, No. 4.

App. No. 4.

Sanitary Reports, 1863.

Principal Medical Officer.

1 8 6 3.

EXTRACTS from the SANITARY REPORT of the PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER in *China* for the Year 1863.

To the General Officer Commanding the Troops in China.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, the accompanying Sanitary Reports of the Troops at the different Military Stations in this Command during the Year, from 1st January 1863 to the 31st of December 1863, of which the following is an Abstract.

From these Reports, as well as from a Return hereunto annexed (A), furnished to me by the Assistant Adjutant General, the average strength of these Troops, and the deaths from all causes among them during the above period, have been as under:—

	WHITE TROOPS.					Commissioned Officers, including Staff.	BLACK TROOPS.				
	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	TOTAL.		Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Average Strength - -	–	–	–	–	–	- - -	93	–	40	1,451	1,584
Total Deaths, both in and out of Hospital -	4	10	2	119	135	—	–	–	–	–	–

Of Admissions and Deaths, the number which took place at each of the subordinate Military Stations, as well as the mean daily sick there, are stated in the Reports of the several Medical Officers to have been as follows:—

CORPS.	STATION.	White Troops. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.			Commissioned Officers.		Black Troops. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.		
		Admitted.	Died.	Daily Sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Daily Sick.
Royal Artillery - - - -	Hong Kong and Shanghai.	628	21	14	13	1	–	–	–
Royal Engineers - - - -	- ditto - - -	89	5	2	2	–	–	–	–
2/20th Foot - - - - -	Kowloon - -	102	–	37	4	–	–	–	–
31st ,, - - - - -	Shanghai - -	766	28	47	21	1	–	–	–
67th ,, - - - - -	- ditto - - -	1,352	45	28	26	1	–	–	–
99th ,, - - - - -	Hong Kong - -	1,931	30	84	40	1	–	–	–
A. H. C. - - - - -	- ditto - - -	36	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
C. S. C. - - - - -	- ditto - - -	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Staff and Departments - - -	Shanghai - -	49	3	1	10	2	–	–	–
Gun Lascars - - - - -	Hong Kong - -	- - -	–	–	–	–	100	2	4
5th Bombay Native Infantry - -	Shanghai - -	- - -	–	–	7	–	266	3	19
22nd ,, ,, - -	Hong Kong and Shanghai.	- - -	–	–	28	–	780	10	26
29th ,, ,, - -	Shanghai - -	- - -	–	–	29	2	696	16	29
	TOTAL - - -	4,958	135	–	180	8	1,842	31	–

The Number of Troops Invalided, or Officers who have obtained Sick Leave from this Command during the past year, have been—

Serjeants - - - - - - - - -	12
Corporals - - - - - - - - -	13
Drummers - - - - - - - - -	4
Privates - - - - - - - - -	130
Officers - - - - - - - - -	20

I have annexed Return (C), specifying the disease of each Invalid, the period he has resided in the China Command, how long he has been under treatment, and such other particulars as may serve to illustrate his case.

App. No. 4.

Sanitary Reports, 1863—*continued.*

Principal Medical Officer.

Alleged Causes of Sickness and Mortality.

HAVING been in the Command for a very short period, and as I arrived here more than eight months after the termination of the last official year, over which the Report extends, any remarks I might make would be of little or no value.

William Dick, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and P. M. O.

EXTRACTS from the SANITARY REPORTS of REGIMENTS serving at *Hong Kong* and *Kowloon* in the Year 1863.

6th Battery, 12th Brigade, of Royal Artillery at *Victoria, Hong Kong.*

Royal Artillery.

	WHITE TROOPS.					Commissioned Officers, including Staff.	BLACK TROOPS.				
	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.		Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
Average strength	$4\frac{9}{12}$	$9\frac{2}{12}$	$1\frac{10}{12}$	$91\frac{10}{12}$	$107\frac{7}{12}$	$3\frac{10}{12}$	3	4	1	71	79
Total Deaths, both in and out of Hospital	–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	2	2

I.—METEOROLOGY.

2. State your Remarks on the Climate of the Station during the year, and its Influence on Health and Disease.

For six months in this year, as usual, the climate was temperate and agreeable, and for the remaining six, it was hot, moist, and disagreeable. It did not, however, appear to exercise to any extent an injurious effect upon the men of this battery.

II.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Give a general Sketch of the Natural Features, Geology, Soils, Waters, Marshes, Vegetation, and Productions of the District.

The town in which the battery was stationed is in a sheltered spot on the northern side of this island, which consists of a range of barren hills chiefly composed of trap granite and hornblende. The soil is composed chiefly of disintegrated granite, that of the parts where there are cultivated patches being artificial. There are no marshes, and the vegetation and productions are scanty. The water derived from a few springs and rivulets is of excellent quality.

2. Describe the Medical Topography and Diseases of the District.

The principal features of this, are the exposed position of the place to the north-east monsoon during the cold season, and the deprivation of the benefit of the south-west by the high range of hills immediately behind the town during the hot.

III.—BARRACKS.

1. Fill up the adjoining Table of Barrack Accommodation.

Name of Stations and of Barracks during the past Year.	Date of		Monthly Average Number of Men occupying Barrack Rooms.	Average Monthly Cubic Feet per Man in Men's Rooms.	Huts.		Tents.	
	Arrival at Barrack.	Departure from Barrack.			Monthly Average Number of Men in Huts.	Average Monthly Cubic Feet per Man.	Monthly Average Number of Men in Tents.	Average Cubic Feet per Man.
North Murray Barracks, Victoria, Hong Kong	Nov. 1860	none	50	994	none	none	none	none.

2. If the Regiment has been on the March or on Shipboard during the year, state the Dates, with remarks.

It has not.

3. State the position of Barracks with regard to Aspect, Elevation, Neighbourhood, &c., and whether the position is healthy or otherwise.

The barracks are situated on a flat piece of ground 60 yards from the sea, and about 10 feet above it. They face the north, and are between the naval dockyard and the parade ground. The position is as healthy as can be obtained in the town.

5. State whether the means of Ventilation and Warming for the men's barrack rooms, huts, guard-rooms, &c., have been sufficient to preserve the air pure and warm. Mention any Defects you have observed in Ventilation and Warming; together with the steps you took in consequence, and the result.

The ventilation was good. During the cold weather each room was warmed sufficiently by coal fires, and during the hot were kept cool by means of punkahs.

No defects observed.

6. State whether the Walls and Ceilings of Barrack-rooms have been lime-washed twice during the past year, and whether you have found it necessary to make any representation on the subject, with the results.

They were. No representations were considered necessary.

7. State whether the Ablution and Bath Accommodation has been sufficient and regularly used by the men; and how often there have been Bathing Parades; also any defects in these points, with your representations and the results.

The accommodation of both was sufficient, and were frequently used by the men.
No bathing parades were considered necessary, as the men are of very clean habits, and bathe in the sea at early morning during the whole of the hot season.

8. Have the Cooking Arrangements been satisfactory, as regards varying the cooking of rations?

They have. The rations were boiled and baked according to the men's pleasure.

9. Has there been any Nuisance during the year from Latrines, Urinals, Ashpits, Manure Heaps, Drains, Cesspits, or want of Surface Cleansing. If so, state what steps you took to have the Nuisance removed, and the results.

None except that a quantity of all kinds of filth is washed into a large open drain, which runs alongside the barracks by every tide. It has been cleaned several times.

10. State what has been the condition of the Water Supply during the year, as to Source, Quality, and Amount, with any recommendations you have made on the subject, and the results.

The water has been derived from a well and from a public reservoir; the water has been of excellent quality.

11. State whether, on the whole, the Sanitary Arrangements in the Barracks have been properly attended to, and whether there are any Local Causes of Disease requiring removal.

They have; some means will, however, be required to be taken to keep the open drain mentioned in my reply to No. 9, as a disagreeable smell arises from it at low tide, increased during hot weather.

IV.—Diet.

1. State what has been the composition of the Ration during the year, and what Varieties have been introduced. Whether the amount of Vegetables has been sufficient. Also, how often per week the Rations have been Boiled, and how often Roasted or Baked.

During the week from 1st January to 31st December:—

Bread	1¼ lb.	
Fresh beef	1¼ lb.	(Five times.)
Salt pork	1¼ lb.	(Once.)
Salt beef	1 lb.	(Once.)

Daily:—

App. No. 4.

Sanitary Reports, 1863—*continued.*

Royal Artillery.

Daily :—

Fresh vegetables - - - - -	¼ lb.
Sugar - - - - - - -	½ oz.
Tea - - - - - - - -	¼ oz.

Weekly :—

Wood - - - - - - -	3 lbs.
Porter - - - - - - -	1–6th gallon (Four times.)
Rum - - - - - - - -	1–64th ditto (Three times.)

2. State whether, considering the Country, Climate, Season, and Duties, the Dieting of the Troops has been sufficiently nutritive and varied to preserve Health, together with any changes you may have advised, and the results of such advice.

It has.

3. What Liquors have been used by the Soldiers, and whether they have been good, or the reverse.

Ale and rum generally; sometimes "Old Tom." Quality, good.

4. State the Number of Men who have been admitted to Hospital for Diseases occasioned (*a*) directly, (*b*) indirectly, by Intemperance.

(*a*) Twenty-nine; (*b*) six.

V.— Clothing.

1. State whether the Clothing of the Troops has been sufficient, and adapted to the Climate; and what changes, if any, you have recommended, and the results.

It has; in warm weather, serge clothing, flannel shirts, flannel belts, and woollen socks. In cold, English winter clothing, forage caps, flannel shirts, flannel belts, and woollen socks, covered wicker helmets.

2. State whether there has been Foot-soreness from Defective Boots, &c.; its extent, and what steps you took in consequence, with the results.

There has not.

3. Has the Bedding been Clean and Wholesome, and properly Aired, in accordance with the Regulations?

Clean; blankets aired regularly; bedding to be so in future.

VI.—Duty and Exercises.

1. State what has been the Nature and Amount of Duty performed by the Troops, and its effects on Health. State also, the Average Number of Nights per Week the Men have had in Bed.

Drills twice a day; gun practice for 10 days in March; employment in arsenal and magazine; guards, &c. In bed three and four nights per week.

2. *Drill.*—State the daily amount of Drill, with the Hours at which Drills have taken place. The influence of Drills on Health, with the recommendations you have made, and the results?

In warm weather from 7 to 8 a.m., and from 5 to 6 p.m.; in cold weather from 7 to 8 a.m., and from 4 to 5 p.m. These do not exert any injurious influence on the health of the men.

3. *Exercises.*—State what provision in the way of Games, Gymnastic Exercises, &c., exist at the Station. Whether they have been used by the Troops in such a way as to conduce to Health, with any advice you may have given on the subject, together with the results of such advice?

A gymnasium in which there are swings, quoits, clubs, shot for putting, &c. An institute and library; the former, containing a billiard table, bagatelle boards, chess, drafts, &c.; the latter, a fair supply of books and newspapers. The former during the year was little used by men belonging to the artillery, as the men had to dress to go to it. The latter was a good deal frequented. Cricket was played several times during the cold weather.

VI.—Canteens.

1. Have the Canteen Tap-rooms been properly ventilated and warmed?

They have.

2. Have the Articles sold been good and wholesome? If not, state any steps you may have taken, and the results.

They have been excellent.

VII.—Crime and Punishment.

1. Has the sanitary condition of Lock-up Rooms and Prison Cells been satisfactory as regards Cubic Space, Ventilation, Warming, and Cleanliness? State any defects injurious to the Health of the Prisoners which have come under your notice, with your recommendations, and the results.

The men have been confined in the garrison cells during the year, which have been considered satisfactory in all these points.

VIII.—Vaccination.

1. What has been the state of Vaccination in the corps? How many Cases and Deaths from Small-pox have occurred among men properly vaccinated? Have you had occasion to revaccinate any of the corps? If so, with what results.

None vaccinated during the year; no cases of small-pox occurred.

IX.—Diseases.

1. *Zymotic Diseases.*—Should Zymotic Diseases, especially Fevers, Dysentery, Cholera, and Diarrhœa, have prevailed, to what causes do you attribute the occurrence, and what were their precise types and peculiarities? Has there been any overcrowding or defective Ventilation; have there been any defects in Drainage, Latrines, or Water Supply; any want of Cleanliness, any defects in Diet or Clothing, any extra Fatigue or Exposure, Climatic peculiarities, Intemperance, or anything in the vicinity of the Station; or any other cause to which the occurrence of such diseases may be attributed? If so, state the causes, and your recommendations in regard to them, with the results.

None of these affected the men epidemically; diarrhœa, venereal disease, and ebriositas were the chief, arising from climate, irregular habits, and intemperance, and not to any defective sanitary arrangement.

2. *Phthisis Pulmonalis.*—Referring to your annual return, to what do you attribute the occurrence of Phthisis Pulmonalis and other Chest Diseases?

Climate and exposure acting in the cases of Phthisis Pulmonalis on constitutions predisposed hereditarily to it.

X. Hospitals.

1. Fill up this Form of Hospital Accommodation.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Average Number of Sick in Hospital Wards.	Average Monthly Number of Cubic Feet per Patient.	Huts.		Hospital Tents or Marquees.	
			Average Number of Sick in Huts.	Average Monthly Number of Cubic Feet per Patient.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Cubic Space per Patient.
The General Hospital	7·965	*Ft.* 1,329	none	none	none	none.

2. State

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Royal Artillery.

2. State what has been the condition of the Ventilation and Warming of the Hospital; also, any representations respecting them you have had to make, with the results.
The Ventilation and Warming has been satisfactory.

3. The same as to overcrowding of Hospital Wards.
There has been ample room.

4. What has been the condition of the Drainage, Water-closets, Latrines, &c., and state whether you have made any representations about any defects, and the result.
Good.

5. The same as regards the Hospital Water Supply.
Ample.

6. Has the Bath and Ablution accommodation been sufficient, and in a satisfactory state? Will you mention any defects you have represented, and the results.
It has.

7. Have the means of Cooking, and the Cooking of Hospital Diets, been satisfactory?
They have.

8. Have the Hospital Wards been properly Lime-washed, in accordance with the regulations?
They have.

9. Have any forms of Zymotic Disease broken out or spread in Hospital; if so, to what do you attribute their occurrence, and what steps did you take to arrest their progress, with the results?
There has not.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

FROM the replies to the foregoing questions, it will be seen that the men of this battery have, during this year, been placed in as favourable circumstances for the prevention of disease as possible.

The men have been exceedingly healthy, the cases which occurred having arisen chiefly from climate, the effects of drink, and syphilitic affections.

(signed) *John K. Beath*, M.D.,
Staff Assistant Surgeon in Medical Charge.

99th Foot.

The 99th Regiment of Foot at *Hong Kong* and *Kowloon.*

	WHITE TROOPS.					Commissioned Officers, including Staff.	BLACK TROOPS.				
	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.		Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
Average Strength - -	–	–	–	–	–	– – –	–	–	–	–	–
Total Deaths, both in and out of Hospital - -	–	1	–	27	28	1	–	–	–	–	–

I.—Meteorology.

2. State your remarks on the Climate of the Station during the year, and its influence on Health and Disease.

There can be no doubt that the climate of Hong Kong has a debilitating effect upon the European constitution, although in many instances it may fail in producing disease. The circumstances which give rise to this are, in my opinion,—1st. Its position within the tropics. 2ndly. The situation of the town of Victoria on the north side of the Island, which, during the summer, is the leeward side; all the strength of the south-west wind being cut off by the high mountain ridge at the foot of which the town has been built. 3rdly. Some peculiarity of the soil, from which, though neither swampy nor marshy within the vicinity of the town, the miasmatic poison of intermittent fever is given off. 4thly. From the very sudden and great changes of the temperature, often 10° to 12°, to which, during the winter months, all are exposed. And, 5thly. I would add, with emphasis, what applies specially to the soldier: exposure to the night air, the variations of temperature being greater at night, and the fever poison more active; both fruitful sources of disease. I have, in the 99th Regiment, noticed the immunity from fever of all men who are not liable to night exposure; viz. the band, orderlies, and messengers, staff serjeants, privates in staff employ, also the prisoners in the garrison cells, who, although many undergo long terms of confinement, remain healthy and are free from fever.

II.—Physical Geography.

1. Give a general sketch of the Natural Features, Geology, Soils, Waters, Marshes, Vegetation, and Productions of the District.

The Island of Hong Kong is one of a series of islands situated near the mouth of the Canton River, within a mile of the mainland of China; the position of the town of Victoria is in latitude 114° 9′ N., longitude 22° 16′ E. The island is $26\frac{85}{100}$ miles in circumference, of irregular outline; greatest length, say 12 miles, being from east to west; a series of steep mountain ridges occupying a central position; and over the town, one point, Victoria Peak, reaches an elevation of 1,774 feet. The adjacent mainland to the north is of a similar mountainous nature, except the Promontory of Kowloon, which juts out, and is a series of low barren undulating rounded ridges, with alluvial deposits, in very low flat swampy valleys. To the southward, with exception of a few smaller islands intervening, the island is open to the sea, and to the full and uninterrupted breeze of the S. W. wind during the hottest months in summer. Except in the valleys the soil is exceedingly scanty, the formation of the island being a peculiar red yellowish clay mixed with disintegrated granite, and large boulders of fine grey granite crop out in all directions, and give the appearance of a rocky formation. The boulders are found also in great quantities beneath the surface, with here and there masses of basaltic trap. Removed from the town the alluvial deposits at the foot of the valleys are used for the cultivation of rice and succulent vegetables, water being easily obtained from the numerous streams for the purposes of irrigation.

2. Describe the Medical Topography and Diseases of the District.

As may be gathered from my remarks to Question 2, Section 1,—1st. Intermittent fever is the prevailing disease, due to some unexplained unfathomable influence of the soil, as near the situation of the barracks in Hong Kong there is neither swamp, marsh, nor jungle land: that the predisposition to fever is mainly induced by night exposure, I have not, from my experience, the slightest doubt. It is most prevalent during the summer months. 2ndly. Continued fever, with prominent head symptoms, is an inevitable consequence of undue exposure to the sun's direct rays during summer; and sunstroke, under the same circumstances, is not uncommon. 3rdly. Dysentery is the next and the most fatal, in proportion to the number attacked, of all the diseases; its season is during the winter months, when the temperature ranges very low; and cold, induced by sudden variations, seems to be the exciting cause. 4thly. Diarrhœa is prevalent during all the year, and often of the most intractable nature. 5thly. Bronchitis and chest affections are also the diseases of the winter season, cold the exciting cause; but they are by no means numerous. 6thly. Ophthalmia has also appeared in isolated cases; it is prevalent amongst the Chinese population, but with the soldier is not due to over crowding of barracks or neglect of other sanitary measures.

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Sanitary Report 1863—*continued.*

99th Foot.

III.—Barracks.

1. Fill up the adjoining Table of Barrack Accommodation.

Name of Stations and of Barracks during the past year.	Date of Arrival at Barrack.	Date of Departure from Barrack.	Monthly Average Number of Men occupying Barrack Rooms.	Average Monthly Cubic Feet per Man in Men's Rooms.	HUTS. Monthly Average Number of Men in Huts.	HUTS. Average Monthly Cubic Feet per Man.	TENTS. Monthly Average Number of Men in Tents.	TENTS. Average Cubic Feet per Man.
Hong Kong, permanent Barracks - - -	15 Oct. 1861	- -	578⅓	651	—	—	—	—
Kowloon, Mat Huts - -	15 Oct. 1861	- -	- -	- -	246$\frac{21}{28}$	620	—	—
Canton Chinese Building -	Nov. 1862	- -	22$\frac{4}{13}$	800	—	—	—	—

2. If the Regiment has been on the March or on Shipboard during the Year, state the Dates, with Remarks.

Except the interchange of companies between Hong Kong and Kowloon, no change has taken place in the quarters of the regiment during the year.

3. State the position of Barracks with regard to Aspect, Elevation, Neighbourhood, &c. and whether the Position is Healthy or otherwise.

The position of the Murray Barracks in Hong Kong, in a valley partially closed in by higher ground, both at the back and on either side, appears to have been ill chosen; during the summer the heat is very great, and the circulation of air deficient. At Kowloon the bamboo and mat huts are in the highest degree objectionable.

4. State whether the Rooms, as regards Height, Windows, Doors, and General Construction, are such as to be conducive to Health.

Could not be better than in Murray Barracks, Hong Kong; but in the construction of the buildings, all thought of accommodation for women and children seems to have been lost sight of. There are no quarters for married soldiers, and the limited space for the men precludes a barrack-room being appropriated for that purpose. This is a serious consideration, and one which should be remedied.

5. State whether the means of Ventilation and Warming for the Men's Barrack-rooms, Huts, Guard-rooms, &c., have been sufficient to preserve the Air pure and warm. Mention any defects you have observed in Ventilation and Warming; together with the steps you took in consequence, and the result.

Ventilation is generally good; warming during the winter is by coal fires, in grates. During summer the men had punkahs pulled over their beds in both the barrack-rooms and guard-rooms at night, a source of great comfort, and an inducement for them not to sleep in the open air for coolness. The lighting in the staircases of the men's barracks by oil lamps is very defective; the Chinese steal the oil, and the lamps generally burn only a few hours; several accidents resulting in fractures have occurred from men tumbling down stairs in trying to find their way to the privies during the night.

6. State whether the Walls and Ceilings of Barrack-rooms have been Lime-washed twice during the past year, and whether you have found it necessary to make any representation on the subject, with the results.

The walls have been regularly lime-washed.

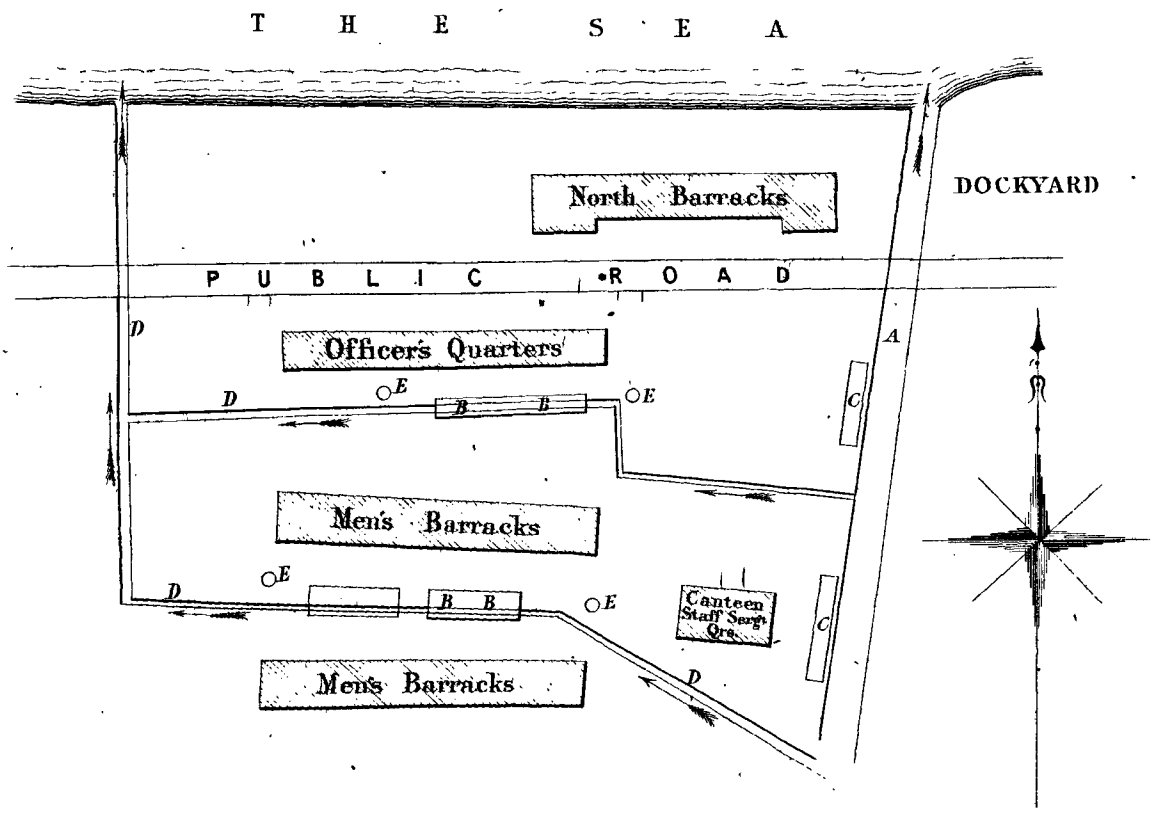
7. State whether the Ablution and Bath Accommodation has been sufficient and regularly used by the Men. And how often there have been Bathing Parades; also any defects in these points, with your representations and the results.

The bath and ablution rooms are good and ample. Bathing parades have been regular throughout the year, twice a week.

8. Have the Cooking Arrangements been satisfactory as regards varying the Cooking of Rations?

The cooking arrangements are good; the soldiers have the means of roasting their meat when they think necessary, but, whether from taste or force of habit, they, as a body, prefer soup and boiled meat.

9. Has


T H E S E A
North Barracks
DOCKYARD
P U B L I C R O A D
D
Officers Quarters
E
B
B
C
A
Men's Barracks
Canteen
Staff Serg.
Qrs.
N

9. Has there been any Nuisance during the year from Latrines, Urinals, Ashpits, Manure Heaps, Drains, Cesspits, or want of Surface Cleansing? If so, state what steps you took to have the Nuisance removed, and the results.

The whole system of drainage and sewerage in connection with Murray Barracks is defective; the position of both officers' and men's privies, shut in by and in close proximity to the quarters and barracks, is in the highest degree objectionable, and the direction of the drains for carrying off the soil running from east to west across the enclosure, and being on a higher level than the wells, from which a large supply of water is obtained, is a very serious evil.

The diagram opposite will show the present position of the privies and the facility which existed and still exists in a large natural watercourse, with a fall of about one in 18 feet, and a never-failing supply of water, for a proposed suitable site, marked C, for the privies, which would then be removed from the close proximity of the barracks. It is from this watercourse higher up that the supply of water is obtained to flow through the drains D, which now traverse the barrack enclosure.

A on the diagram is a granite-paved large watercourse, emptying itself direct into the harbour, with a fall, say one foot in 18, through which, at all seasons, a never-failing supply of water is carried off from the mountain stream to the sea, and from which, higher up, both the supplies of drinking water and for flushing drains are obtained.

B are the present positions of the men's and officers' privies, both drains D open at the privies, with a supply of water running through, sufficient in the men's, but insufficient in the officers', to carry off the soil.

CC proposed suitable sites for officers' and men's privies, soil to be carried off by a straight covered drain or large pipe, through which water would flow constantly, and drain or pipe to be continued beyond low-water mark.

E are four wells from which a large supply of water is raised by pumps for the supply of the barracks. It will be observed that the drains D are on a higher level than the wells, so that a certain amount of percolation must take place into the wells, a fact proved by the water taken from them containing sulphuretted hydrogen.

The stench arising from the officers' privies has been the subject of remark or report in each monthly sanitary report; and latterly an attempt has been made to remedy their offensive condition by conducting wooden shafts from the drain through the roof of the buildings, so that the emanations from the drain are now carried to a greater height and to a level corresponding with the lower verandah of the officers' quarters. The evil, viz., the drain, still exists, and until it is arched over and no longer used to carry off soil it must continue a source of offensive emanations; and I have recommended in my monthly sanitary report that this should be done. Chairs, with pans such as are used in private houses here, could be substituted, and the soil removed twice, thrice, or oftener during the day.

Between the officers' quarters and the road, and on both sides of the officers' quarters, there has never been any attempt at surface drainage to carry off the enormous quantity of rain water which accumulates rapidly after heavy showers; a large quantity runs off into the main road through the paths at each gate, rendering these paths small rivers during wet weather; but the greater portion lodges in front of the quarters, where it has no means of escape, and is absorbed into the soil. As all this position is overshadowed with large trees, the ground, after wet weather, remains for days and weeks in a damp, sloppy state.

10. State what has been the condition of the Water Supply during the Year as to Source, Quality, and Amount, with any recommendations you have made on the subject, and the results.

The main supply of water is conducted from a tank high up the valley behind the barracks, into which a portion of the mountain stream is directed; it is laid on by pipes in the cook-houses, bath, and ablution-rooms. Water for cleaning purposes is mainly obtained from four wells in different parts of the barrack enclosure; but as they are all below the level of the privy drains, the water is undoubtedly unfit for cooking purposes.

11. State whether, on the whole, the sanitary arrangements in the Barracks have been properly attended to, and whether there are any local causes of Disease requiring removal.

As far as the cleanliness of the barracks is concerned, nothing could be better. The position of the privies and the emanations from the officers' privies, are subjects worthy of more attention.

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Sanitary Reports, 1863—*continued.*

99th Foot.

IV.—Diet.

1. State what has been the composition of the Ration during the Year, and what varieties have been introduced; whether the amount of Vegetables has been sufficient; also, how often per Week the Rations have been boiled, and how often roasted or baked.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
	lb. oz.		*lb. oz.*		*lb. oz.*		*lb. oz.*		*lb. oz.*		*lb. oz.*		*lb. oz.*
Bread -	1 4	Bread -	1 4	Bread -	1 4	Bread -	1 4	Bread -	1 4	Bread -	1 4	Bread -	–
Fresh meat -	1 4	Salt pork -	1 8	Fresh meat -	1 4	Fresh meat -	1 4	Fresh meat -	1 4	Salt Beef -	1 –	Fresh meat -	–
Vegetables -	– 4	Vegetables -	– 4	Vegetables -	– 4	Vegetables -	– 4	Vegetables -	– 4	Vegetables -	– 4	Vegetables -	–
Tea - -	– –¼	Peas - -	– 2	Tea - -	– –¼	Tea - -	– –¼	Tea - -	– –¼	Peas - -	– 2	Tea - -	–
Sugar - -	– 1½	Tea - -	– –¼	Sugar -	– 1½	Sugar -	– 1½	Sugar -	– 1½	Tea - -	–	Sugar -	–
Porter, 1⅓ pint	–	Sugar -	– 1½	Rum - -	– 2½	Porter, 1⅓ pt.	–	Rum - -	– 2½	Sugar -	–	Rum - -	–
		Porter, 1⅓ pt.	–	Limejuice -	– –½			Limejuice -	–	Porter -	–		
				Sugar for do.	– –¼			Sugar for do.	–				
Potatoes -	*1 –*	*Potatoes* -	*1 –*	*Potatoes* -	*1 –*	*Potatoes* -	*1 –*	*Potatoes* -	*1 –*	*Potatoes* -	*1 –*	*Potatoes* -	*1 –*
Vegetables -	*– 4*	*Vegetables* -	*– 4*	*Vegetables* -	*– 4*	*Vegetables* -	*– 4*	*Vegetables* -	*– 4*	*Vegetables* -	*– 4*	*Vegetables* -	*– 4*
Coffee -	*– –½*	*Coffee* -	*– –½*	*Coffee* -	*– –½*	*Coffee* -	*– –½*	*Coffee* -	*– –½*	*Coffee* -	*– –½*	*Coffee* -	*– –½*
Sugar -	*– 1*	*Sugar* -	*– 1*	*Sugar* -	*– 1*	*Sugar* -	*– 1*	*Sugar* -	*– 1*	*Sugar* -	*– 1*	*Sugar* -	*– 1*
Salt - -	*– –⅔*	*Salt* - -	*– –⅔*	*Salt* - -	*– –⅔*	*Salt* - -	*– –⅔*	*Salt* - -	*– –⅔*	*Salt* - -	*– –⅔*	*Salt* - -	*– –⅔*
Pepper -	*–*	*Pepper* -	*–*	*Pepper* -	*–*	*Pepper* -	*–*	*Pepper* -	*–*	*Pepper* -	*–*	*Pepper* -	*–*

Breakfast, at 7.30 a.m.

Bread -	8 oz.	Bread -	8 oz.	Bread -	8 oz.	Bread -	8 oz.	Bread -	8 oz.	Bread -	8 oz.	Bread -	8 oz.
Steak -	8 „	Fried pork -	4 „	Steak -	8 „	Steak -	8 „	Steak -	8 „			Steak -	8 „
Coffee -	*½ „*	*Coffee* -	*½ „*	*Coffee* -	*½ „*	*Coffee* -	*½ „*	*Coffee* -	*½ „*	*Coffee* -	*½ „*	*Coffee* -	*½ „*
Sugar -	*1 „*	*Sugar* -	*1 „*	*Sugar* -	*1 „*	*Sugar* -	*1 „*	*Sugar* -	*1 „*	*Sugar* -	*1 „*	*Sugar* -	*1 „*

Dinner, at 1 p.m.

Fresh meat	12 oz.	Salt pork,	1 lb. 4 oz.	Fresh meat	12 oz.	Fresh meat	12 oz.	Fresh meat	12 oz.	Salt beef	1 lb.	Fresh meat -	–
Soup -	1 pint.	Pea soup	1 pint	Soup -	1 pint.	Soup -	1 pint.	Soup -	1 pint.	Pea soup	1 pint.	Soup -	–
Bread -	4 oz.	Peas -	2 oz.	Bread -	4 oz.	Bread -	4 oz.	Bread -	4 oz.	Peas -	–	Bread -	–
Vegetables	4 „	Bread -	4 „	Vegetables	4 „	Vegetables	4 „	Vegetables	4 „	Bread -	–	Vegetables -	–
Porter -	1⅓ pint	Vegetables	4 „	Rum -	2½ „	Porter	1⅓ pint.	Rum -	2½ „	Vegetables	–	Rum -	–
		Porter	1⅓ pint	Limejuice	½ „			Limejuice	½ „	Porter	–		
				Sugar -	¼ „			Sugar -	¼ „				
Vegetables	*4 oz.*	*Vegetables*	*4 oz.*	*Vegetables*	*4 oz.*	*Vegetables*	*4 oz.*	*Vegetables*	*4 oz.*	*Vegetables*	*4 oz.*	*Vegetables*	*4 oz.*
Potatoes	*1 lb.*	*Potatoes*	*1 lb.*	*Potatoes*	*1 lb.*	*Potatoes*	*1 lb.*	*Potatoes*	*1 lb.*	*Potatoes*	*1 lb.*	*Potatoes*	*1 lb.*
Salt -	⅔ oz.	*Salt* -	⅔ oz.	*Salt* -	⅔ oz.	*Salt* -	⅔ oz.	*Salt* -	⅔ oz.	*Salt* -	⅔ oz.	*Salt* -	⅔ oz.
Pepper -	–	*Pepper* -	–	*Pepper* -	–	*Pepper* -	–	*Pepper* -	–	*Pepper* -	–	*Pepper* -	–

Tea, at 4.30 p.m.

Tea -	¼ oz.	Tea -	¼ oz.	Tea -	¼ oz.	Tea -	¼ oz.	Tea -	¼ oz.	Tea -	¼ oz.	Tea -	¼ oz.
Sugar -	1½ „	Sugar -	1½ „	Sugar -	1½ „	Sugar -	1½ „	Sugar -	1½ „	Sugar -	1½ „	Sugar -	1½ „
Bread -	8 „	Bread -	8 „	Bread -	8 „	Bread -	8 „	Bread -	8 „	Bread -	8 „	Bread -	8 „

N.B.—Articles in this scale in Black ink constitute the Commissariat Ration, at a stoppage of 4½ *d.* per day. Those in Red ink (printed in *italics*), the articles purchased by Companies, at a stoppage of 2 *d.* a day.

About half the men provide themselves with a cup of coffee at their own expense, at daylight, the same being obtained from a Chinese contractor, and brought to the men's beds. Although a late evening meal is not provided by any regulation, still the majority of the men provide one for themselves, purchasing fried fish or eggs from a Chinese contractor, who lives in barracks. A late night meal for men on guard is, as a custom, provided by the men themselves, who keep a portion of their day food to eat at night; their comrades in barracks always send a larger portion of the dinner ration to the men on guard. Besides the 4 ½ *d.* per diem stopped for rations, and 2 *d.* per day for companies messing, the generality of the men spend from 1 ½ *d.* to 2 *d.* a day for extras in the way of food; viz., eggs, butter, fish, cheese, &c.

The amount of vegetables is sufficient, though any variation of cooking is left, as a matter of taste, to the soldier's own inclination.

2. State whether, considering the Country, Climate, Season, and Duties, the Dieting of the Troops has been sufficiently nutritive and varied to preserve Health, together with any changes you may have advised, and the results of such advice.

The rations issued to the troops have been good, the scale of diet is sufficiently varied; but

but I consider that the issue of salt meat should cease, as unnutritive and unsuited for this climate. The substitution of porter for daily issue in place of rum should be adopted; and in addition to the above scale, I would recommend the addition of 2 oz. of rice daily, and 8 oz. of fresh meat for men on guard only, to enable them to have a night meal.

These recommendations were given by me as evidence before a special committee appointed to investigate the present diet of the soldier in China.

3. What Liquors have been used by the Soldiers, and whether they have been good, or the reverse?

The liquors sold at the canteen in barracks have been rum, porter and ale on draught, all of the best quality. The spirit sold in the town is of the most villainous description; a coarse, new, raw spirit, called "samshoo," intoxicating in the highest degree, can be obtained at as low a rate as 3½ *d.* per bottle.

4. State the Number of Men who have been admitted to Hospital for Diseases occasioned —(*a*) directly, (*b*) indirectly—by Intemperance.

(*a*) Delirium tremens, 41; ebriositas, 52.

(*b*) As a general remark, habits of intemperance are likely to induce disease in a climate like China; but I cannot record any special cases not included under (a).

V.—Clothing.

1. State whether the Clothing of the Troops has been sufficient and adapted to the Climate; and what changes, if any, you have recommended, and the results.

To suit the degrees of temperature and different seasons, the men have three descriptions of clothing: 1st. The English shell jacket, with cloth and serge trousers, and forage cap, for winter. 2d. A red serge loose tunic with serge trousers, and helmet, for warmer weather. 3d. A tunic and trousers of cotton karkee, with helmet, for hot season. During the coldest months the English cloth tunic is worn on guard, and at night the great-coats, both well suited to protect men exposed to the sudden changes of temperature at that season.

2. State whether there has been Foot-soreness from Defective Boots, &c., its extent, and what steps you took in consequence, with the results.

No complaint of the boots; but the regiment has had no marching, beyond drills.

3. Has the Bedding been Clean and Wholesome, and properly Aired in accordance with the regulations?

Yes, in every respect.

VI.—Duty and Exercises.

1. State what has been the nature and amount of Duty performed by the Troops, and its effects on Health; state also the average number of Nights per Week the Men have had in Bed.

The only duties performed by the men of the 99th Regiment have, throughout the year, been guards, garrison, and regimental; the guard duties have been severe, and the average number of nights in bed have been, serjeants five, corporals three, privates three, which, during the hot season, might be called excessive duty. Duties requiring labour, or exposure during the hot weather, should be thrown on native troops.

2. *Drill.*—State the daily amount of Drill, with the hours at which Drills have taken place; the influence of Drills on Health, with the recommendations you have made, and the results.

Two parades a day throughout the year; in the summer before seven a.m. and after five p.m.; in the winter, 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. Two drill days during the week at afternoon parades; neither parades nor drills are excessive, and have had no injurious effect on the health of the men.

3. *Exercises.*—State what provision in the way of Games, Gymnastic Exercises, &c., exist at the Station; whether they have been used by the Troops in such a way as to conduce to Health, with any advice you may have given on the subject, together with the results of such advice.

1. Two covered-in skittle alleys. 2. One American bowling alley (covered in). 3. One covered-in gymnasium, well equipped. 4. A cricket ground and full complement of bats, balls,

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Sanitary Reports, 1863—*continued.*

99th Foot.

balls, &c., for the enjoyment of this game from about 1st November to 1st April. 5. Two billiard tables, two bagatelle tables, drafts, chess, backgammon, and numerous games, in the Soldiers' Institute, where men can purchase tea, coffee, cheese, butter, bread, &c. All these means of recreation are eagerly sought after, and conduce in every way to health.

VI.—Canteens.

1. Have the Canteen Tap-rooms been properly Ventilated and Warmed?

Yes.

2. Have the Articles sold been good and wholesome; if not, state any steps you may have taken, and the results.

All articles have been of the best quality, and no complaints have been made.

VII.—Crime and Punishment.

1. Has the Sanitary condition of Lock-up Rooms and Prison Cells been satisfactory as regards Cubic Space, Ventilation, Warming, and Cleanliness? State any Defects injurious to the Health of the Prisoners which have come under your notice, with your Recommendations, and the results.

The sanitary condition of the garrison prison cells has been most satisfactory, and the health of the prisoners, most of them drunkards, has been better than that of men at their duty; I attribute this, and their immunity from fever, to the fact of their having no night exposure.

Their diet is less than men at duty, but the regular life they must lead, with a judicious amount of exercise and every night in bed, have certainly a marked effect in keeping them free from disease.

VIII.—Vaccination.

1. What has been the state of Vaccination in the Corps? How many Cases and Deaths from Small-pox have occurred among men properly Vaccinated? Have you had occasion to Re-vaccinate any of the Corps? If so, with what results.

All men of the regiment were vaccinated in 1861; no case of small-pox has occurred, although it was prevalent amongst the native population.

IX.—Diseases.

1.—*Zymotic Diseases.*—Should Zymotic Diseases, especially Fevers, Dysentery, Cholera, and Diarrhœa, have prevailed, to what causes do you attribute the occurrence, and what were their precise types and peculiarities? Has there been any overcrowding or defective Ventilation; have there been any defects in Drainage, Latrines, or Water supply, any want of Cleanliness, any defects in Diet or Clothing, any extra Fatigue or Exposure, Climatic Peculiarities, Intemperance, or anything in the vicinity of the Station, or any other cause to which the occurrence of such Diseases may be attributed? If so, state the causes, and your recommendations in regard to them, with the results.

Fevers, chiefly of intermittent type, dysentery, and diarrhœa, have prevailed as the diseases of the country, and not attributable to any defect in sanitary arrangements, diet, clothing, extra and excessive duty, or unnecessary exposure.

Six cases of cholera occurred during July and August; they were isolated, at different periods, the disease appearing under different circumstances and from different localities in each man, and not attributable to any faulty sanitary condition. The high rate of fevers, compared with last year, I attribute to the cessation for seven months of the issue of quinine daily; this was stopped on the 28th November 1862, and not resumed till July 1863, during which period the increase in cases of intermittent fever was most marked; during the intermission all the exciting influences of a malarious climate were acting on the constitutions of the men, inducing debility, so that when direct causes of influence arose, such as extreme heat, direct rays of sun, or exposure, the poison of the fever, which had been contracted and remained unchecked in the system, produced its effects.

The tendency to repeated recurring attacks of intermittent fever in the greater bulk of the men can be traced to their residence at Kowloon, which station, in its present state, I look upon as a most fruitful source of fever to the European constitution, the emanations

the

and exhalations from the low alluvial flats in all the valleys, constantly kept irrigated to induce rapid growth of paddy and rank vegetables, being quite sufficient to account for the exciting cause of fever, if the peculiar fever-producing influences, well known to exist in the ordinary soil (not under cultivation) of Hong Kong and Kowloon, did not exist; Kowloon, till, 1st, all rank vegetation and irrigation has been stopped; 2nd, the low garden grounds and swamps drained and filled in; 3rd, proper permanent barracks, well elevated from the ground, with broad verandahs, have been built, to enable men during the hot season to leave the actual barrack rooms without going into the direct rays of the sun; and, 4th, all digging and breaking up of the virgin soil has ceased, and the new surface covered by buildings, roads, chunam, suitable grass, &c., and well planted with trees,—must continue an unhealthy station as regards fever for any Europeans stationed there; the longer the residence the more liable will the soldier be to the attacks of intermittent fever. Hong Kong I look upon, in comparison to Kowloon in its present state, as a sanitarium, and the influence on the health of the men of the 99th Regiment by their lengthened period of service in China, I look upon as chiefly due to the debilitating effects of fever, contracted for the most part at Kowloon, in turns, by each company taking their tour of duty there. With regard to quinine as a prophylactic for intermittent fever, I have the greatest faith. Four grains have been issued daily to the men at Kowloon, and two grains to the men in Hong Kong; but an extract from my communication to Dr. Home, principal medical officer, on the subject, will show my views further with regard to the exhibition being made a compulsory matter. "I would point out the difficulty experienced during a period of six months to get the men of the 99th Regiment to come forward voluntarily to take the quinine mixture daily, and would strongly urge the necessity of adding a small quantity of common wine or rum, and thus make the issue an authorised ration, so that the matter be no longer left to the men's discretion, as I have found that many men either will not take the trouble, or have an objection to quinine mixture unless they are liable to attacks of fever; the issue being made a compulsory measure would obviate any matter of inclination and make it one of certainty." This recommendation has not been acted upon, although I am aware the authority of the Major General Commanding has been obtained to the issue of a small ration of spirit for the purpose.

2. *Phthisis Pulmonalis.*—Referring to your Annual Return, to what do you attribute the occurrence of Phthisis Pulmonalis and other Chest Diseases?

The occurrence of phthisis pulmonalis has been due to constitutional predisposition, an hereditary tendency. The cases of bronchitis, comparatively few in number, have been due to cold contracted by the sudden variations of temperature during the winter months.

X.—Hospitals.

1. Fill up this form of Hospital Accommodation:

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Average Number of Sick in Hospital Wards.	Average Monthly Number of Cubic Feet per Patient.	Huts.		Hospital Tents or Marquees.	
			Average Number of Sick in Huts.	Average Monthly Number of Cubic Feet per Patient.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Cubic Space per Patient.
General Military Hospital, Hong Kong	57 $\frac{317}{336}$	1,063	-	-	none	none
Mat Huts at Kowloon	-	-	27	800	none	none.

2. State what has been the condition of the Ventilation and Warming of the Hospital; also any representations respecting them you have had to make, with the results.

Satisfactory.

3. The same as to overcrowding of Hospital Wards.

No overcrowding.

4. What has been the condition of the Drainage, Water-closets, Latrines, &c., and state whether you have made any representations about any defects, and the result.

The drainage in the Hospital building, Hong Kong, is faulty; means have been taken from time to time to remedy this, but from the peculiarity of construction of drains or the want of traps, the emanations are often offensive. The water-closets on the upper storey are not used for this reason.

App. No. 4.

Sanitary Reports, 1863—*continued.*

99th Foot.

5. The same as regards the Hospital Water Supply.

Generally speaking the supply has been good.

6. Has the Bath and Ablution Accommodation been sufficient and in a satisfactory state? Will you mention any defects you have represented, and the results.

The waste pipes from the bath rooms were led untrapped into a drain, from which the stench was very offensive; this was represented, and has been partially remedied.

7. Have the means of Cooking, and the Cooking of Hospital Diets been satisfactory?

Satisfactory.

8. Have the Hospital Wards been properly Lime-washed in accordance with the Regulations.

Yes.

9. Have any forms of Zymotic Disease broken out or spread in Hospital? If so, to what do you attribute their occurrence, and what steps did you take to arrest their progress, with the results.

No form of zymotic disease has arisen or spread in hospital.

General Conclusions.

In drawing any comparison between the average daily or monthly sick and the number of admissions to hospital of the men of the 99th regiment with other corps serving in the command, it must be borne in mind that in the 99th Regiment no system of convalescents is allowed; every man not fit for duty from the slightest cause is in hospital and on diet, so that a large sick-list in appearance may often represent numbers of trifling cases, and such as are treated out of hospital, and not recorded in other corps, but which in the 99th Regiment swell the returns and give an increase to the average. That the health of the men of the regiment has suffered during a continued residence of more than three years between Canton, Hong Kong, and Kowloon, cannot be denied, the debilitating effects of repeated attacks of intermittent fever being the chief cause; but from all causes the rates of mortality and sickness have not been high, and far below what in former years gave to Hong Kong the unenviable reputation of being a most sickly station. The apparent change in the influences of the climate of Hong Kong on the European constitution are due, in my opinion, to, 1st, and mainly, that the virgin soil, except on the outskirts of the town, is now very little disturbed, all the building sites being nearly occupied; for it was a well-certified fact that in former times where the surface of the ground was broken and excavations carried on, in that vicinity fever was sure to appear, and was attributed to the exhalations from the disintegrated granite soil; 2nd, to the original surface of the soil being now in the town covered by buildings, roads, gardens, and at all available places well planted with trees; 3rdly, an improved system of drainage; 4th, A liberal and ample supply of water, and 5thly, substantial and well-elevated dwelling-houses, and the custom of no one sleeping on the ground floor; but with all the improvements in the sanitary condition, I look upon a residence longer than three years as very trying to the European constitution, as fully proved by the number of men already invalided and to be invalided from the 99th Regiment. If any consideration is given for the health of a corps, it would be sound policy on the part of the Government never to extend the detention of a Regiment in the South of China for more than three years, and as a matter of finance, the heavy cost of invaliding would, to a certain extent, be curtailed, and risk of impairment of efficiency of a corps for service afterwards in any other climate be avoided.

The so-called Sanitarium, established at Victoria Peak, say 1,670 feet above the sea level, proved last year (except in two surgical cases) an utter failure; nearly every case sent was attacked with diarrhœa of an intractable nature, and I attribute the acceleration of death in four cases to their residence there. 17 men were sent, mostly cases of debility after fever, the changes in all, except two (Bubo and Ulcus), as before stated, were for the worse, due, in my opinion, to the general insalubrity of the position, the sudden alternations of heat and cold, and the dampness from being generally immersed in clouds. Even at that elevation, cases of intermittent fever were liable to as regular attacks as when on a lower level. From my own experience, I would consider I was wantonly risking men's lives to recommend, at a future time, any medical case for change from Hong Kong or Kowloon to Victoria Peak Hospital.

In concluding this Report, I cannot omit a few observations on the increased mortality which has arisen, and the disheartening effects on the sick soldier, whose health has been broken down by climate, produced by the delay and uncertainty in the dispatch of invalids.

In

In May 1863, an invaliding Board sat at Hong Kong, and 45 men of the 99th Regiment were declared unfit to remain in the country; delay after delay occurred, through references having to be made to the Admiral then at Japan, and it was not till 15th September, that these sick men were dispatched, three of them having died in the meantime; the impaired health of the others had also deteriorated by their being kept throughout the hottest and most unhealthy months; surely the responsibility and blame for delays of this nature, amounting to inhumanity, must rest with some one. From an unhealthy station like China, a regular system of transport for invalids, at stated periods, say twice, thrice a-year, or oftener, should be established; it would tend to add an amount of cheerfulness to the broken-down soldier, who, under the present uncertainty, despairs of recovery; and though he pines for change, and is buoyed up by the prospect of getting to England, still he becomes disheartened by delays, and often sinks before an opportunity (seldom beyond once a year) offers for his removal.

(signed) *William Snell,*
Surgeon, 99th Regiment.

Hong Kong,
15 April 1864.

Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, of Bombay Army, at Victoria, Hong Kong.

22nd Bombay Native Infantry

	WHITE TROOPS.					Commissioned Officers, including Staff.	BLACK TROOPS.				
	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.		Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
Average strength	–	–	–	–	–	– – –	23·66	23·66	15·75	361·	424
Total deaths, both in and out of hospital	–	–	–	–	–	– – –	1	–	–	8	9

I.—Meteorology.

1. State your Remarks on the Climate of the Station during the year, and its influence on Health and Disease?

I have not resided long enough in this country to be able to judge of the climate.

II. Physical Geography.

1. Give a General Sketch of the Natural Features, Geology, Soils, Waters, Marshes, Vegetation, and Productions of the District.

Hong Kong, an island off the coast of China, east of the entrance of the Canton River, latitude 22°, longitude 114°. Victoria is situated on the north coast; on the south the village called Stanley, now connected by a good road; the climate is very variable and subject to violent hurricanes; the island does not produce anything, it being mountainous and rocky, and little or no vegetation to be seen.

2. Describe the Medical Topography and Diseases of the District.

Intermittent fevers prevail in the damp weather, diarrhœa and dysentery.

Sanitary Reports, 1863—*continued.*

22nd Bombay Native Infantry.

III. Barracks.

1. Fill up the adjoining Table of Barrack Accommodation:

Name of Stations and of Barracks during the past Year.	Date of		Monthly Average Number of Men occupying Barrack Rooms.	Average Monthly Cubic Feet per Man in Men's Rooms.	Huts.		Tents.	
	Arrival at Barrack.	Departure from Barrack.			Monthly Average Number of Men in Huts.	Average Monthly Cubic Feet per Man.	Monthly Average Number of Men in Tents.	Average Cubic Feet per Man.
Victoria - - - -	4 Oct. 1862	- none -	- none -	- none -	402	551	- none -	- none.

2. If the Regiment has been on the March or on Shipboard during the year, state the dates, with remarks.

Regiment has been stationary.

3. State the position of Barracks with regard to Aspect, Elevation, Neighbourhood, &c., and whether the position is Healthy or otherwise.

The position of the barrack huts is good and healthy; the only fault is that they are built of bamboo and matting, making them too cold in winter and damp in the monsoon.

4. State whether the Rooms, as regards Height, Windows, Doors, and general construction, are such as to be conducive to Health.

Yes, if built of stone or bricks.

5. State whether the means of Ventilation and Warming for the Men's Barrack Rooms, Huts, Guard Rooms, &c., have been sufficient to preserve the air pure and warm. Mention any defects you have observed in Ventilation and Warming; together with the steps you took in consequence, and the result.

Ventilation good. The barrack huts being of bamboo and mats, fires were not allowed in huts; the men, taking everything into consideration, were comfortable in the winter weather.

6. State whether the Walls and Ceilings of Barrack Rooms have been Lime-washed twice during the past year, and whether you have found it necessary to make any representation on the subject, with the results.

The hospital walls and ceilings were whitewashed twice during the year.

7. State whether the Ablution and Bath Accommodation has been sufficient and regularly used by the men. And how often there have been Bathing Parades; also any defects in these points, with your representations, and the results.

Not applicable to natives.

8. Have the Cooking Arrangements been satisfactory, as regards varying the Cooking of Rations?

Not applicable to natives.

9. Has there been any Nuisance during the year from Latrines, Urinals, Ashpits, Manure Heaps, Drains, Cesspits, or want of Surface Cleansing. If so, state what steps you took to have the nuisance removed, and the results.

None.

10. State what has been the condition of the Water Supply during the year as to Source, Quality, and Amount, with any recommendations you have made on the subject, and the results.

The supply of water was plentiful, and good quality; its sources are the surrounding hills.

11. State whether, on the whole, the Sanitary Arrangements in the Barracks have been properly attended to, and whether there are any Local Causes of Disease requiring removal.

Sanitary arrangements have been good; no local cause of disease about the barracks.

IV.—Diet.

1. State what has been the Composition of the Ration during the year, and what varieties have been introduced. Whether the amount of Vegetables has been sufficient. Also how often per week the Rations have been boiled, and how often roasted or baked.

Not applicable to native troops.

2. State whether, considering the country, climate, season, and duties, the Dieting of the Troops has been sufficiently nutritive and varied to preserve health, together with any changes you may have advised, and the results of such advice.

Not applicable to native troops.

3. What Liquors have been used by the Soldiers, and whether they have been good or the reverse.

Not applicable to native troops.

4. State the number of Men who have been admitted to Hospital for Diseases occasioned, (*a*) directly, (*b*) indirectly, by Intemperance.

None.

V.—Clothing.

1. State whether the Clothing of the Troops has been sufficient and adapted to the climate; and what changes, if any, you have recommended, and the results.

The clothing has been sufficient, and adapted to the climate.

2. State whether there has been Foot-soreness from Defective Boots, &c., its extent, and what steps you took in consequence, with the results.

There has been none.

3. Has the Bedding been clean and wholesome, and properly aired in accordance with the regulations?

Not adapted to native troops.

VI.—Duty and Exercises.

1. State what has been the nature and amount of Duty performed by the Troops, and its effects on Health. State also the average number of Nights per week the Men have in Bed.

The duty of the troops has been light. The average number of nights per week, 4·5.

2. *Drill.*—State the daily amount of Drill, with the Hours at which Drills have taken place; the influence of Drills on Health; with the recommendations you have made, and the results.

Two drills per diem, between the hours of 7 and 8 a.m. and 4½ and 5½ p.m. The health of the troops has been good, so that the drills cannot have been too severe.

3. *Exercises.*—State what provision in the way of Games, Gymnastic Exercises, &c., exists at the Station. Whether they have been used by the Troops in such a way as to conduce to Health, with any advice you may have given on the subject, together with the results of such advice.

Not applicable to native troops.

VII.—Canteens.

1. Have the Canteen Tap-rooms been properly ventilated and warmed?

None.

2. Have the Articles sold been good and wholesome? If not, state any steps you may have taken, and the results.

Not applicable to native troops.

App. No. 4.

Sanitary Reports, 1863—*continued.*

22nd Bombay Native Infantry.

VIII.—Crime and Punishment.

1. Has the sanitary condition of the lock-up Rooms and Prison Cells been satisfactory as regards Cubic Space, Ventilation, Warming, and Cleanliness? State any defects injurious to the Health of the Prisoners which have come under your notice, with your recommendations, and the results.

The sanitary condition of lock-up rooms and prison cells has been satisfactory in every respect.

IX.—Vaccination.

1. What has been the state of Vaccination in the corps? How many Cases and Deaths from Small-pox have occurred among men properly vaccinated. Have you had occasion to re-vaccinate any of the corps. If so, with what results.

None of the sepoys in the regiment has had small-pox. Two officers were laid up with the disease of a very mild type; they had been properly vaccinated. I re-vaccinated four of the officers; in no case did the vaccine take.

X.—Diseases.

1. *Zymotic Diseases.*—Should Zymotic Diseases, especially Fevers, Dysentery, Cholera, and Diarrhœa, have prevailed, to what causes do you attribute the occurrence, and what were their precise types and peculiarities? Has there been any overcrowding or defective Ventilation; have there been any defects in Drainage, Latrines, or Water Supply; any want of Cleanliness, any defects in Diet or Clothing; any extra Fatigue or Exposure, Climatic peculiarities, Intemperance, or anything in the vicinity of the Station; or any other cause to which the occurrence of such Diseases may be attributed? If so, state the causes, and your recommendations in regard to them, with the results.

We have had several cases of dysentery and intermittent fevers. None of the patients died from those diseases; they were cured easily by treatment. The regiment on the whole has been healthy.

2. *Phthisis Pulmonalis.*—Referring to your annual return, to what do you attribute the occurrence of Phthisis Pulmonalis and other Chest Diseases?

We have had no case of phthisis pulmonalis in hospital.

XI. Hospitals.

1. Fill up this Form of Hospital Accommodation:

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Average Number of Sick in Hospital Wards.	Average Monthly Number of Cubic Feet per Patient.	Huts.		Hospital Tents or Marquees.	
			Average Number of Sick in Huts.	Average Monthly Number of Cubic Feet per Patient.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Cubic Space per Patient.
H. M.'s 22d Regiment Bombay N. I. Hospital -	10·9	*Ft.* 3,933	- none -	- none -	- none -	- none.

2. State what has been the condition of the Ventilation and Warming of the Hospital; also, any representations respecting them you have had to make, with the results.

The ventilation and warming of hospital has been very good.

3. The same as to overcrowding of Hospital Wards.

Not overcrowded.

4. What has been the condition of the Drainage, Water-closets, Latrines, &c.? and state whether you have made any representation about any defects, and the result.

Has been good.

5. The

5. The same as regards the Hospital Water supply.

Water supply plentiful, and good quality.

6. Has the Bath and Ablution accommodation been sufficient, and in a satisfactory state? Will you mention any defects you have represented, and the results?

Yes.

7. Have the means of Cooking, and the Cooking of Hospital Diet been satisfactory?

Not applicable to native troops.

8. Have the Hospital Wards been properly Lime-washed, in accordance with the regulations?

Yes.

9. Have any forms of Zymotic Disease broken out or spread in Hospital? If so, to what do you attribute their occurrence, and what steps did you take to arrest their progress, with the results.

No zymotic disease has broken out in the regiment.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

THE health of the sepoys for the past year has been good. We lost 11 men, not from any special disease, but from a broken-down constitution; the climate had nothing to do with their death; they would in all probability have died in India as soon as here. The recommendation which I should like to make for the keeping of the health of the native troops, would be for them to have huts built like they have in India, and for them to have their families with them, so that they might be happy and comfortable.

(signed) *E. T. Wheatley,*
Assistant Surgeon,
Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, N.I.

Victoria, Hong Kong,
31 March 1864.

1864.

EXTRACTS from the SANITARY REPORT of the PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER in *China*, for the Year 1864.

To the General Officer Commanding the Troops in *China*.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, the accompanying Sanitary Reports of the troops at the different military stations in this command during the year from 1st January 1864, to the 31st of December 1864, of which the following is an abstract.

Principal Medical Officer.

From these Reports, as well as from a return hereunto annexed (A), furnished to me by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, the average strength of these troops, and the deaths from all causes among them, during the above period, have been as under:—

	WHITE TROOPS.					Commissioned Officers, including Staff.	BLACK TROOPS.				
	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	TOTAL.		Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Average Strength.											
Total Deaths, both in and out of Hospital	7	4	-	73	84	1	4	3	1	32	40

Sanitary Reports, 1864—*continued.*

Principal Medical Officer.

Of admissions and deaths, the number which took place at each of the subordinate military stations, as well as the mean daily sick there, are stated in the Reports of the several medical officers to have been as follows:—

CORPS.	STATION.	White Troops. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.			Commissioned Officers.		Black Troops. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.		
		Admitted.	Died.	Daily Sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Daily Sick.
Royal Artillery	Hong Kong	337	7	12	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	Shanghai	276	3	8	–	–	–	–	–
Royal Engineers	Hong Kong	151	5	5	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	Shanghai	20	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2/20th Regiment	Kowloon	745	6	39	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto	Stanley	67	4	3	–	–	–	–	–
67th Regiment	Shanghai	1,127	25	46	–	–	–	–	–
99th „	Hong Kong and Kowloon	1,371	26	70	–	1	–	–	–
Departmental Corps	China	25	7	1	–	–	–	–	–
Gun Lascars	Hong Kong	–	–	–	–	–	177	2	7
22nd Bengal Native Infantry	Hong Kong	–	–	–	–	–	1,102	17	39
29th „ „	„ „	–	–	–	–	–	404	21	34
	TOTAL	4,119	84	185	–	1	1,683	40	80

The Number of Troops Invalided, or Officers who have obtained Sick Leave from this Command, during the past Year, have been:—

	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Officers.
White Troops	4	5	1	99	14
Black Troops	5	9	–	32	4

Alleged Causes of Sickness and Mortality.

Referring to Sanitary Report, 99th Regiment, article "Barracks," I would beg to direct attention to different outbreaks of fevers and other diseases, which occurred in that corps during a part of the period it was quartered at Kowloon, viz., from the 15th September to 31st December. A medical board, of which I was president, convened under the authority of the Major General commanding, after protracted inquiry and due consideration, reported as follows with reference thereto:—

1st. Taking all these circumstances into mature and anxious consideration, the Board is of opinion that the sanitary condition of Kowloon has been unsatisfactory, and that no proper means have been adopted to improve it.

2nd. The Board on review of the whole evidence affecting this question, is of opinion, that though the ordinary causes of disease existing at Kowloon may have operated in its production in an inferior degree, yet that the recent outbreaks of sickness in the 99th Regiment were mainly produced by the malarious influence of the cuttings which have recently been going on there; and the Board is further of opinion, that had these cuttings been effectually stopped in the first instance, much of the sickness and mortality which have since ensued, would not have occurred.

3rd. The Board having given its attention to the letter of the Commandant, dated the 29th of October, and referring to the evidence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Ffolliott, Assistant Surgeon Kerans, and Sergeant Major Short, 99th Regiment, has not been able to discover any circumstances in the mode of life of Private Sullivan, for some days previous to the accession of his fatal fever, which can warrant it in coming to the conclusion that his death was hastened, or his fever induced, by any excess or imprudence on his part. The same observations apply to two other fatal cases of fever, which have since occurred in the 99th Regiment, viz., to those of Sergeant Carter and Private Fagan, and the only opinion at which the Board can arrive, with reference to these cases is, that death was the result of the malarious influence indicated in the previous conclusion.

The

The only suggestions I have to offer under this head, are:—

1st. That until the necessary cuttings have ceased for a period of at least six months, no troops ought to be quartered at Kowloon.

2d. That until efficient drainage, good substantial stone or brick barracks are erected, and every possible protection from solar influence be afforded by spacious verandahs and the shade of trees, troops ought not to be quartered at Kowloon.

(signed) *William Dick*, M.D.
Deputy Inspector General, and
Principal Medical Officer.

EXTRACTS from the SANITARY REPORTS of REGIMENTS serving at *Hong Kong* and *Kowloon* in the Year 1864.

6th Battery, 12th Brigade, and 8th Battery, 2d Brigade, Royal Artillery, at *Victoria, Hong Kong*.

Royal Artillery.

	White Troops.					Commissioned Officers, including Staff.	Black Troops.				
	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers or Trumpeters.	Privates.	Total.		Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
Average strength	8	10	1·5	117	137	4	2	3	1	75	81
Total Deaths, both in and out of Hospital	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	2	2

I.—METEOROLOGY.

2. State your Remarks on the Climate of the Station during the Year, and its influence on Health and Disease.

From my short experience of Hong Kong am unable to give a decided opinion. From the records of the meteorological observations, the past season has been more than usually cool, and the climate does not seem to have induced more than the usual average of disease in the tropics.

II.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Give a general Sketch of the Natural Features, Geology, Soils, Waters, Marshes, Vegetation, and Productions of the District.

The town of Victoria is situated on the north side of the island of Hong Kong, and extends along the seacoast and on the slope of the hills, beyond. Extending along its whole length on the southern side is a range of rocky hills composed of granite and trap rocks, all evidently of volcanic origin. This town is quite open to the north-east monsoon prevailing in the cold weather; but the range of hills mentioned interrupts the south-west monsoon, rendering the place very hot in summer. Very little cultivation except in some patches in the valleys. Watercourses from the hills. No marshes. Both animal and vegetable productions scanty. Supplies procured from Canton, &c.

2. Describe the Medical Topography and Diseases of the District.

Victoria, from having been one of the most unhealthy stations in China, has now advanced to be considered the most salubrious. Paroxysmal fevers are the chief forms of fever; remittent often, of a very bad type, and a form of this, very rapid and fatal in its course, was well known as the Hong Kong Fever. Troops fresh from England generally have continued fevers at first. Epidemics of cholera, I believe, visit the island. Diarrhœa, dysentery, and bowel affections prevalent in the cold season. Small-pox generally occurs every cold season amongst the native community.

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Sanitary Reports, 1864—*continued.*

Royal Artillery.

III.—Barracks.

1. Fill up the adjoining Table of Barrack Accommodation.

Name of Stations and of Barracks during the past Year.	Date of Arrival at Barrack.	Date of Departure from Barrack.*	Monthly Average Number of Men occupying Barrack Rooms.	Average Monthly Cubic Feet per Man in Men's Rooms.	Huts. Monthly Average Number of Men in Huts.	Huts. Average Monthly Cubic Feet per Man.	Tents. Monthly Average Number of Men in Tents.	Tents. Average Cubic Feet per Man.
No. 6 Battery, Murray Barrack -	- -	6 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 6 Battery, Kowloon - - -	6 Sept.	17 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 6 Battery, Murray and North -	17 Sept.	- -	100	800	—	—	—	—
No. 8 Battery, Murray and North -	6 Sept.	- -	60	800	—	—	—	—

2. If the Regiment has been on the March or on Shipboard during the Year, state the Dates, with Remarks.

No. 8 Battery, 2nd Brigade, embarked at Dover, in Her Majesty's ship "Adventure," on the April 1864, and disembarked at Victoria, Hong Kong, on the 7th September 1864. Voyage already reported.

3. State the position of Barracks with regard to Aspect, Elevation, Neighbourhood, &c., and whether the Position is Healthy or otherwise.

The North Barracks are immediately adjoining the sea, having a clear frontage, while the Murray Barracks are on the rising ground, immediately in rear of them, the chief road of the town passing between the two. The position of both is considered good and healthy.

4. State whether the Rooms, as regards Height, Windows, Doors, and general Construction, are such as to be conducive to Health.

They are. The height of the rooms in Murray Barracks is 14 feet, and in the North Barracks 14 feet; a broad verandah extends the whole length of the barrack on either side in the Murray, and continued round the ends in the North.

5. State whether the Means of Ventilation and Warming for the Men's Barrack-rooms, Huts, Guard-rooms, &c., have been sufficient to preserve the Air pure and warm. Mention any Defects you have observed in Ventilation and Warming, together with the Steps you took in consequence, and the Result.

The ventilation, throughout the whole of the barracks, is good. During the cold weather 20 lbs. of coal daily is issued for each fire-place in the barrack and guard-rooms; issued from 1st January to 31st March, and from 1st to 31st December; and in the hot season punkahs were in use during the night: they were discontinued on the 31st October.

6. State whether the Walls and Ceilings of Barrack-rooms have been Lime-washed twice during the past Year, and whether you have found it necessary to make any Representation on the subject, with the Results.

They have. No representation made.

7. State whether the Ablution and Bath Accommodation has been sufficient, and regularly used by the Men; and how often there have been Bathing Parades; also, any Defects in these points, with your Representations, and the Results.

There are ablution and bath-rooms for each barrack; slate baths are furnished, with gratings for the feet. Metal moveable basins in use in the ablution-rooms. They have all undergone repairs lately.

The men bathe daily during the summer months, either in the morning or evening.

8. Have the Cooking Arrangements been satisfactory, as regards varying the cooking of Rations?

The kitchen at the Murray Barracks has lately undergone repair; those at the North Barracks are not in so good order. The rations are generally either boiled and made into soup or stewed. The allowance of fuel for the ovens is insufficient for roasting or baking.

9. Has

9. Has there been any Nuisance during the Year from Latrines, Urinals, Ashpits, Manure Heaps, Drains, Cesspits, or want of surface cleansing? If so, state what steps you took to have the Nuisance removed, and the Results.

The officers' privies in rear of their quarters at Murray Barracks are not in a satisfactory condition, and have been several times reported, but as yet are not much improved.

10. State what has been the condition of the Water Supply during the year as to Source, Quality, and Amount, with any Recommendations you have made on the subject, and the Results.

Water supply abundant; it is furnished from tanks on the hills beyond the barracks, where it is collected from the streams running down from the higher part of the range of hills. A porous stone filter is in use for every barrack-room.

11. State whether, on the whole, the Sanitary Arrangements in the Barracks have been properly attended to, and whether there are any Local Causes of Disease requiring Removal.

They have.

IV.—Diet.

1. State what has been the Composition of the Ration during the Year, and what Varieties have been Introduced. Whether the amount of Vegetables has been sufficient. Also how often per week the Rations have been Boiled, and how often Roasted or Baked.

One pound and a quarter beef; 1¼ lb. bread; 1½ oz. sugar; ¼ oz. tea; 1-6th gallon of porter or 1-64th gallon of rum; 4 oz. fresh vegetables, constituted the daily ration. The amount of vegetables has been sufficient and varied. As already stated (No. 8) the fuel allowance does not admit of proper roasting or baking. Soup, stew, curry, &c., is generally preferred by the men.

2. State whether, considering the Country, Climate, Season, and Duties, the Dieting of the Troops has been sufficiently Nutritive and Varied to preserve Health, together with any Changes you may have advised, and the Results of such Advice.

It has. No change advised.

3. What Liquors have been used by the Soldiers, and whether they have been Good; or the Reverse.

All the canteen liquors have been good; draught ale and porter chiefly preferred. When porter was not procurable from the commissariat it was purchased in the town. The Chinese shops give great facility for obtaining cheap and bad spirits.

4. State the number of Men who have been Admitted to Hospital for Diseases occasioned—(*a*) Directly, (*b*) Indirectly, by Intemperance.

(*a*) Directly, 22. (*b*) Indirectly, 10.

V.—Clothing.

1. State whether the Clothing of the Troops has been Sufficient and Adapted to the Climate. And what Changes, if any, you have recommended, and the Results.

During the cold weather in the early and latter part of the year, cloth clothing, as worn in England during the summer, with a wickerwork helmet, covered with white, and encircled by a red turban. No. 6 Battery wore thin serge during the hot weather, while No. 8 Battery on arrival had khakee clothing, as in use in India, with also a wicker helmet, white cover, and red turban. A cholera belt is in the possession of each man.

2. State whether there has been Footsoreness from defective Boots, &c., its Extent, and what Steps you took in consequence, with the Results.

None.

3. Has the Bedding been Clean and Wholesome, and properly Aired, in accordance with the Regulations?

Yes.

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Sanitary Reports, 1864—*continued.*

Royal Artillery.

VI.—Duty and Exercises.

1. State what has been the nature and amount of Duty performed by the Troops, and its Effects on Health. State also the average number of Nights per Week the Men have had in Bed.

No. 8 Battery employed in watches on board ship from the 26th April until the 6th September 1864, and from that date until the end of the year, in usual garrison duties at Victoria, Hong Kong, with working party weekly at the magazine. No. 6 Battery employed during whole year in garrison duties and working party at magazine.

[The garrison duties from 18th September to 8th January were unusually severe owing to the infantry regiment (99th) being sent to Kowloon, and all the guard except those furnished by 22nd Native Infantry being supplied by the two batteries of Artillery. The men had not, as a rule, three nights in bed, and individuals frequently but one.
N. B.—The intemperance during the above period was very great, far more so than at present.—*W. W. Grant*, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding Royal Artillery, China.]

The average number of nights in bed of No. 6 Battery from 1st January to 6th September, three. Average for both batteries from that date, about three. Health of the men of No. 6 Battery impaired by residence at Kowloon.

2. *Drill.*—State the Daily Amount of Drill, with the Hours at which Drills have taken place. The Influence of Drills on Health, with the Recommendations you have made, and the Results.

During summer months from 6 a.m. to 7 a.m.; during summer months from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.; during winter months from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m.; during winter months from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. At one time the guard duties were too heavy, and were reduced as much as possible, on representation. In consequence of the large number of sick in the last week of September in No. 6 Battery the morning drills were discontinued for a time.

3. *Exercises.*—State what Provision in the way of Games, Gymnastic Exercises, &c., exist at the Station. Whether they have been used by the Troops in such a way as to conduce to Health, with any Advice you may have given on the Subject, together with the Results of such Advice.

Quoits, cricket, football, a ball court, a gymnasium in rear of the barracks, afford outdoor amusement. Boating is also a favourite occupation of the men. An institute and library is attached to the barracks, having billiard and bagatelle tables and an American bowling-alley.

VI.—Canteens.

1. Have the Canteen Tap-rooms been properly Ventilated and Warmed?

They have.

2. Have the Articles sold been Good and Wholesome? If not, state any Steps you may have taken, and the Results.

All of very good quality.

VII.—Crime and Punishment.

1. Has the Sanitary Condition of Lock-up Rooms and Prison Cells been satisfactory as regards Cubic Space, Ventilation, Warming and Cleanliness? State any defects injurious to the Health of the Prisoners which have come under your notice; with your Recommendations, and the Results.

It has. None.

VIII.—Vaccination.

1. What has been the state of Vaccination in the Corps? How many cases and deaths from Small-pox have occurred among Men properly Vaccinated? Have you had occasion to Re-Vaccinate any of the Corps? If so, with what Results?

No men have been re-vaccinated. No small-pox case has occurred.

IX.—Diseases.

1. *Zymotic Diseases.*—Should Zymotic Diseases, especially Fevers, Dysentery, Cholera, and Diarrhœa, have prevailed, to what causes do you attribute the occurrence, and what were their precise types and peculiarities? Has there been any Overcrowding or Defective Ventilation; have there been any Defects in Drainage, Latrines, or Water Supply, any want of Cleanliness, any Defects in Diet or Clothing, any extra Fatigue or Exposure, Climatic peculiarities, Intemperance, or anything in the vicinity of the Station, or any other cause to which the occurrence of such Diseases may be attributed. If so, state the causes and your recommendations in regard to them, with the results.

Two-thirds of the whole admissions of the Royal Artillery from zymotic diseases alone; of these a very large proportion from miasmatic diseases, in fact, more than one-half of the total admissions for the year. Intermittent fever has furnished the greatest number of these, and in order to show a fair comparison of the health of the two batteries the admissions in each must be compared after the date of arrival (6th September), and it will be seen by the following statistics that the largest number of admissions took place between the last week of September and the end of the year.

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL.	Febris Continued.	Febris Intermittent.	Bowel Affections.
From 6th September to 31st December:			
No. 8 Battery, 2d Brigade - - - - -	14	15	9
No. 6 Battery, 12th Brigade - - - - -	1	91	8
From 1st January to 6th September:			
No. 6 Battery, 12th Brigade - - - - -	5	7	22

The admissions of No. 6 Battery prior to 6th September show very few fevers, and several of the bowel affections were men invalided from Shanghai and attached to the battery for a time. On the arrival of No. 8 Battery, No. 6 was moved from Victoria to occupy the huts on the Kowloon peninsula, there being no accommodation for them in the former place; in about 10 or 12 days the battery returned to Victoria, and in a few days more intermittent fever was rapidly developed among the men of this battery, while No. 8 enjoyed a perfect immunity. As many as 10 and 12 men were admitted in one day with "shakes," and unfit for any duty. It was evident that some exciting cause was in existence amongst the men of one battery, which was absent in the other; this was too evident on examining the position of the huts at Kowloon; there the men had been quartered in the immediate vicinity of extensive excavations and cuttings, where virgin soil was upturned from a depth of several feet and exposed in a much larger surface, in the construction of roads, &c. This exposed soil apparently consists of disintegrated granite, exactly the same as that of Hong Kong, and in this island it is a fact well established by experience that the moving of fresh soil has always induced fever; indeed, in the earlier days of this colony, when ground was being turned up in the process of building and drainage, intermittent fevers and remittent (of a very bad type) were the chief diseases of the European community. The appearance of this fever among the men corresponded to a period of incubation equal to their stay in Kowloon and a week after their return to Victoria. The water at Kowloon is of very inferior quality, but had it been the operating cause, a large proportion of bowel complaints would have followed.

Several of the men have been in hospital three or four times with fever, and in many their health has been materially impaired, and were it not that the battery (No. 6) is about to embark for England, would require to be invalided.

Two deaths in January, one from dysentery and the other from asthenia, are those of invalids from Shanghai attached to No. 6 Battery.

2. *Phthisis Pulmonalis.*—Referring to your Annual Return, to what do you attribute the Occurrence of Phthisis Pulmonalis and other Chest Diseases?

I am unable to speak as to the Europeans, but in the Lascars the continued moist state of the atmosphere no doubt conduces to excite the disease in men accustomed to a warm dry atmosphere.

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Sanitary Reports, 1864—*continued.*

Royal Artillery.

X.—Hospitals.

1. Fill up this form of Hospital Accommodation.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Average Number of Sick in Hospital Wards.	Average Monthly Number of Cubic Feet per Patient.	Huts.		Hospital Tents or Marquees.	
			Average Number of Sick in Huts.	Average Monthly Number of Cubic Feet per Patient.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Cubic Space per Patient.
General Hospital, Victoria, Hong Kong.	19·7	Uncertain; latterly over 1,200 feet.	- None -	- None -	- None -	- None.

2. State what has been the Condition of the Ventilation and Warming of the Hospital; also any representations respecting them you have had to make, with the results.

The ventilation has been very good, as the wards are freely exposed towards the sea, and are situated in the first landing of the stairs.

Coals at the rate of 20lbs. per fire-place, with an extra allowance of 10lbs., are issued during the cold season, and I have found this sufficient; no reference has been made on this point.

3. The same as to Overcrowding of Hospital Wards.

During the latter week of September the admissions were so numerous that it was found necessary to take an extra ward into use, and even then occasional over-crowding could not be avoided, there being no more room available.

4. What has been the condition of the Drainage, Water-closets, Latrines, &c., and state whether you have made any representations about any defects, and the result?

The drainage, as far as I have yet seen, is very good, and there is a plentiful supply of water for the closets and latrines. A proportion of night-chairs is always in use upstairs for men unable to get down to the privies or water-closet.

5. The same as regards the Hospital Water Supply.

A plentiful supply of very good water from the tanks or reservoirs, on the hill side, and from the height of these above the hospital grounds a considerable pressure can at any time be used in case of fire. A small fountain, just by the entrance-gate, constantly playing, gives a cool and pleasant appearance to the place.

6. Has the Bath and Ablution accommodation been sufficient and in a satisfactory state? Will you mention any defects you have represented, and the results?

Two ablution-rooms in the wing adjoining the wards have been in use; these are furnished with moveable metal basins. A shower-bath is also in use, and frequently used by the men during the hot weather. Hot water is furnished, when required, from a copper in the hospital kitchen. There are no fixed baths in the ablution-rooms, nor is there a room set apart specially as a bath-room.

7. Have the means of Cooking, and the Cooking of Hospital Diets, been satisfactory?

One kitchen is in general use for the whole hospital, furnished with open fireplaces, such as in general use in China, coppers, and a very good oven. The diets are generally well cooked, and I have only had one or two complaints from the men, of a trivial nature.

8. Have the Hospital Wards been properly Lime-washed in accordance with the Regulations?

I believe they have.

9. Have any forms of Zymotic Disease broken out or spread in Hospital? If so, to what do you attribute their occurrence, and what steps did you take to arrest their progress, with the results?

None.

General Conclusions.

On comparing the return of last year with the present it will be seen that the admissions of No. 6 Battery were in all 176, while now the number is increased to 250. This increase is in the miasmatic diseases. In the year 1863, when the strength of the battery averaged about the same as for the past year, the miasmatic diseases bore a very different proportion to the total admissions, as the following will show:—

Admissions, 1863:—Total for the whole year 176, quartered in Hong Kong.
Ditto - 1864:—Ditto - - 250, quartered in Hong Kong and Kowloon.

No. 6 Battery, 12th Brigade.	Total Miasmatic Diseases.	Continued Fevers.	Paroxysmal Fevers.	Bowel Affections.	Other Miasmatic Diseases.	All other Diseases.	Total Admissions.
Admissions:							
Year 1863 - - - -	46	6	7	23	10	130	176
Year 1864 - - - -	143	6	98	30	9	107	250

From these figures it is at once evident that, from other diseases *not* miasmatic, this battery has actually been healthier than in 1863; and taking in review the Table under No. IX, and the remarks there appended, I feel confident that the health of the men of No. 6 Battery was very materially impaired by their residence at Kowloon. I was so impressed with this that I presented to the commanding officer a table showing the comparative sickness of the two batteries, and what I supposed was the exciting cause. I may also mention that, since commencing to draw up these reports, the battery was a second time moved to Kowloon, against which I protested to the commanding and principal medical officers, and it was brought back to Victoria at once.

As to the health of the men of the other battery it has been very good since their arrival in this colony.

A. R. Smith,
Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery.

Hong Kong,
February 1865.

Detachment 2/20th Regiment of Foot, at *Stanley*.

	White Troops.					Commanding Officers, including Staff.	Black Troops.				
	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.		Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
Average Strength - - - -											
Total Deaths, both in and out of Hospital - - - - -	2	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–

I.—Meteorology.

2. State your Remarks on the Climate of the Station during the Year, and its influence on Health and Disease.

For about six months in the year it is temperate, and the remainder hot, with heavy falls of rain.

II.—Physical Geography.

1. Give a general Sketch of the Natural Features, Geology, Soils, Waters, Marshes, Vegetation, and Productions of the District.

Stanley is situated on the neck of a narrow slip of land jutting into the sea, the greater portion of it being surrounded by hills rising to upwards of 1,200 feet above the level of

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Sanitary Reports, 1864—*continued.*

2/20th Foot.

the sea, the remainder, on the south-west side, being open to the sea. Geologically, it consists of granite and trap rocks. The soil is artificial: the water obtained from springs, of good quality. It is free from marshes, the vegetation scanty, and the productions chiefly sweet potatoes and other vegetables.

2. Describe the Medical Topography and Diseases of the District.

In a medical point of view it is well situated, as it is fully exposed on the south-west side, and therefore benefits from the genial effects of the south-west monsoon during the whole of the hot season.

III.—Barracks.

1. Fill up the adjoining Table of Barrack Accommodation.

Names of Stations and of Barracks during the past Year.	Date of		Monthly Average Number of Men occupying Barrack Rooms.	Average Monthly Cubic Feet per Man in Men's Rooms.	Huts.		Tents.	
	Arrival at Barrack.	Departure from Barrack.			Monthly Average Number of Men in Huts.	Average Monthly Cubic Feet per Man.	Monthly Average Number of Men in Tents.	Average Cubic Feet per Man.
Stanley Barracks -	31 March 1864.	- -	All married men living in separate quarters of ample size.		None	None	None	None.

2. If the Regiment has been on the March or on Shipboard during the Year, state the Dates, with Remarks.

The men composing this detachment embarked at Calcutta on the 29th January 1864, and disembarked at Hong Kong on the 28th March 1864.

3. State the position of Barracks with regard to Aspect, Elevation, Neighbourhood, &c., and whether the position is Healthy, or otherwise.

The barracks run from east to west, at an elevation of 120 feet above the level of the sea, and 200 yards from it, and are situated in the healthiest positions.

4. State whether the Rooms, as regards Height, Windows, Doors, and general construction, are such as to be conducive to Health.

They are.

5. State whether the means of Ventilation and Warming for the Men's Barrack Rooms, Huts, Guard Rooms, &c., have been sufficient to preserve the Air pure and warm. Mention any defects you have observed in Ventilation and Warming, together with the steps you took in consequence, and the result.

It has been sufficient.

6. State whether the Walls and Ceilings of Barrack Rooms have been Lime-washed twice during the past Year, and whether you have found it necessary to make any representation on the subject, with the results.

They have not been lime-washed during the past year.

7. State whether the Ablution and Bath Accommodation has been sufficient and regularly used by the Men; and how often there have been Bathing Parades; also any defects in these points, with your representations and the results.

They have been sufficient, but as the men are all married they preferred performing their ablutions in their own quarters. During the hot season there were bathing parades twice a week.

8. Have the Cooking arrangements been satisfactory, as regards varying the Cooking of Rations?

They have, but have not been taken advantage of, as the detachment consists of married men, and their wives preferred using Chinese chatties.

9. Has

9. Has there been any nuisance during the year from Latrines, Urinals, Ashpits, Manure Heaps, Drains, Cesspits, or want of Surface Cleansing; if so, state what steps you took to have the nuisance removed, and the results.

There has not.

10. State what has been the condition of the Water Supply during the year, as to Source, Quality, and Amount, with any recommendations you have made on the subject, and the Results.

The water was obtained from wells, in sufficient quantity and of good quality. No recommendation was considered necessary.

11. State whether, on the whole, the Sanitary Arrangements in the Barracks have been properly attended to, and whether there are any local causes of Disease requiring removal.

They have been attended to. There are no local causes of disease.

IV.—Diet.

1. State what has been the composition of the Ration during the year, and what Varieties have been introduced; whether the amount of Vegetables has been sufficient; also, how often per week the Rations have been boiled, and how often roasted or baked.

The ration has consisted, without variation, daily of 20 oz. bread, 20 oz. fresh meat, ¼ oz. tea, 1½ oz. sugar, 3 oz. vegetables, 1 gill of rum, and 1⅓ pints of porter on alternate days.

The amount of vegetables has been sufficient. As the men were all married, the rations were cooked separately.

2. State whether, considering the Country, Climate, Season, and Duties, the dieting of the Troops has been sufficiently nutritive and varied to preserve Health, together with any changes you may have advised, and the results of such Advice.

It has.

3. What Liquors have been used by the Soldiers, and whether they have been good, or the reverse.

Rum and porter of excellent quality, obtained from the Commissariat stores, and retailed from the canteen.

4. State the number of Men who have been admitted to Hospital for Diseases occasioned—(*a*) directly, (*b*) indirectly, by Intemperance.

(*a*) None; (*b*) none.

V.—Clothing.

1. State whether the Clothing of the Troops has been sufficient and adapted to the Climate; and what changes, if any, you have recommended, and the Results.

It has. During the hot season karkee clothing was worn during the day, and serge clothing at night, on guard; and during the cold weather karkee clothing was worn with the great coat on cold nights.

2. State whether there has been Foot Soreness from defective Boots, &c.; its extent, and what steps you took in consequence, with the Results.

There has not.

3. Has the Bedding been clean and wholesome, and properly aired, in accordance with the Regulations.

It has.

VI.—Duty and Exercises.

1. State what has been the nature and amount of Duty performed by the Troops, and its effects on Health; state also the average number of nights per week the Men have had in bed.

Guards and parades. Amount of duty was slight, and did not act injuriously on the health of the men. They had five, and sometimes six, nights per week in bed.

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Sanitary Reports, 1864—*continued.*

2/20th Foot.

2. *Drill.*—State the Daily Amount of Drill, with the Hours at which Drills have taken place. The influence of Drills on Health, with the Recommendations you have made, and the results.

From 7 to 8 a.m. twice a week during the hot season, and daily during the cold. These had a beneficial effect on the health of the men.

3. *Exercises.*—State what provision in the way of Games, Gymnastic Exercises, &c., exists at the Station. Whether they have been used by the Troops in such a way as to conduce to Health, with any Advice you may have given on the subject, together with the results of such Advice.

None exists at the station.

VI.—Canteens.

1. Have the Canteen Tap-rooms been properly Ventilated and Warmed.

The tap-room has.

2. Have the Articles sold been good and wholesome. If not, state any steps you may have taken, and the results.

They have.

VII.—Crime and Punishment.

1. Has the Sanitary condition of Lock-up Rooms and Prison Cells been satisfactory as regards Cubic Space, Ventilation, Warming, and Cleanliness. State any Defects injurious to the Health of the Prisoners which have come under your notice; with your Recommendations, and the results.

It has.

VIII.—Vaccination.

What has been the state of Vaccination in the Corps. How many Cases and Deaths from Small-pox have occurred among Men properly Vaccinated. Have you had occasion to re-Vaccinate any of the Corps. If so, with what results.

All the men bear marks of vaccination. There have been no cases of small-pox, and none have been re-vaccinated.

IX.—Diseases.

1. *Zymotic Diseases.*—Should Zymotic Diseases, especially Fevers, Dysentery, Cholera, and Diarrhœa, have prevailed, to what causes do you attribute the occurrence, and what were their precise types and peculiarities. Has there been any Overcrowding or defective Ventilation, have there been any defects in Drainage, Latrines, or Water Supply, any want of Cleanliness, any defects in Diet or Clothing, any extra Fatigue or Exposure, Climatic Peculiarities, Intemperance, or anything in the Vicinity of the Station; or any other cause to which the occurrence of such Diseases may be attributed. If so, state the Causes, and your Recommendations in regard to them, with the results.

No zymotic diseases can be said to have been prevalent; the few cases of fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa which were admitted, proved very amenable to treatment, and were mainly attributable to climate.

2. *Phthisis Pulmonalis.*—Referring to your Annual Return, to what do you attribute the occurrence of Phthisis Pulmonalis and other Chest Diseases.

The effects of climate acting on constitutions hereditarily predisposed.

X.—Hospitals.

1. Fill up this Form of Hospital Accommodation.

Name of Hospital.	Average Number of Sick in Hospital Wards.	Average Monthly Number of Cubic Feet per Patient.	Huts.		Hospital Tents or Marquees.	
			Average Number of Sick in Huts.	Average Monthly Number of Cubic Feet per Patient.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Cubic Space per Patient.
Stanley Hospital - -	3·6	988 16/43	None -	None -	None -	None.

2. State what has been the Condition of the Ventilation and Warming of the Hospital; also any Representations respecting them you have had to make, with the results.

The ventilation was ample; and during the cold months, coal fires were kept lit during the night, and also during the day when considered necessary.

3. The same as to overcrowding of Hospital Wards.

There has always been ample room.

4. What has been the condition of the Drainage, Water-closets, Latrines, &c.; and state whether you have made any Representations about any defects, and the result.

Good.

5. The same as regards the Hospital Water supply.

The water was obtained from the same source as that of the barracks.

6. Has the Bath and Ablution accommodation been sufficient, and in a satisfactory state. Will you mention any defects you have represented, and the results.

It has.

7. Have the means of Cooking, and the Cooking of Hospital Diets been satisfactory.

They have.

8. Have the Hospital Wards been properly Lime-washed in accordance with the Regulations.

It has not been lime-washed during the year.

9. Have any forms of Zymotic Disease broken out or spread in Hospital. If so, to what do you attribute their occurrence, and what steps did you take to arrest their progress, with the results.

None have broken out.

General Conclusions.

From the nature of the foregoing replies, it will be seen that they are generally favourable, and that there are few and very minor remediable causes of disease.

With the exception of the fatal cases of hepatitis and apoplexy, none of the serious cases originated at this station, those returned having been either sent here from head quarters, when the regiment left Kowloon for Japan, or those of invalids temporarily under treatment while *en route* from Japan to England.

(signed) *John H. Beath*, M.D.,
Staff Assistant Surgeon in Medical Charge.

App. No. 4.

Sanitary Reports, 1864—*continued.*

99th Regiment.

SANITARY REPORT of the 99th REGIMENT serving at *Hong Kong* and *Kowloon*, under the Medical Charge of Surgeon *William Snell*, from 1 January 1864 to 31 December 1864. W. O. Form 517.

To the Officer Commanding the 99th Regiment of Foot.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, the following Sanitary Report of the troops under my superintendence at the station of Hong Kong and Kowloon, for the year from 1st January 1864 to the 31st December 1864.

By a Return hereto annexed (A), with which you have furnished me, the average strength of these troops, and the deaths from all causes among them during the above period, have been as under:

	WHITE TROOPS.					Commissioned Officers, including Staff.
	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	TOTAL.	
Average strength -	$46\frac{6}{12}$	$36\frac{6}{12}$	17	$629\frac{5}{12}$	$729\frac{1}{12}$	$35\frac{4}{12}$
Total Deaths, both in and out of hospital -	2	- -	- -	24	26	—

In these Deaths are included the following, which took place out of Hospital:—

	WHITE TROOPS.	
	Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.	Commissioned Officers only.
Killed in action - - - - - - - - -	—	—
Drowned - - - - - - - - -	1	—
Murdered - - - - - - - - -	—	—
Suicide - - - - - - - - -	—	—
Ruptured blood-vessel - - - - - - -	—	—
Found dead, cause unknown - - - - - -	—	—
Sudden deaths from apoplexy - - - - - -	—	—
„ coup de soleil - - - - -	1	—
Other causes of sudden deaths:		
Vulnus selopotarium - - - - - - -	1	—
„ incisum - - - - - - -	1	—
TOTAL Deaths out of Hospital - - -	4	—
Remain to be accounted for who died under hospital treatment - - - - - - - - -	22	—

RETURN, showing the Composition of the 99th Regiment of Foot, Classed according to the Periods they have been Stationed in *Hong Kong* and *Kowloon*, as well as the relative Number of Admissions and Deaths in each Class.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Strength of each Class on 1 April.	Admissions of each Class from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec.	Deaths of each Class from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec.
Under 1 year - - - - - -	34	15	—
1 to 2 years - - - - - -	7	4	—
2 to 3 years - - - - - -	—	—	—
3 to 4 years - - - - - -	—	—	—
4 to 5 years - - - - - -	644	1,351	26
5 to 6 years - - - - - -	—	—	—
6 to 7 years - - - - - -	—	—	—
Above 7 years - - - - - -	—	—	—

The Diseases by which these Deaths, as well as the whole Admissions into Hospital in the course of the Year, have been occasioned, are specifically detailed in Return hereto annexed (B), whereof the following is an Abstract:

WHITE TROOPS.

DISEASES.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Average of Weekly Remainings.	Admitted.	Died.	Average of Weekly Remainings.	Admitted.	Died.	Average of Weekly Remainings.	Admitted.	Died.	Average of Weekly Remainings.	Admitted.	Died.	Average of Weekly Remainings.	Admitted.	Died.	Average of Weekly Remainings.	Admitted.	Died.	Average of Weekly Remainings.	Admitted.	Died.	Average of Weekly Remainings.	Admitted.	Died.	Average of Weekly Remainings.	Admitted.	Died.	Average of Weekly Remainings.	Admitted.	Died.	Average of Weekly Remainings.	Admitted.	Died.	Average of Weekly Remainings.	Admitted.	Died.
I.																																						
1. Intermittent, remittent, and yellow fevers	48	–	31¼	38	–	21¼	46	–	22⅜	19	–	13¾	31	–	19½	21	–	8⅜	16	–	5¼	5	–	4½	10	–	2⅛	60	1	28	164	2	71¾	115	1	57	573	4
2. Typhoid, typhus, and continued fevers	8	1	6	6	–	3¼	4	–	3	8	–	4½	4	–	2½	18	–	2⅜	15	–	6⅜	6	–	4½	13	–	3	77	–	26¾	74	–	29¼	17	–	12	250	1
3. Eruptive fevers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Dysentery	1	1	1½	1	–	2¼	1	–	2⅜	1	1	2⅜	2	–	2½	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	1	4	–	4½	10	–	8	11	–	9½	5	–	9¼	41	2
5. Diarrhœa	1	1	1	1	–	1	3	–	1	3	–	1	4	–	3	10	–	3	5	1	4	11	–	5	3	–	2	20	–	9¼	19	1	10¼	10	–	7	89	3
6. Spasmodic cholera	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	10	6
7. Ophthalmia	2	–	–	3	–	1½	2	–	1⅜	1	–	2¼	1	–	2½	2	–	1½	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	16	–
8. Rheumatism	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	2¼	1	–	2	–	–	–	10	–
9. Syphilitic and gonorrhœal diseases	10	–	10	13	–	11⅛	16	–	11¼	5	–	5	7	–	4½	5	–	4⅜	5	–	4¼	1	–	4½	6	–	3	5	–	3¼	1	–	3¼	6	–	1¼	82	–
10. Other zymotic diseases	4	–	2¾	2	–	2¼	4	–	1	7	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	1	4	–	¼	5	–	4½	4	–	3	1	–	1⅛	2	–	1	1	–	½	35	–
II.																																						
1. Phthisis pulmonalis	2	1	3	2	–	3¼	1	–	4⅜	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	⅛	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	3½	–	–	3¾	1	1	3¾	10	2
2. Other constitutional diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	¼	–	–	–	1	–	¼	1	–	1	–	–	¼	–	–	–	4	–
III.																																						
1. Bronchitis	2	–	2¾	3	–	3⅜	2	–	1⅜	2	–	1½	3	–	1	2	–	¼	–	–	1	1	–	1⅜	1	–	1½	2	–	1⅜	–	–	1⅜	–	–	–	18	–
2. Hepatic diseases	3	–	3½	1	–	2¾	3	–	3⅜	–	–	3	–	–	2¾	–	–	⅜	3	–	¾	1	1	2	2	–	1	1	–	⅔	1	–	1⅜	2	–	1¾	17	1
3. Skin diseases	2	–	1¾	–	–	2	1	–	2⅜	–	–	2¾	1	–	2¾	–	–	1½	7	–	2¼	5	–	3½	7	–	1½	6	–	5	5	–	4½	2	–	1¼	36	–
4. Other local diseases	6	–	7¼	15	–	11	10	–	11⅛	10	–	7⅞	16	–	12	12	–	5⅜	6	–	6¼	11	–	8⅜	9	–	7½	5	–	4½	2	–	1½	10	–	4¼	112	–
IV.																																						
1. Diseases of nutrition	1	–	4¾	2	1	3¾	3	–	4	1	–	4¾	1	1	4	6	–	1	2	–	1	5	–	2⅜	1	–	¼	–	–	⅛	3	–	1¼	–	–	½	25	2
V.																																						
1. Wounds and injuries by accidents	4	–	2¼	7	–	2	3	–	1⅝	6	–	1⅛	1	–	½	2	–	⅛	2	1	1⅛	2	–	2⅛	3	–	3	5	–	3⅛	3	–	2¾	3	–	2½	41	1
2. Ditto by battle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Punitus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	¼	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
4. Other violent deaths and diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Total	95	4	–	93	1	–	101	–	–	63	1	–	72	1	–	83	3	–	73	4	–	58	1	–	69	3	–	203	2	–	288	4	–	173	2	–	1370	26

The Number Daily Sick in Hospital at this Station during the past year has been carefully registered by me, and the average amounts to 70 of the White Troops, as per State annexed (C).

Having thus detailed the extent of mortality and sickness, I shall next proceed to state how far these may probably have been influenced by the following agencies:—

I.—Meteorology.

1. Where Meteorological Instruments have been provided, this annual Table is to be filled up from the Records kept at each Station, or from Observations kept by the Regimental Medical Officer.

Meteorological Observations, noticing the Pressure of the Atmosphere, the Temperature and Humidity of the Air, the Fall of Rain, the Amount of Ozone and Cloud, the prevailing Winds, and the Variations in the Weather.

Year and Month.	Localities at which Observations were made.	Reading of Barometer No.				Temperature of Air.							Dry and Wet Bulb.		Mean deduced Dew Point.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Rain.		Ozone.		Wind.		Cloud.		Remarks.
		Mean for Month.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range in Month.	Mean of all Highest.	Mean of all Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Approximate Mean for Month.	Mean of Dry Bulb.	Mean of Wet Bulb.			Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	Mean at h. a. m.	Mean at h. p. m.	General Directions.	Estimated Strength.	A. M. 0—10.	P. M. 0—10.	
		In.	*In.*	*In.*	*In.*	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°										
January																									
February																									
March																									
April																									
May																									
June		- - - - - - - - No Instruments supplied for this purpose.																							
July																									
August																									
September																									
October																									
November																									
December																									
Mean																									

2. State your Remarks on the Climate of the Station during the Year, and its Influence on Health and Disease.

The 99th Regiment, with the exception of a small detachment at Kowloon till June 1864, continued to occupy the Murray Barracks, Hong Kong, from 1st January to 15th September 1864, on which date the whole regiment was removed to Kowloon. I have no reason to alter my remarks on the climate of Hong Kong expressed in the annual Sanitary Report of 1863; but with regard to Kowloon, in its present state, as a station, the influences of its climate, in bringing deterioration of health, disease, and death to the ranks of the 99th Regiment since 15th September 1864, cannot be too strongly commented upon.

II. Physical Geography.

1. Give a general Sketch of the Natural Features, Geology, Soils, Waters, Marshes, Vegetation, and Productions of the District, with brief Topographical Description of the Station.

Having, in Sanitary Report of 1863, given a topographical description of the island of Hong Kong, I shall confine my remarks to the adjacent peninsula of Kowloon.

The promontory of Kowloon, jutting out from the mainland of China, and stretching into the harbour of Hong Kong, is situated to the north of that island, from which its nearest point is separated by about one mile and a half of water.

The natural features are a succession of undulating ridges and mounds, averaging from 40 to 120 feet above the level of the sea, the surface soil of which is composed of a peculiar red-yellowish clay, mixed with disintegrated, decomposed, and broken-down granite, masses of pure gray granite cropping out in boulders on the tops of mounds and sides of ridges.

The valleys which intersect and divide these ridges and mounds are very extensive flat plains at a very low level, covered with a rich thick deposit of alluvial soil, and up to August 1864, when taken possession of by Colonial Government, were kept in the highest state

state of Chinese cultivation and constant irrigation, for the rapid growth of rice and succulent vegetables. A certain portion of the flat land in close proximity to the north boundary of military ground too low for drainage is in the condition of swampy marsh.

2. Describe the Medical Topography and Diseases of the District.

The promontory of Kowloon is in the form of two horns, the naval, military, and civil settlements having been decided to be placed on the neck of land the more westerly, from its natural facilities and its closer proximity to Hong Kong. As regards the natural position of the promontory, nothing could be more apparently favourable, the prevailing winds at both seasons N. E. and S. W. blowing from the sea or over its waters before reaching the peninsula; the temperature during the night being at all seasons less than in Hong Kong.

Since the first establishment of Kowloon, however, as a station in 1860, a much higher rate of miasmatic disease, especially fever, has been found to prevail amongst troops there than those quartered in Murray Barracks, Hong Kong; and this, from my then somewhat limited experience, I specially pointed out in the annual Sanitary Report of 1863, at page 10, under paragraph "IX. Diseases;" but the unprecedented rate of sickness and mortality which has unfortunately occurred in the 99th Regiment since the corps was sent to Kowloon in September 1864, is to be looked for in other than the ordinary influences (still existing) which formerly characterised Kowloon.

The commencement of extensive excavations and cuttings, to carry out the contemplated levelling of ground in close proximity to the huts, cannot be looked upon otherwise than as the exciting influence of the very high rates of disease, especially fever and dysentery, which have since October 1864 pervaded the ranks of the 29th Regiment.

1st. Till all cuttings and excavations have ceased for at least one year, and the natural soil thus exposed is covered with herbage, trees, &c., roads, buildings, or chunamed sites for buildings; 2nd. Till proper drainage exists; 3rd. Till the water supply is improved, or more extensive means exist of purifying it; 4th. Till proper suitable barracks with broad verandahs are built, and covered ways are constructed to protect men in passing from one part of barrack inclosure to another, Kowloon cannot be considered as in any way a fit station for European or even, with the experience of 1864, for native troops. Fever and bowel complaints, with greater tendency to cholera (as shown in 2nd-20th, and 99th), will prevail, and any body of men sent there in a healthy state will speedily become liable to miasmatic disease, and be soon rendered inefficient.

III. Barracks.

1. Fill up the adjoining Table of Barrack Accommodation.

Name of Stations and of Barracks during the past Year.	Date of Arrival at Barrack.	Date of Departure from Barrack.	Monthly Average Number of Men occupying Barrack Rooms.	Average Monthly Cubic Feet per Man in Men's Rooms.	Huts. Monthly Average Number of Men in Huts.	Huts. Average Monthly Cubic Feet per Man.	Tents. Monthly Average Number of Men in Tents.	Tents. Average Cubic Feet per Man.
Head Quarters, Hong Kong	15 Oct. 1861	14 Mar. 1864	536	700	—	—	—	—
Detachment, Kowloon	15 Oct. „	14 Mar. „	-	-	222	830	—	—
„ Canton	12 Nov. 1862	14 Mar. „	12	1,200	—	—	—	—
Head Quarters, Hong Kong	15 Mar. 1864	24 Apr. 1864	616	700	—	—	—	—
Detachment, Kowloon	15 Mar. „	24 Apr. „	-	-	137	830	—	—
„ Canton	15 Mar. „	24 Apr. „	18	1,200	—	—	—	—
Head Quarters, Hong Kong	24 Apr. 1864	29 June 1864	660	700	—	—	—	—
Detachment, Kowloon	24 Apr. „	29 June „	-	-	63	830	—	—
„ Canton	24 Apr. „	29 June „	18	1,200	—	—	—	—
Head Quarters, Hong Kong	30 June 1864	15 Sep. 1864	658	669	—	—	—	—
Detachment, Kowloon	30 June „	15 Sep. „	-	-	None.	None.	—	—
„ Canton	30 June „	15 Sep. „	18	1,200	—	—	—	—
Head Quarters, Kowloon	16 Sep. 1864	8 Oct. 1864	-	-	499	600	150	—
Detachment, Hong Kong	16 Sep. „	8 Oct. „	40	800	—	—	—	—
„ Canton	16 Sep. „	8 Oct. „	17	1,200	—	—	—	—
Head Quarters, Kowloon	8 Oct.	17 Nov.	-	-	518	600	50	—
Detachment, Hong Kong	8 Oct.	*Remaining*	46	800	—	—	—	—
„ Canton	8 Oct.	*31 Dec.*	17	1,200	—	—	—	—
„ Taku	8 Oct.	*1864.*	-	-	-	-	568	—
Head Quarters, Kowloon	17 Nov. 1864	31 Dec. 1864	-	-	-	-	568	—

2. If the Regiment has been on the March, or on Shipboard during the Year, state the dates, with Remarks.

A detachment of two officers and 60 men embarked on 8th October for South Taku Forts, mouth of Peiho river, there to be stationed.

App. No. 4.

Sanitary Reports, 1864—*continued.*

99th Regiment.

3. State the position of Barracks with regard to Aspect, Elevation, Neighbourhood, and whether the Position is healthy or otherwise; describe the Construction and Arrangement of the Barracks, internal and external.

The position of Murray Barracks, Hong Kong, might have been better chosen, but the statistics of each succeeding year prove that from whatever cause or causes due, troops quartered in them are yearly becoming less liable to disease, and from my last experience in 1864 I should now call the position a healthy one.

The mat huts which afforded accommodation for the regiment at Kowloon are constructed of mats on bamboo frames; the position of the huts to each other has been fixed by the contour of the ground, and they are dotted about irregularly over the whole camping ground; there are no galleries or covered ways from them to the cook-houses or wash-houses: from this it will be seen that to proceed from one hut to another, or even to leave the hut for any purpose, men *must* be exposed to the direct influence of the sun's rays, always a fruitful source of disease in a tropical climate. On the 18th November the regiment was removed from the huts just described, and encamped in Indian hill tents on a locality to windward, and about a mile N. E. of military ground; this doubtful measure, incurring double risks of exposure, was carried out to remove the men from the malarious effects of the extensive excavations, to which the exceedingly high rate of miasmatic disease prevailing at the time was considered due.

4. State whether the Rooms, as regards Height, Windows, Doors, and general Construction, are such as to be conducive to Health.

The general construction of Murray Barracks, Hong Kong, could not be better. The position of the privies, to be hereafter mentioned, is bad. There is, however, no accommodation for women or children, although ample space for suitable cottages exists in the barrack inclosure.

The principle of construction of the mat huts at Kowloon is in the highest degree faulty; the thickness of roofing material in itself is hardly sufficient to keep out the scorching direct rays of the summer sun, nor the heavy summer's rain, and the apologies for verandahs, eaves of about four feet in width, are totally inadequate to afford at any season proper protection, as men must step directly into the open air at all times they have to leave their barrack-rooms. The mat materials of the sides is neither windproof, nor, during the rainy season, waterproof; and taking the general condition of such style of huts into consideration in a sanitary point, they are not to be considered fit or suitable barrack accommodation for a tropical climate, nor can they be conducive to the preservation of health of troops occupying them, but, on the contrary, likely to have a highly injurious effect.

5. State whether the means of Ventilation and Warming for the Men's Barrack-rooms, Huts, Guard-rooms, &c., have been sufficient to preserve the Air pure and warm. Mention any defects you have observed in Ventilation and Warming, together with the steps you took in consequence, and the result.

The ventilation in Murray Barracks, Hong Kong, is generally good; the warming in cold seasons is by means of coal fires in ordinary open grates.

Barrack-rooms and guard-rooms were fitted with punkahs during the summer, which were kept in motion throughout the whole night. Lighting by oil lamps, very bad; now that a gas company exists it is to be hoped oil will no longer be used.

At Kowloon no means exist of warming huts during the cold weather. No special ventilators are necessary, as every joining of the floor-boards and leaf of matting is a ventilating medium; the cold is much complained of in these huts when the thermometer falls low.

6. State whether the Walls and Ceilings of Barrack-rooms have been Lime-washed twice during the past year, and whether you have found it necessary to make any representation on the subject, with the results.

At Hong Kong the walls and ceilings of barrack-rooms were regularly lime-washed.

At Kowloon the material of the huts does not admit of such an operation.

7. Describe the ablution and bath accommodation, and whether it has been sufficient and regularly used by the men; and how often there have been bathing parades; also any defects in these points, with your representations, and the results.

In Murray Barracks, Hong Kong, the bath and ablution-rooms are good and ample.

At Kowloon no bath accommodation exists, and the ablution-rooms are merely offshoots of cooking sheds, and insufficient for number of men. The close proximity of the sea affords means for frequent bathing. There have been two bathing parades a week regularly throughout the year.

8. Have the Cooking arrangements been satisfactory, as regards varying the Cooking of Rations? Describe the Culinary means.

The cooking arrangements in Murray Barracks, Hong Kong, were good, and means existed of varying the diets by roasting. The cook-house was connected with the different barrack

barrack buildings by covered and granite paved ways, so that at no season of the year could men be exposed to the sun or rain in passing to and from their barrack rooms.

At Kowloon the cooking huts (wooden) are detached as far as possible to avoid risk of fire, so that men at all times and at any season must undergo open air exposure in passing from their huts to cooking huts: one cooking hut was burned down on 13th November.

9. Has there been any Nuisance during the year from Latrines, Urinals, Ashpits, Manure Heaps, Drains, Cesspits, or want of Surface Cleansing? If so, state what steps you took to have the Nuisance removed, and the results. State the system of Conservancy.

The defect of system and direction of drains, with the objectionable position of mens' privies in Murray Barracks, Hong Kong, shut in and surrounded by the two main blocks of buildings, as represented in Annual Sanitary Report of 1863, still continue as then.

During the period in 1864 the regiment occupied these barracks, the objectionable position also of the officers' privies was pointed out in each monthly sanitary report, and the offensive emanations, the result of the continued use of an almost open drain to carry off the soil, which from its shape and construction required a volume of water three times greater than could be supplied to flush it, were brought to monthly notice in the same manner; no results have followed any representation. The surface drainage complained of in Annual Report of 1863 round the officers' quarters has been remedied, and drains formed to carry off the enormous quantities of water which fall during the rainy season.

At Kowloon the latrines are sheds, with tubs emptied twice a day; there are no drains except small surface ones for the ablution sheds, which are on the steep slopes of hills; and sufficient surface, both in vicinity of huts and camping ground, has been kept unexceptionally clean.

10. State what has been the condition of the Water Supply during the year, as to Source, Quality, and Amount, with any recommendations you have made on the subject, and the results.

The water supply in Murray Barracks, Hong Kong, remains as last year, viz., the main supply of water is conducted from a tank high up the valley behind the barracks, into which a portion of the mountain stream is directed; it is laid on by pipes in the cook houses, bath and ablution rooms.

Water for cleaning purposes is mainly obtained from four wells in different parts of the barrack enclosure, but as they are all below the level of the privy drains, the water is undoubtedly unfit for cooking purposes.

At Kowloon the water supply is scanty, and not of good quality; it has been drawn from three open wells in low situations, in three separate swampy ravines, one northward, one southward, and the other eastward of military ground; it has always been complained of, and the following qualitative analysis, by Staff Assistant Surgeon Curtis, shows its properties and impurities.

"Kowloon, 8 October 1864.

"Qualitative analysis of water from a spring at the south-east extremity of Kowloon camp, from which a large supply for use of troops is drawn:—

"*Physical Qualities.*—It has a milky appearance, due in part to the presence of finely divided clay in a state of suspension, also to suspended organic matter; it has a heavy smell, and a mawkish disagreeable taste; when allowed to stand for a short time it deposits a copious sediment composed, chiefly of vegetable organic matter.

"The chief chemical constituents are the following:—Chlorides in abundance, as chloride of magnesia, lime, and possibly soda; of these salts, there are considerably over 10 grains per gallon. Sulphates of lime and magnesia, carbonates of the same; the amount of lime salts are so small that it requires concentration of the water to prove their presence by the usual tests. There is no trace of iron or nitric acid. Vegetable organic matter is present in large amounts; whether it exceeds four grains per gallon, a quantity that proves injurious to health, I cannot say, not having the suitable apparatus and re-agents; but to it and the chlorides, I think, must be attributed those injurious effects which are said to result to those drinking this water.

"The quality of the water would be considerably improved by the mixture with it of six grains of alum to a gallon, and by filtration (through animal charcoal, if possible). The water from a spring near the commissariat stores to north-west of camp, also largely used by the troops, has the same qualities in a less proportion, and is therefore purer.

"From the date of above Report, alum has been used as recommended, and all drinking water thrown into vessels containing powdered wood charcoal (no animal charcoal being obtainable), and then filtered through patent filters supplied by Barrack Department."

11. State whether, on the whole, the Sanitary Arrangements in the Barracks have been properly attended to, and whether there are any local causes of Disease requiring removal.

Cleanliness both in Murray Barracks, Hong Kong, and huts and tents at Kowloon, has been most rigorously attended to. The local causes of disease at Kowloon are—1st. Ordinary malaria arising from the natural soil, and from undrained and now unused low

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alluvial paddy swamps, producing ordinary malarious fever. 2nd. The exhalations from the extensive cuttings carried on there can be no doubt increased the ordinary miasmatic influences, and, by the virulence of the fever poison which they contained, rendered nearly every one who lived in proximity subject to intermittent fever, this form running into a low remittent type, proving unfortunately rapidly fatal in many cases. 3rd. The imperfect protection from exposure afforded by the mat huts, rendering men liable at all seasons to be in the sun, and in the rainy season to the wet, and in the cold season to be chilled, especially at night. 4th. The impure and bad quality of the water. All exciting causes of miasmatic diseases likely to operate unfavourably, as unfortunately they have done, on a body of men such as the 99th Regiment, when exposed to their influence, debilitated by 4½ years' previous service in China.

IV.—Diet.

1. State what has been the composition of the Ration during the Year, and what varieties have been introduced. Whether the amount of Vegetables has been sufficient. Also, how often per Week the Rations have been Boiled, and how often Roasted or Baked.

Sunday.	lb. oz.	Monday.	lb. oz.	Tuesday.	lb. oz.	Wednesday.	lb. oz.	Thursday.	lb. oz.	Friday.	lb. oz.	Saturday.	lb. oz.
Bread	1 4	Bread	1 4	Bread	1 4	Bread	1 4	Bread	1 4	Bread	1 4	Bread	1 4
Fresh meat	1 4	Salt pork	1 4	Fresh meat	1 4	Fresh meat	1 4	Fresh meat	1 4	Salt beef	1 –	Fresh meat	1 4
Vegetables	– 4	Vegetables	– 4	Vegetables	– 4	Vegetables	– 4	Vegetables	– 4	Vegetables	– 4	Vegetables	– 4
Tea	– – ¼	Peas	– 2	Tea	– – ¼	Tea	– – ¼	Tea	– – ¼	Peas	– 2	Tea	– – ¼
Sugar	– – ½	Tea	– – ¼	Sugar	– – ½	Sugar	– – ½	Sugar	– – ½	Tea	– – ¼	Sugar	– – ½
Porter, ⅛ *gal.*	–	Sugar	– – ½	Limejuice	– – ½	Porter, ⅛ *gal.*	–	Limejuice	– – ½	Sugar	– – ½	Rum	– 2½
		Porter, ⅛ *gal.*	–	Sugar for do.	– – ¼			Sugar for do.	– – ¼	Porter, ⅛ *gal.*	–		
				Rum	– 2½			Rum	– 2½				
Potatoes	*1 –*	*Potatoes*	*1 –*	*Potatoes*	*1 –*	*Potatoes*	*1 –*	*Potatoes*	*1 –*	*Potatoes*	*1 –*	*Potatoes*	*1 –*
Vegetables	*– 4*	*Vegetables*	*– 4*	*Vegetables*	*– 4*	*Vegetables*	*– 4*	*Vegetables*	*– 4*	*Vegetables*	*– 4*	*Vegetables*	*– 4*
Coffee	– – ½	*Coffee*	– – ½	*Coffee*	– – ½	*Coffee*	– – ½	*Coffee*	– – ½	*Coffee*	– – ½	*Coffee*	– – ½
Sugar	*– 1*	*Sugar*	*– 1*	*Sugar*	*– 1*	*Sugar*	*– 1*	*Sugar*	*– 1*	*Sugar*	*– 1*	*Sugar*	*– 1*
Salt	– – ⅔	*Salt*	– – ⅔	*Salt*	– – ⅔	*Salt*	– – ⅔	*Salt*	– – ⅔	*Salt*	– – ⅔	*Salt*	– – ⅔
Pepper	– –	*Pepper*	–	*Pepper*	–	*Pepper*	–	*Pepper*	–	*Pepper*	–	*Pepper*	–

Breakfast, at 7.30 a.m.

Bread – 8 oz. Steak – 8 „ *Coffee* – ½ „ *Sugar* – *1* „	Bread – 8 oz. Fried pork – 4 „ *Coffee* – ½ „ *Sugar* – *1* „	Bread – 8 oz. Steak – 8 „ *Coffee* – ½ „ *Sugar* – *1* „	Bread – 8 oz. Steak – 8 „ *Coffee* – ½ „ *Sugar* – *1* „	Bread – 8 oz. Steak – 8 „ *Coffee* – ½ „ *Sugar* – *1* „	Bread – 8 oz. *Coffee* – ½ „ *Sugar* – *1* „	Bread – 8 oz. Steak – 8 „ *Coffee* – ½ „ *Sugar* – *1* „

Dinner, at 1 p.m.

Fresh meat 12 oz. Soup – 1 pint. Bread – 4 oz. Vegetables – 4 „ Porter – ⅛ gal. *Vegetables* 4 oz. *Potatoes* – *1 lb.* *Salt* – ⅔ oz. *Pepper* – –	Salt pork – 1 lb. Pea soup – 1 pint. Bread – 4 oz. Vegetables 4 „ Porter – ⅛ gal. *Vegetables* 4 oz. *Potatoes* – *1 lb.* *Salt* – – *Pepper* – –	Fresh meat 12 oz. Soup – 1 pint. Bread – 4 oz. Vegetables 4 „ Rum – 2½ „ Limejuice – ⅔ „ Sugar – ¼ „ *Vegetables* 4 oz. *Potatoes* *1 lb.* *Salt* – 2/33 oz. *Pepper* – –	Fresh meat 12 oz. Soup – 1 pint. Bread – 4 oz. Vegetables 4 „ Porter – ⅛ gal. *Vegetables* 4 oz. *Potatoes* – *1 lb.* *Salt* – 2/33 oz. *Pepper* – –	Fresh meat 12 oz. Soup – 1 pint. Bread – 4 oz. Vegetables 4 „ Rum – 2½ „ Limejuice – – Sugar – – *Vegetables* 4 oz. *Potatoes* *1 lb.* *Salt* – 5/33 oz. *Pepper* – –	Salt beef – 1 lb. Pea soup – 1 „ Bread – 4 oz. Vegetables 4 „ Porter – ⅛ gal. *Vegetables* 4 oz. *Potatoes* – *1 lb.* *Salt* – – *Pepper* – –	Bread – 4 oz. Fresh meat 12 „ Vegetables 4 „ Rum – 2½ „ Soup – 1 pint. *Vegetables* 4 oz. *Potatoes* – *1 lb.* *Salt* – 2/33 oz. *Pepper* – –

Tea, at 4.30 p.m.

Tea – ¼ oz. Sugar – 1½ „ Bread – 8 „	Tea – ¼ oz. Sugar – 1½ „ Bread – 8 „	Tea – ¼ oz. Sugar – 1½ „ Bread – 8 „	Tea – ¼ oz. Sugar – 1½ „ Bread – 8 „	Tea – ¼ oz. Sugar – 1½ „ Bread – 8 „	Tea – ¼ oz. Sugar – 1½ „ Bread – 8 „	Tea – ¼ oz. Sugar – 1½ „ Bread – 8 „

N.B.—Articles in this scale in Black ink constitute the Commissariat Ration, at a stoppage of 4½ *d.* a day. Those in Red ink (printed in *italics*, the articles purchased by Companies at a stoppage of 2 *d.* a day.

The issue of salt meat was stopped in May 1864, and the usual ration of fresh meat (1¼ lb.) substituted.

About the half of the men provide themselves with a cup of coffee at their own expense at daylight, the same being obtained from a Chinese contractor, and brought to the men's beds. Although a late evening meal is not provided by any regulation, still the majority of the men provide one for themselves, purchasing fried fish or eggs from a Chinese contractor,

contractor, who lives in barracks. A late night meal for men on guard is, as a custom, provided by the men themselves, who keep a portion of their day food to eat at night; their comrades in barracks always send a larger proportion of the dinner ration to the men on guard. Besides the 4½ *d.* a day stopped for rations, and 2 *d.* per diem for companies messing, the generality of the men spend from 1½ *d.* to 2 *d.* a day for extras in the way of food, viz., eggs, butter, fish, cheese, &c.

The amount of vegetables is sufficient, though any variation of cooking is left, as a matter of taste, to the soldier's own inclination.

2. State whether, considering the Country, Climate, Season, and Duties, the Dieting of the Troops has been sufficiently nutritive and varied to preserve Health, together with any changes you may have advised, and the result of such advice.

The committee of officers appointed by order of the Secretary of State for War, which sat at Hong Kong in April 1864, to consider the constitution of the soldiers' rations, and of which committee I was a member, made the following recommendations:—1st, that 2 oz. rice be added to the present ration, to be given to the soldier free of further charge; 2nd, that the issue of rum should cease, and a ration of porter daily be substituted; 3rd, that all issue of salt meat be abolished. These important changes have been approved of, and on the 1st January 1865 the new scale came into use; the issue of rum, however, still continuing, as the supply of porter on the station was not sufficient for the present to meet the demands of the increased issue. Nothing could be recommended to improve this dietary, which is varied and sufficiently nutritive.

3. What Liquors have been used by the Soldiers, and whether they have been good, or the reverse?

The liquors sold in the regimental canteen have been English porter and ale, on draught, all of the best quality; also rum of the best quality, procured from the commissariat stores, on payment. The grog shops in the town of Hong Kong retail liquors of the most villainous description, the charge by the Colonial Government for a spirit license is so high, about $300 annually, that the most extensive adulteration is necessary to enable the keepers of these taverns to make adequate and proportionable profits; a coarse, raw native spirit, called "samshoo," intoxicating in the highest degree, and almost poisonous in its effects, is used as the adulterating medium. This spirit can also be easily obtained from the Chinese, at as cheap a rate as 3 *d.* to 4 *d.* a bottle.

4. State the Number of Men who have been admitted to Hospital for Diseases occasioned by Intemperance, (*a*) directly; (*b*) indirectly.

(*a*) Ebriositas, 12; delirium tremens, none.

The statistics of the regiment for 1864 show a very marked diminution of cases of intemperance, and contrast very favourably with the previous year. Habits of intemperance are likely to induce disease in a climate like China; but the causes of the remarkable increase of sickness and mortality in the 99th Regiment cannot in any way be connected, directly or indirectly, with intemperance amongst the men, either collectively or individually.

V.—Clothing.

1. State whether the Clothing of the Troops has been sufficient and adapted to the Climate; and what changes, if any, you have recommended, and the results.

To suit the degrees of temperature and different seasons, the men have three descriptions of clothing. 1st. The English shell jacket, with cloth and serge trousers, and forage cap for winter. 2d. A red serge loose tunic, with serge trousers and helmet for warmer weather. 3d. Tunic and trousers of cotton karkee, with helmet for hot season. During the coldest months, the English cloth tunic is worn on guard, and at night the greatcoats, both well suited to protect men exposed to the sudden changes of temperature at that season. These three different descriptions of clothing are well adapted to meet the changes of climate at different seasons; in fact, although they entail a cumbrous kit, and are a matter of expense to the soldier, still they are all necessary. All the men wear flannel shirts.

2. State whether there has been Foot-soreness from defective Boots, &c.; its extent, and what steps you took in consequence, with the results.

No complaints of the boots; but the regiment has had no marching, beyond drills.

3. Has the Bedding been clean and wholesome, and properly aired, in accordance with the regulations?

Yes, in every respect.

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VI.—Duty and Exercises.

1. State what has been the Nature and Amount of Duty performed by the Troops, and its effects on Health. State also the average Number of Nights per Week the Men have had in Bed.

The only duties performed by the men of the 99th Regiment, either at Hong Kong or Kowloon, have been guards, garrison, and regimental; the average number of nights in bed throughout the year have been: sergeants, 5½; corporals, 4½; privates, 4, although at some times privates have had hardly three clear nights in bed, an excess which cannot in itself fail to have an injurious effect on men, especially in the summer time.

It would not be out of place here to quote the recommendations of Dr. Rutherford, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, sanitary officer to the expedition to China in 1860. With regard to the soldiers' duties at Hong Kong and Kowloon, he writes, as recorded in Medical Blue Book for 1860:—"Let the guard duties, by day and night, be reduced exactly to the minimum required by strictly public contingencies; and, to carry out this most essential requisite, let Boards of senior officers periodically inspect every sentry post, 'bayonet,' and 'flying sentries,' where and when practicable to be established. Let each man have fully seven nights or more in bed. Let the men who have passed 24 hours on guard (eight of which on foot—no inconsiderable amount of labour in the hot season) be exempted from all parades, drill, &c., on the day succeeding." With the present number of guards and sentries ordered to be furnished, both at Hong Kong and Kowloon, it would require at least double the strength of troops in garrison to afford what Dr. Rutherford so strongly puts forward as an essential to health; viz., at least seven clear nights in bed.

2. *Drill.*—State the daily amount of Drill, with the Hours at which Drills have taken place. The influence of Drills on Health, with the recommendations you have made, and the results.

Two parades a day throughout the year; in the summer, before 7 a.m., and after 5 p.m.; in the winter, 10 a.m., and 4.30 p.m. Two drill days during the week at afternoon parade. Neither parades nor drills have been excessive, and have had no injurious effect on the health of the men.

3. *Exercises.*—State what provision in the way of Games, Gymnastic Exercises, &c., exist at the Station. Whether they have been used by the Troops in such a way as to conduce to Health, with any advice you may have given on the subject, together with the results of such advice.

At Hong Kong the following means of recreation existed, viz.: 1. Two covered-in skittle alleys; 2. One American bowling alley (covered in); 3. One covered-in gymnasium, well-equipped; 4. A cricket ground and full complement of bats, balls, &c., for the enjoyment of this game from about 1st November to 1st April; 5. Pulling boats, the properties of the different companies; 6. One fives court (open); 7. Two billiard tables, two bagatelle tables, draughts, chess, backgammon, and numerous games (in the Soldiers' Institute, where men can purchase tea, coffee, cheese, butter, bread, &c.). All these means of recreation were eagerly sought after, and were conducive in every way to health.

At Kowloon, beyond "putting shot," and an attempt at cricket on most unfavourable ground (both open-air amusements); and the only place of resort with no means of recreation is the regimental canteen.

At no station in the British army would the establishment of the "work-shop" system, so successfully introduced by Lieutenant Colonel Robertson with the 6th Regiment in India, and carefully fostered by Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., Commander in Chief, be a greater boon to the soldier than in Hong Kong.

During the summer the confinement to barracks, necessary from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m., to avoid exposure, must be enervating and depressing, encouraging idleness and listlessness, and forcing a sense of his uselessness and inutility, except as a sentry or a dressed-up automaton for parade, on any thinking and active man's mind. Occupation for leisure moments, remunerative in adding the price of his labour to his daily pay, the healthy exercise consequent on a not over-amount of work at any trade, would, there can be no doubt, improve the condition of the soldier's present listless existence at Hong Kong, would wean him from the pernicious habit and baneful effects of drink; would enable him to feel he had something to depend upon and gain by his own individual exertions, and encourage him, by a steady prosecution of his trade, or the fact of being taught one, to continue a more faithful and better-conducted soldier to the State, and would qualify him to become, on leaving the service, a useful citizen, and not, as now most frequently happens with a discharged soldier, a burthen to himself and friends, from having forgotten his trade, if he ever had one, or from the listlessness of his soldier's life having unsettled him for steady employment.

The subject of gardens worked by the soldiers themselves, another branch of the "work-shop" system, could also be most successfully carried out both at Hong Kong and Kowloon. A very large extent of good garden ground, now covered with bamboos, impeding the circulation of air, exists between the men's barracks and officers' quarters in Murray Barracks, Hong Kong; a watercourse runs across the top, and at a higher level than this plot of ground, so that the means of irrigation, in this climate necessary, is at all times available. The growing season for vegetables is the winter or cold season, when morning and

and evening, or even, on most days, mid-day exposure is not to be dreaded; and a very important sanitary recommendation to such an attempt would be the improved nature of the vegetables, which would be raised from English seed, &c., by gardening on the English principle, as regards manure, &c.

The small vegetables to be procured from the Chinese are rank, tasteless, insipid, sappy plants, with little or no flavour, raised and forced with liquid manure (human ordure and urine), a style of gardening not pleasant to contemplate for the consumers of the articles grown.

At Kowloon, when barracks are built there, no doubt suitable garden ground will be procurable.

VI*a*.—Canteens.

1. Have the Canteen Tap-rooms been properly Ventilated and Warmed?

Yes.

2. Have the Articles sold been good and wholesome? If not, state any steps you may have taken, and the results.

The canteen, conducted on regimental principle, has been under the guidance of a committee of officers, and no means were spared, whilst the regiment was at Hong Kong, to make the place as attractive as possible, to induce the men to spend evenings in barracks, and avoid the low grog shops in town.

At Kowloon, a comfortless mat shed comprises the canteen building; but fortunately there are no taverns to offer counter attractions.

VII.—Crime and Punishment.

1. Has the sanitary condition of lock-up Rooms and Prison Cells been satisfactory as regards Cubic Space, Ventilation, Warming, and Cleanliness? State any defects injurious to the Health of the Prisoners which have come under your notice, with your recommendations, and the results.

The sanitary condition of the garrison prison cells has been most satisfactory, and the health of the prisoners, most of them drunkards, has been better than that of men at their duty.

Their diet is less than men at duty, but the regular life they must lead, with a judicious amount of exercise, the entire stoppage from them of all intoxicating liquors, and every night in bed, have certainly a marked effect in keeping them more free from disease than their comrades on duty.

VIII.—Vaccination.

1. What has been the state of Vaccination in the corps? How many Cases and Deaths from Small-pox have occurred among Men properly vaccinated? Have you had occasion to re-vaccinate any of the corps? If so, with what results.

All men 99th Regiment were re-vaccinated in China in 1861. Only one case of small-pox has ever occurred in the corps during service in China, viz., at Shanghai, when a company was on detachment at that station in 1860.

IX.—Diseases.

1. *Zymotic Diseases.*—Should Zymotic Diseases, especially Fevers, Dysentery, Cholera, and Diarrhœa, have prevailed, to what causes do you attribute the occurrence, and what were their precise types and peculiarities? Has there been any overcrowding or defective Ventilation; have there been any defects in Drainage, Latrines, or Water Supply; any want of Cleanliness, any defects in Diet or Clothing, any extra Fatigue or Exposure, Climatic peculiarities, Intemperance, or anything in the vicinity of the Station; or any other cause to which the occurrence of such diseases may be attributed? If so, state the causes, and your recommendations in regard to them, with the results.

Zymotic diseases, especially fevers, dysentery, cholera, and diarrhœa, prevailed amongst the men of the 99th Regiment from 1st October, *i. e.*, about a fortnight after their being

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sent to Kowloon, to such an extent that the per centage of sick to well was for some time over 25 per cent.; the deaths during this period were—from cholera, two; diarrhœa, one; remittent fever, four. There were also invalided by overland route, to save life, if possible, nine of the worst cases of dysentery and two of remittent fever; intelligence of the death of two of the cases of dysentery on the voyage has since been reported.

My remarks in the Annual Sanitary Report for 1863, under "IX. Diseases," will fully explain the views I then held with regard to the insalubrity of Kowloon in its then state; and so much further was my experience confirmed that, on 27th June 1864, I recommended, and on 29th June had carried into effect, the removal of all men of the 99th Regiment from Kowloon; this change was followed by the most marked salutary results; the men had, in Hong Kong, the protection of good barracks and less risks of exposure; the change in health of the whole regiment was most remarkable; fevers almost disappeared, and the sick list was at the minimum of what it had ever been in China, and this improved state was during the three most trying and unhealthy months of the year, viz., July, August, and September.

Early in August, and whilst none of the 99th Regiment were stationed at Kowloon, extensive excavations were commenced with a view to levelling the ground for building purposes, both civil and military. When the 99th Regiment, on the 15th of September, were sent from Hong Kong to Kowloon, the diggings and excavations in close proximity to and on the military ground were being actively carried on. Being well aware of the danger of increased malaria from fresh and open ground, once a dire source of fever and disease in the former days of Hong Kong, as surgeon of the regiment, on 15th September, I protested against the corps being sent to a locality "well established in reputation by statistics for its general insalubrity and fever-producing qualities," and I pointed out that greatly-increased sickness and mortality would follow from the change, and that the health of all would be deteriorated; and I further showed the danger likely to arise from the exposure of fresh earth daily by the extensive excavations. These remonstrances were submitted by the officer commanding 99th Regiment, and also by the principal medical officer, to the commandant of the garrison, Lieutenant Colonel Moody, R.E., with no results. Fever, first of a continued type, began to attack the men of the regiment; in most of those attacked it passed into the intermittent type; from that, in the most weakly, into a low typhoid form of remittent fever (not now known in Hong Kong), rapidly proving fatal.

Dysentery and diarrhœa soon followed. Cholera showed itself on four different occasions and two deaths resulted; it is curious, in a sanitary point of view, to observe that it was only in one locality and neighbourhood that all cases of this disease originated, and in attempting to discover an exciting cause, an iron tank was found to exist in a dip in the ground near the centre of camp, which contained many thousand gallons of stagnant and decomposed water, collected during the rainy season and kept for the suppression of fire. On the 11th October a request was made that this existing source (strongly suspected) of cholera might be remedied by the tank being emptied, and the subject was referred to the commandant of the garrison, Lieutenant Colonel Moody, R.E., who personally inspected the nuisance complained of, and gave it as his opinion that the stagnant and decomposed water, giving off large volumes of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, should remain.

On the 6th November, three weeks after my representation, another case of cholera occurred in the same locality, and death resulted.

The frightful ravages of miasmatic diseases, and the large number of men incapacitated for duty, brought about the assembly of a board of medical officers to inquire, by order of Major General Guy, C.B., into the causes, &c., of sickness in the 99th Regiment. What the result of their labour was has never been published; but from the statistics produced of the 99th Regiment alone, there could be little doubt that the influence of increased malaria from the excavations must have been noted as the attributable cause of the increase of zymotic diseases.

There was no extra fatigue entailed at any time on the troops at Kowloon; there was considerably less intemperance than when the regiment was in Hong Kong; the clothing was suitable. The water has already been treated of as impure, and to its use, coupled with the general miasmatic influence of the locality, in some degree, may be attributed the very great prevalence of dysentery, diarrhœa, and, perchance, cholera.

The weather, I may remark, since 15th September to end of 1864, has been most propitious, only one day's rain, and the temperature has been most genial.

It may also be remarked that, from the day the regiment was ordered to Kowloon, quinine (four grains) was given daily to every man as a prophylactic, but with such exciting and fever-producing influences there existing, even the exhibition of such a large dose had little effect; for by a return completed from 1st October 1864 up to 23d January 1865, it was found that only 91 men of the regiment, out of the strength (568) stationed there, had not been attacked with some miasmatic disease during that period.

2. *Phthisis Pulmonalis.*—Referring to your Annual Return, to what do you attribute the occurrence of Phthisis Pulmonalis and other Chest Diseases.

The occurrence of phthisis pulmonalis has exceeded in 1864 the number of cases in Annual Return of 1863; this is no doubt attributable to the increased debilitating effects produced by an additional year's residence in this climate, favouring the development of the disease in those in whom a constitutional predisposition or hereditary tendency existed.

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X. Hospitals.

1. Fill up this Form of Hospital Accommodation.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Average Number of Sick in Hospital Wards.	Average Monthly Number of Cubic Feet per Patient.	Huts.		Hospital Tents or Marquees.	
			Average Number of Sick in Huts.	Average Monthly Number of Cubic Feet per Patient.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Cubic Space per Patient.
Hong Kong Garrison Hospital - Hospital Ship "Hercules," from 14th October - -	70	1,060	none	none	none	none.

2. State what has been the condition of the Ventilation and Warming of the Hospital; also, any representations respecting them you have had to make, with the results; describe its position in relation to the Barracks.

Satisfactory.

3. The same as to overcrowding of Hospital Wards; state the number of Wards, and give their Dimensions.

No overcrowding.

4. What has been the condition of the Drainage, Water-closets, Latrines, &c., and state whether you have made any representations about any defects, and the result.

The drainage in the hospital building, Hong Kong, is faulty; means have been taken, from time to time, to remedy this; but from the peculiarity of construction of drains, or the want of traps, the emanations are often offensive. The water-closets on the upper stories are not used for this reason.

5. The same as regards the Hospital Water Supply.

Generally speaking, the water supply has been good.

6. Describe the Bath and Ablution accommodation, and whether it has been sufficient and in a satisfactory state; mention any defects you have represented, and the results.

The waste pipes from the bath rooms were led untrapped into a drain, from which the stench was very offensive; this was represented, and was remedied.

7. Have the means of Cooking, and the Cooking of Hospital Diets, been satisfactory? describe the culinary means.

Satisfactory.

8. Have the Hospital Wards been properly lime washed in accordance with the regulations?

Yes.

9. Have any forms of Zymotic Disease broken out or spread in Hospital; if so, to what do you attribute their occurrence, and what steps did you take to arrest their progress, with the results?

No form of zymotic diseases has arisen or spread in hospital.

General Conclusions.

In referring in the body of this report to the stations of the 99th Regiment, divided in periods of residence and different strengths between Hong Kong and Kowloon, and the average of sick during these periods, the healthiness of Hong Kong over Kowloon, in its present state, cannot for a moment be gainsayed. I have fully, under the different headings, entered into the causes of the present insalubrity of Kowloon, which are identical and similar (with the exception of the quality of the water) to those which existed when the Island of Hong Kong was first taken possession of, and which, up to the last seven or eight years, gave to Hong Kong a reputation for specific unhealthiness, from the peculiar low and fatal type of fever then prevailing. This form of disease has now happily disappeared from Hong Kong, but that the same influences which produced it there in the former state of the settlement have been the exciting causes of the same form of disease

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Sanitary Reports, 1864—*continued.*

99th Regiment.

and type of fever amongst the men of the 99th Regiment at Kowloon there can be little doubt. I will now quote my remarks in Sanitary Report of 99th Regiment for 1863, on the increased and increasing healthiness of Hong Kong and the causes which have led to such an effect. "The apparent changes in the influence of the climate of Hong Kong on the European constitution are due, in my opinion, to first, and mainly, that the virgin soil, except on the outskirts of the town, is now very little disturbed, all the building sites being nearly occupied, for it was a well certified fact that in former times, where the surface of the ground was broken and excavations carried on in that vicinity, fever was sure to appear, and was attributed to the exhalations from the disintegrated granite soil; secondly, to the original surface of the soil, being now, in the town, covered by buildings, roads, gardens, and all available places, well planted with trees; thirdly, an improved system of drainage; fourthly, a liberal and ample supply of water; and, fifthly, the substantial and well elevated dwelling-houses, and the custom of no one sleeping on the ground floor."

The same remarks, with the accumulated experience of 20 years, apply with more than double force to the question of residence for some time to come of Europeans at Kowloon, for nearly every square yard of surface soil has to be disturbed to level and lay out the ground to render it available for a settlement; and it is sincerely to be hoped that, after the sad example of sickness and mortality in the 99th Regiment, till the conditions pointed out in page 35 (under Medical Topography, No. 2 of this Report) have been fulfilled, no troops will ever be stationed there. With these conditions fulfilled, and a few years allowed for the growth of trees, &c., there can be little doubt Kowloon will then rival Hong Kong in healthiness.

The question of the term of service of a regiment in China is one of more importance, both humanely and financially, than may be thought so at a glance. The 99th Regiment, on their departure for the Cape of Good Hope, for which station they are under orders, will have completed five years' service in China, during which period they have lost, up to 28th February 1865, by deaths, 134; by invaliding, 212; by time-expired men, 120 (most of whom could not be re-enlisted from loss of health and tendency to disease contracted in China); and the men who still remain with the regiment cannot be considered in a proper state of efficiency, the general health of all being more or less impaired by lengthened residence in this climate. The heavy cost of invaliding, coupled with the expense consequent on filling up casualties by death, and the amounts paid for the passages of time-expired men, willing but unfit to be re-enlisted, to say nothing of the impaired efficiency of the regiment as it stands at present, would, when turned into an equivalent of pounds, shillings, and pence, I imagine, be fully equal to, if not more than, the expenses likely to be incurred by the regular relief of a regiment every two or two and a half, or, at the very most, three years. A regular system of invaliding also at stated intervals, as pointed out in last year's report, would help to decrease the mortality and obviate the disheartening effect which the uncertainty of delay has on the sick soldier, whose health has been broken down by climate, and to whom further detention is cruel and dangerous. In the new establishment of invalid transports, and for the regular conveyance of relief to and from India, contemplated for that country, *viâ* "Isthmus of Suez," it is to be hoped arrangements to include China will not be overlooked.

The authority granted by the Secretary of State for War to use the overland mail steamers to the extent of four invalids at one time, has, in the case of the 99th Regiment, been made available for 11 men; a great boon, and one which has been the means of saving life, although the deaths of two of the 11 cases sent by this route have been already reported.

William Snell, Surgeon,
99th Regiment.

28 February 1865.

To the Officer commanding the 99th Regiment at *Kowloon*.

(A.)

RETURN of the Strength and Deaths among the 99th Regiment serving at the Station of Hong Kong and Kowloon, China, with a Detail of the Duty performed, application of the Soldier's Pay, and extent of Crimes and Punishments during the Year, from 1st January 1864 to 31st December 1864.

1. The strength of the Regiment under my command at this station, including outposts and detachments to which no separate medical officer is attached, has been, during the past year, as under:—

	WHITE TROOPS.					
	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	TOTAL.	Officers.
January - 1 - -	46	35	16	679	776	38
February 1 - -	47	35	18	670	770	37
March - 1 - -	47	35	18	669	769	36
April - 1 - -	47	35	18	669	769	35
May - 1 - -	47	35	15	671	768	35
June - 1 -	47	35	14	672	768	35
July - 1 - -	45	35	14	589	683	35
August - 1 - -	45	37	16	579	677	34
September 1 - -	45	36	16	578	675	34
October - 1 - -	46	40	19	599	704	34
November 1 - -	46	40	20	595	701	36
December 1 - -	46	40	20	583	689	34
TOTALS - -	554	438	204	7,553	8,749	424
Average - -	$46\frac{1}{6}$	$36\frac{1}{2}$	17	$629\frac{5}{12}$	$729\frac{1}{2}$	$35\frac{1}{3}$

2. Of the above strength the casualties which have occurred by death at this station, during the above period, have been:—

	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	TOTAL.	Officers, including Staff.
Of white troops -	2	–	–	24	26	1

The detail of duty generally performed daily at this station, by the 99th Regiment under my command, has been as under:—

	WHITE TROOPS.						
	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	SENTRIES.		Officers.
					By Day.	By Night.	
Guard at Kowloon - -	3	6	–	60	12	20	1
Picquet at Kowloon - -	1	–	–	6	–	–	–
TOTAL ON DUTY - -	4	6	–	66	12	20	1

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Sanitary Reports, 1864—*continued.*

99th Regiment.

4. The weekly surplus of pay available to each rank for personal expenditure may be taken at the following average, exclusive of additional allowances for good conduct or length of service:—

	WHITE TROOPS.			
	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Stoppage for messing - - -	3 2½	1 2	1 2	1 2
Ditto - for washing - - -	– 7	– 3½	– 3½	– 3½
Ditto - for necessaries - - -	1 9	1 5	1 2	1 2
Other stoppages - - - - -	– 5	– 3	– 2	– 2
Total deductions from pay - -	5 11½	3 1½	2 9½	2 9½
Pay of each rank, less stoppage for rations - - - - -	12 7½	7 11½	6 2½	5 7½
Remains for personal expenditure -	6 8	4 10	3 5	2 10

5. The number of soldiers convicted by courts martial at during the past year, with the nature of their crimes and sentences, have been as follows:—

CRIMES.	WHITE TROOPS—SENTENCES.										
	Total Prisoners Tried.	Death.	Transportation.	To be reduced to the Ranks.	Corporal Punishment.	Loss of Pension.	To be Discharged with Ignominy.	Forfeiture of Pay or Beer Money.	Solitary Confinement.	Imprisonment with or without Hard Labour.	Total.
Desertion - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Violence to a superior, and insubordination - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	9
Disobedience - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Quitting or sleeping on post - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Drunk on duty under arms - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	9
Habitual drunkenness - - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	29	–	29	59
Disgraceful conduct - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Absence without leave - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4
Making away with necessaries -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9
Miscellaneous (*see* Art. of War, 70)	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	12	20
Total - - -	–	–	–	10	1	–	1	33	–	75	120

Eleven men tried by civil power for riot, and acquitted.
The number of soldiers tried during the year is 57.

(signed) *J. W. Dunne*, Major,
Officer Commanding 99th Regiment.

(B.)

RETURN showing the Specific Diseases by which the Admissions into Hospital and Deaths have been occasioned among the 99th Regiment serving at Kowloon, from 1st January 1864 to 31st December 1864, arranged according to the following Classes:

SPECIFIC DISEASES.	WHITE TROOPS. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.			OFFICERS ONLY.		
	By each Disease.		Average Numbers remaining in Hospital at the end of each Week.	By each Disease.		Average Numbers remaining Sick at the end of each Week.
	Admitted.	Died.		Admitted.	Died.	
I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES:						
1. *Miasmatic Diseases:*						
Tonsillitis	10	–	29/52	—	—	—
Influenza	2	–	3/52	—	—	—
Dysenteria Acuta	28	1	2 37/52	2	1	7/52
Dysenteria Chronica	13	2	37/52	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	89	2	4 7/25	10	–	15/52
Cholera Spasmodica	10	6	5/26	—	—	—
Febris Intermittens	539	–	2 25/26	5	–	5/52
Febris Remittens	34	4	2 3/21	1	–	1/26
Febris Continua*	250	1	8 41/52	10	–	15/52
Furunculus	8	–	9/26	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	16	–	1 19/52	—	—	—
Rheumatismus Acutus	4	–	13/26	3	–	4/52
Rheumatismus Chronicus	6	–	27/52	—	—	—
2. *Enthetic Diseases:*						
Syphilis Primaria	25	–	19/26	—	—	—
Syphilis Secundaria	6	–	8/52	—	—	—
Iritis Syphilitica	2	–	7/52	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	36	–	2 41/52	—	—	—
Phymosis, &c.	2	–	4/51	—	—	—
Orchitis (Gonorrhœal)	3	–	6/51	—	—	—
Bubo	8	–	21/52	1	–	1/26
3. *Dietic Diseases:*						
Ebriositas	12	–	5/26	—	—	—
4. *Parasitic Diseases:*						
Scabies	3	–	4/52	—	—	—
II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES:						
1. *Diathetic Diseases:*						
Lumbago	1	–	7/52	—	—	—
2. *Tubercular Diseases:*						
Phthisis Pulmonalis	10	2	39/52	—	—	—
III. LOCAL DISEASES:						
1. *Diseases of the Nervous System:*						
Cephalæa	12	–	8/26	—	—	—
Paralysis	2	–	14/26	—	—	—
Epilepsia	6	–	17/52	—	—	—
Convulsio	2	–	3/52	—	—	—
Neuralgia	7	–	2/13	—	—	—
Otitis	5	–	15/52	—	—	—
Cæcitas	4	–	4/13	—	—	—
2. *Circulatory System:*						
Hypertophia Cordis	3	–	6/13	—	—	—
3. *Respiratory System:*						
Bronchitis Acuta	9	–	35/52	—	—	—
Bronchitis Chronica	9	–	41/52	—	—	—
Pleuritis	1	–	1/52	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	–	3/52	—	—	—
Asthma	1	–	18/52	—	—	—

* Cases of fever arising from intemperance are not to be entered under this head, but under Ebriositas, Class I., Order 3.

SPECIFIC DISEASES.	WHITE TROOPS. Non-commissioned Officers and Privates. By each Disease. Admitted.	Died.	Average Numbers remaining in Hospital at the End of each Week.	OFFICERS ONLY. By each Disease. Admitted.	Died.	Average Numbers remaining Sick at the End of each Week.
III. Local Diseases—*continued.*						
4. *Diseases of the Digestive System:*						
Gastritis	–	–	–	1	–	3/52
Obstipatio	4	–	4/52	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	6	–	21/26	1	–	3/52
Colica	17	–	11/52	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	3	–	15/52	—	—	—
Splenitis	1	–	1/52	—	—	—
Hepatitis Acuta	3	–	3/26	—	—	—
Hepatitis Chronica	11	1	19/13	—	—	—
Icterus	3	–	2/13	1	–	3/52
5. *Of the Urinary System:*						
Enuresis	1	–	1/52	—	—	—
Cystitis	2	–	1/13	—	—	—
6. *Of the Reproductive System:*						
Hydrocele	1	–	7/52	—	—	—
Orchitis (not gonorrhœal)	10	–	41/52	—	—	—
Fungus Testis	1	–	7/26	—	—	—
7. *Of the Locomotive System:*						
Ostitis	2	–	5/26	—	—	—
8. *Of the Integumentary System:*						
Herpes	1	–	1/26	—	—	—
Psoriasis	4	–	6/13	—	—	—
Mentagra	1	–	23/52	—	—	—
Phlegmon	34	–	11/26	2	–	1/26
Abscessus	2	–	11/26	1	–	1/52
Paronychia	2	–	3/52	—	—	—
Ulcus	9	–	29/52	—	—	—
IV. Developmental Diseases:						
Asthenia	25	2	27/52	1	–	1/26
V.—Violence, Deaths, or Diseases:						
1. *Accidental:*						
Ambustio	2	–	1/13	—	—	—
Insolatio	1	2	—	—	—	—
Submersio	–	1	—	—	—	—
Fractura	6	–	11/26	—	—	—
Contusio	20	–	13/26	1	–	1/52
Vulnus Sciopetarium	–	–	4/13	—	—	—
Vulnus Incisum	3	–	1/13	—	—	—
Luxatura	1	–	1/13	—	—	—
Subluxatio	12	–	17/52	—	—	—
3. *Homicidal:*						
Vulnus Sclopetarium	2	1	4/13	—	—	—
Vulnus Incisum	–	1	—	—	—	—
6. Punitus	1	–	1/26	—	—	—
Total	1,370	26	– –	41	1	—

William Snell, Surgeon, 99th Regiment.

(C.)

STATE of the Daily Sick in Hospital of the 99th Regiment at the Station of *Hong Kong* and *Kowloon*, from 1 January 1864, to 31 December 1864.

Days of the Month.	Total Number dieted in Hospital on each Day of the following Months.											
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1st	74	67	73	66	53	61	29	40	39	44	81	134
2nd	77	68	75	69	55	60	30	41	39	46	89	138
3rd	79	69	80	66	54	61	32	39	37	52	90	132
4th	81	73	81	65	57	62	28	39	37	55	87	118
5th	84	74	81	66	54	60	32	41	39	61	96	122
6th	90	74	83	70	56	60	34	39	42	68	102	122
7th	80	73	82	70	57	61	38	40	45	86	108	115
8th	80	75	90	73	62	57	36	41	44	91	121	110
9th	84	73	82	68	61	57	37	42	44	98	133	110
10th	86	73	81	66	62	21	39	41	40	111	137	103
11th	86	72	78	66	68	24	40	42	38	120	152	94
12th	92	73	75	67	63	23	34	39	37	126	152	97
13th	90	71	69	68	63	23	31	39	33	127	155	98
14th	88	72	64	63	58	27	32	39	35	132	169	104
15th	88	72	67	64	61	27	33	41	33	133	171	100
16th	86	74	69	64	60	30	33	43	31	111	156	104
17th	84	74	70	60	61	33	31	41	33	110	155	107
18th	78	72	74	60	57	31	31	46	35	105	157	94
19th	79	75	75	62	61	33	36	42	37	100	160	90
20th	81	76	77	64	65	34	35	43	35	92	165	93
21st	81	78	78	64	65	32	37	45	36	96	162	94
22nd	81	78	77	63	65	31	38	44	36	98	140	93
23rd	75	78	78	63	69	29	38	44	38	87	149	93
24th	70	78	77	63	65	26	42	43	38	89	143	102
25th	72	83	81	62	64	27	41	39	39	78	149	98
26th	72	83	79	59	66	24	41	38	37	82	144	102
27th	70	77	79	58	69	23	42	37	33	82	122	108
28th	69	77	78	55	71	27	41	37	35	80	125	108
29th	70	72	76	54	67	29	43	35	36	83	127	109
30th	66	–	74	53	61	31	42	38	41	83	131	116
31st	64	–	69	–	60	–	42	38	–	81	–	122
TOTAL	2,457	2,144	2,372	1,891	1,910	1,144	1,168	1,256	1,122	2,807	4,029	3,330
Average	$78\frac{29}{31}$	$73\frac{27}{29}$	$76\frac{14}{31}$	$63\frac{1}{30}$	$61\frac{19}{31}$	$38\frac{2}{15}$	$38\frac{2}{3}$	$40\frac{16}{31}$	$37\frac{2}{5}$	$90\frac{17}{31}$	$134\frac{4}{15}$	$107\frac{13}{31}$

Average sick in January	$78\frac{29}{31}$
" " February	$73\frac{27}{29}$
" " March	$76\frac{14}{31}$
" " April	$63\frac{1}{30}$
" " May	$61\frac{19}{31}$
" " June	$38\frac{2}{15}$
" " July	$38\frac{2}{3}$
" " August	$40\frac{16}{31}$
Average sick in September	$37\frac{2}{5}$
" " October	$90\frac{17}{31}$
" " November	$134\frac{4}{15}$
" " December	$107\frac{13}{31}$
TOTAL	840
Which, divided by 12, gives General Average for the whole Period	70

William Snell, Surgeon, 99th Regiment.

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Sanitary Reports, 1864—*continued.*

22nd Bombay Native Infantry.

Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, Native Infantry, of Bombay Army, at *Hong Kong.*

	White Troops.					Commissioned Officers, including Staff.	Black Troops.					
	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.		Native Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
Average strength - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	15¼	37¾	37	19½	617⅞	727⅛
Total deaths, both in and out of hospital - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	13	18

I.—Meteorology.

2. State your Remarks on the Climate of the Station during the Year, and its Influence on Health and Disease.

In summer it is very hot, and the air is generally saturated with moisture; there is a heavy fall of rain nearly every day, and very often thunder storms and hurricanes. The moist heat is very unpleasant, and certainly produces languor and debility. In winter the weather is mild and agreeable.

II.—Physical Geography.

1. Give a General Sketch of the Natural Features, Geology, Soils, Waters, Marshes, Vegetation, and Productions of the District.

Hong Kong, an island off the south coast of China, about one mile from the main land, east of the entrance to the Canton River; latitude, 22° north; longitude, 114′ east. Its chief town, the city of Victoria, is on the north side, opposite the main land. The island is very mountainous, and composed chiefly of decaying granite. The highest point is just over the city, and is 1,780 feet high; this is objectionable, as it serves to keep off the sea breeze, and leaves the city in a sort of vapour bath in summer. Vegetation, none.

2. Describe the Medical Topography and Diseases of the District.

Intermittent fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery are the prevailing diseases.

III.—Barracks.

1. Fill up the adjoining Table of Barrack Accommodation.

Name of Stations and of Barracks during the past Year.	Date of		Monthly Average Number of Men occupying Barrack Rooms.	Average Monthly Cubic Feet per Man in Men's Rooms.	Huts.		Tents.	
	Arrival at Barrack.	Departure from Barrack.			Monthly Average Number of Men in Huts.	Average Monthly Cubic Feet per Man.	Monthly Average Number of Men in Tents.	Average Cubic Feet per Man.
Victoria, Hong Kong	4 Oct. 1862	None -	None -	None -	541	474	None -	None.

2. If the Regiment has been on the March or on Shipboard during the Year, state the Dates, with remarks.

Regiment has been stationary.

3. State the position of Barracks with regard to Aspect, Elevation, Neighbourhood, &c., and whether the Position is Healthy or otherwise.

The position of the huts is good and healthy.

4. State

4. State whether the Rooms, as regards Height, Windows, Doors, and general Construction, are such as to be conducive to Health.

The huts are built of bamboo and matting, and are too cold in winter, and damp during the monsoons.

5. State whether the means of Ventilation and Warming for the Men's Barrack Rooms, Huts, Guard Rooms, &c., have been sufficient to preserve the Air pure and warm. Mention any Defects you have observed in Ventilation and Warming; together with the Steps you took in consequence, and the result.

The ventilation is good; but the huts being built of bamboo and matting, no fires are allowed in them.

6. State whether the Walls and Ceilings of Barrack Rooms have been Lime-washed twice during the past Year, and whether you have found it necessary to make any representation on the Subject, with the results.

No barrack rooms.

7. State whether the Ablution and Bath Accommodation has been sufficient and regularly used by the Men. And how often there have been Bathing Parades; also any Defects in these Points, with your Representations, and the results.

Not applicable to native troops.

8. Have the Cooking Arrangements been satisfactory, as regards varying the Cooking of Rations.

Not applicable to native troops.

9. Has there been any Nuisance during the Year from Latrines, Urinals, Ashpits, Manure Heaps, Drains, Cesspits, or want of Surface Cleansing? If so, state what steps you took to have the Nuisance removed, and the results.

None.

10. State what has been the Condition of the Water Supply during the Year as to Source, Quality, and Amount, with any Recommendations you have made on the Subject, and the results.

Supply of water, plentiful; quality, good; source, the surrounding hills.

11. State whether, on the whole, the Sanitary Arrangements in the Barracks have been properly attended to, and whether there are any local causes of Disease requiring removal.

Sanitary arrangements good. No cause of disease about the barracks. The turning up and disturbing decaying granite on the island, and on the adjacent main land, is, I think, a cause of disease.

IV.—Diet.

1. State what has been the composition of the Ration during the Year, and what varieties have been introduced. Whether the amount of Vegetables has been sufficient. Also, how often per Week the Rations have been Boiled, and how often Roasted or Baked.

Not applicable to native troops.

2. State whether, considering the Country, Climate, Season, and Duties, the Dieting of the Troops has been sufficiently nutritive and varied to preserve Health, together with any changes you may have advised, and the results of such advice.

Not applicable to native troops.

3. What Liquors have been used by the Soldiers, and whether they have been good or the reverse.

Not applicable to native troops.

4. State the Number of Men who have been admitted to Hospital for Diseases occasioned—(*a*) directly, (*b*) indirectly, by Intemperance.

(*a*) One admitted with delirium tremens.

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Sanitary Reports, 1864—*continued.*

22nd Bombay Native Infantry.

V.—Clothing.

1. State whether the Clothing of the Troops has been sufficient and adapted to the Climate; and what changes, if any, you have recommended, and the results.

Clothing sufficient, and adapted to climate.

2. State whether there has been Foot-soreness from defective Boots, &c., its Extent, and what Steps you took in consequence, with the results.

There has been none.

3. Has the Bedding been clean and wholesome, and properly aired in accordance with the Regulations?

Not applicable to native troops.

VI.—Duty and Exercises.

1. State what has been the Nature and Amount of Duty performed by the Troops, and its Effects on Health. State, also, the Average Number of Nights per Week the Men have had in Bed.

The duty of the troops has been light. Average number of nights in bed per week, five.

2. Drill.—State the Daily Amount of Drill, with the Hours at which Drills have taken place. The influence of Drills on Health, with the recommendations you have made, and the results.

Two drills per diem, between the hours of seven and eight a.m., and half-past four and half-past five p.m. The drills have not been too severe.

3. Exercises.—State what provision in the way of Games, Gymnastic Exercises, &c., exist at the station. Whether they have been used by the Troops in such a way as to conduce to health, with any advice you may have given on the subject, together with the results of such advice.

Not applicable to native troops.

VI *a.*—Canteens.

1. Have the Canteen Tap-rooms been properly Ventilated and Warmed?

None.

2. Have the Articles sold been Good and Wholesome? If not, state any steps you may have taken, and the results.

Not applicable to native troops.

VII.—Crime and Punishment.

1. Has the Sanitary condition of Lock-up Rooms and Prison Cells being satisfactory as regards Cubic Space, Ventilation, Warming, and Cleanliness? State any defects injurious to the health of the Prisoners which have come under your notice, with your recommendations, and the results.

Sanitary condition of lock-up rooms and prison cells has been satisfactory.

VIII.—Vaccination.

1. What has been the state of Vaccination in the Corps? How many Cases and Deaths from Small-pox have occurred among men properly Vaccinated? Have you had occasion to re-vaccinate any of the Corps? If so, with what results.

All the officers and men have been vaccinated. Two officers (European) had a very mild form of small-pox. There was no occasion to re-vaccinate any of the corps.

App. No. 4.

Sanitary Reports, 1864—*continued.*

22nd Bombay Native Infantry.

IX.—Diseases.

1. *Zymotic Diseases.*—Should Zymotic Diseases, especially Fevers, Dysentery, Cholera, and Diarrhœa, have prevailed; to what causes do you attribute the occurrence, and what were their precise types and peculiarities? Has there been any overcrowding or defective Ventilation; have there been any defects in Drainage, Latrines, or Water Supply, any want of Cleanliness, any defects in Diet or Clothing, any extra Fatigue or Exposure, Climatic Peculiarities, Intemperance, or anything in the Vicinity of the Station, or any other cause to which the occurrence of such diseases may be attributed? If so, state the causes, and your recommendations in regard to them, with the results.

Intermittent fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and rheumatism, have been the prevailing diseases. The first three easily yielded to treatment (with the exception of three cases of diarrhœa), and were caused chiefly by malarious emanations from decaying granite, of which the island is composed, sudden changes of temperature in winter, and great heat in summer. The nature of the huts in which the men were quartered may have contributed to the production of rheumatism.

During the wet season the sewers of the town are kept clean by the quantity of rain flowing through them; but in the dry season, as they are not flushed, noxious gases issue from them. This source of disease might be remedied by having the sewers trapped.

2. *Phthisis Pulmonalis.*—Referring to your Annual Return, to what do you attribute the occurrence of Phthisis Pulmonalis and other Chest Diseases.

No phthisis pulmonalis. The other chest diseases were caused by the changeable state of the weather.

X.—Hospitals.

1. Fill up this Form of Hospital Accommodation.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Average Number of Sick in Hospital Wards.	Average Monthly Number of Cubic Feet per Patient.	Huts.		Hospital Tents or Marquees.	
			Average Number of Sick in Huts.	Average Monthly Number of Cubic Feet per Patient.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Cubic Space per Patient.
Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry Hospital	30·9	1,313	none	none	none	none.

2. State what has been the condition of the Ventilation and Warming of the Hospital; also any representations respecting them you have had to make, with the results.

Ventilation and warming of hospital have been very good.

3. The same as to overcrowding of Hospital Wards.

No overcrowding.

4. What has been the condition of the Drainage, Water-closets, Latrines, &c.? And state whether you have made any representations about any defects, and the result.

Good.

5. The same as regards the Hospital Water Supply.

Good and sufficient.

6. Has the Bath and Ablution accommodation been sufficient and in a satisfactory state? Will you mention any defects you have represented, and the results?

Yes.

7. Have the means of Cooking, and the Cooking of Hospital Diets, been satisfactory?

Not applicable to native troops.

App. No. 4.

Sanitary Reports, 1864—*continued.*

22nd Bombay Native Infantry.

8. Have the Hospital Wards been properly Lime-washed in accordance with the Regulations?

Yes.

9. Have any forms of Zymotic Disease broken out or spread in Hospital; if so, to what do you attribute their occurrence, and what steps did you take to arrest their progress, with the results.

No.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

Although the number of admissions into hospital was large, yet the mortality was not great.

Had the men proper barracks to live in the sickness might not have been so much.

Thos. Murtagh, Staff Assistant Surgeon,
In Medical Charge of Her Majesty's 22nd Bombay Native Infantry.

Hong Kong, 1st January 1865.

1865.

EXTRACT from the SANITARY REPORT of the 8th Battery, 2nd Brigade ROYAL ARTILLERY, serving at *Hong Kong*, for the Year 1865.

[*N.B.*—This is the only Sanitary Report for 1865 yet received from China.]

Royal Artillery.

To the Officer Commanding the 8th Battery 2nd Brigade of Royal Artillery, *Victoria, Hong Kong.*

	White Troops.					Commissioned Officers, including Staff.	Black Troops.				
	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	TOTAL.		Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Average strength - - - - -	7	9	2	87	105	7	2	4	1	73	80
Total deaths both in and out of hospital - - - - - -	1	1	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	5	5

I.—METEOROLOGY.

2. State your remarks on the Climate of the Station during the year, and its influence on health and disease.

In the early part of the year the climate was agreeable and tolerably healthy, but the past hot weather has been very dry and oppressive. The prevailing monsoon in the cold months (from October to March) is from the north-east, but the direction of the wind is altered very much by the high ground of Hong Kong and the main land. The south-west monsoon which prevails in the other months is here more in a south-easterly direction and affected in the same manner. The climate during the past hot weather has been especially trying to the European troops, in combination with excessive night duties.

The amount of sickness in the Lascar company is greater during the cold weather, especially chest affections.

II.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Give a general sketch of the Natural Features, Geology, Soils, Waters, Marshes, Vegetation, and Productions of the District.

Remarks of last year's report applicable.

2. Describe the Medical Topography and Diseases of the District.

Remarks of last year's report applicable.

III.—Barracks.

1. Fill up the adjoining table of Barrack Accommodation.

Name of Stations and of Barracks during the past Year.	Date of		Monthly Average Number of Men occupying Barrack Rooms.	Average Monthly Cubic Feet per Man in Men's Rooms.	Huts.		Tents.	
	Arrival at Barrack.	Departure from Barrack.			Monthly Average Number of Men in Huts.	Average Monthly Cubic Feet per Man.	Monthly Average Number of Men in Tents.	Average Cubic Feet per Man.
North Barracks -	Remaining in Barracks last Year	-	65	1,190	—	—	—	—
Mat Sheds - -	Ditto -	-	-	-	50	750	—	—

2. If the Regiment has been on the march or on shipboard during the year, state the dates, with remarks.

No. 6 Battery, 12th Brigade, embarked for England on 23rd January 1865. No. 8 Battery, 2nd Brigade, remaining in quarters. Gun Lascars in huts all the time.

3. State the Position of Barracks with regard to Aspect, Elevation, Neighbourhood, &c., and whether the Position is healthy or otherwise.

North barracks are immediately fronting the sea (plan forwarded with Report for 1864), with a large nullah or watercourse separating them from the dockyard. At the mouth of the latter, sand, débris from the hills, &c. are being laid down, so that the harbour here is becoming shallow, and at low water a large surface is exposed to the sun, from which disagreeable effluvia emanate. The whole of this exposed surface could be reclaimed.

4. State whether the Rooms, as regards height, Windows, Doors, and general construction, are such as to be conducive to Health.

There are only two rooms occupied in the east wing, both on the upper floor, and well surrounded by verandahs, in which the men have all their meals. One room faces the sea and runs parallel to the shore, while the other extends backwards at right angles to it, freely exposed both to the east, west, and south. Construction the same as the other barrack rooms; of good height, well ventilated, but too large for one or two fireplaces to warm thoroughly.

5. State whether the Means of Ventilation and Warming for the Men's Barrack Rooms, Huts, Guard Rooms, &c., have been sufficient to preserve the Air pure and warm. Mention any defects you have observed in Ventilation and Warming; together with the steps you took in consequence, and the result.

The ventilation of the rooms is entirely by doors and windows, and is very free. For the three first months and the last month of the year coals have been issued, but the rooms are so large that the allowance granted (20 lbs. per fireplace) is insufficient to heat the whole. Fires, however, are seldom required throughout the whole day, generally only in the mornings and evenings.

During the hot weather punkahs were in use in the rooms every night, and discontinued at the beginning of November.

The guard room is a wretched little place without any fireplace, all in bad order, and has been several times reported, but no other has been provided.

As there are no fireplaces in the huts occupied by the Lascars, an extra blanket is issued to each of them.

6. State whether the Walls and Ceilings of Barrack Rooms have been Lime-washed twice during the past year; and whether you have found it necessary to make any representation on the subject, with the results.

They have. No representation made.

7. State whether the Ablution and Bath Accomodation has been sufficient and regularly used by the men. And how often there have been Bathing Parades; also any defects in these points, with your representations and the results.

The ablution and bath rooms are immediately adjoining the barracks and close to the sea. A covered way leads to them from the north verandah of the barrack. Metal basins are in use and slate baths, all regularly used. The men bathe every morning or evening during the hot weather.

App. No. 4.

Sanitary Reports, 1865—*continued.*

Royal Artillery.

8. Have the Cooking Arrangements been satisfactory, as regards varying the Cooking of Rations?

The kitchens have undergone several repairs and are in tolerable order. The ovens have been repaired, but the allowance of fuel is insufficient for roasting. The cooking of the rations is varied—stewed, boiled, soup, curry, &c. Each caste among the Lascars has its own kitchen, and they cook for themselves accordingly.

9. Has there been any Nuisance during the year from Latrines, Urinals, Ashpits, Manure Heaps, Drains, Cesspits, or Want of Surface Cleansing? If so, state what steps you took to have the Nuisance removed, and the results.

In the North Barracks there has been occasionally slight nuisance from the urinals, but always remedied by increased attention on the part of the coolies and a free use of lime.

The surface drains at the huts have several times given way, being made only of chunam, especially those leading from the cook-houses; on my representations these have been repaired when necessary.

10. State what has been the condition of the Water Supply during the year, as to Source, Quality, and Amount, with any recommendations you have made on the subject, and the results.

Water supply abundant, same as reported last year; filters in use in the barrack-rooms.

11. State whether, on the whole, the Sanitary Arrangements in the Barracks have been properly attended to, and whether there are any local Causes of Disease requiring removal.

They have.

The dirty state of a nullah adjoining the married quarters, in the Queen's-road, had to be reported, and brought under the notice of the Colonial authorities; it has been improved, but cannot be considered altogether satisfactory.

IV.—Diet.

1. State what has been the composition of the Ration during the year, and what Varieties have been introduced; whether the Amount of Vegetables has been sufficient; also how often per week the Rations have been boiled, and how often roasted or baked.

The daily ration consists of 1¼ lb. of beef 1¼ lb. of bread, 1½ oz. of sugar, ¼ oz. of tea; fresh vegetables (varied) 4 oz., ⅛ gallon of porter. Since 1st January, 2 oz. rice have been added to the ration; lime-juice, ½ oz. three days a-week, with ¼ oz. sugar. No rum has been issued. Vegetables sufficient.

The allowance of coal, 70 lbs. for the cook-house, will not admit of roasting; but the rations are varied in cooking according to the taste of each mess. Many of the men have a preference for curry.

Gun Lascars.—Daily ration, 2 lbs. rice, 2 oz. ghee, 3 oz. dholl, 1 dr. salt, ¼ dr. turmeric, and 2 oz. mutton; the latter issued once every 10 days.

2. State whether, considering the Country, Climate, Season, and Duties, the Dieting of the Troops has been sufficiently nutritive and varied to preserve Health, together with any Changes you may have advised, and the results of such advice.

The diet has been nutritive and varied; no change advised.

The men on guard at night have a supper meal of beef steak, bread, and coffee, at eight p. m.

Each man pays into mess 2½ *d.* a-day, which is expended in adding eggs for breakfast, potatoes, &c.

3. What Liquors have been used by the Soldiers? and whether they have been good or the reverse.

The liquors supplied by the canteen are all of very good quality; draught ale and porter, especially the latter, are chiefly drunk, and during the hot weather a mixture of porter and lemonade, or beer and ginger beer, gin, rum, whisky, and port wine. I recommended several of the men to take port wine instead of porter, occasionally.

4. State the number of Men who have been admitted to Hospital for Diseases occasioned—(*a*) directly, (*b*) indirectly—by intemperance.

(*a*) Four; (*b*) eight.

V.—Clothing.

1. State whether the Clothing of the Troops has been sufficient, and adapted to the climate; and what changes, if any, you have recommended, and the results.

As last year. Serge and cloth clothing in cold weather months, and khakee clothing in summer. In the hot weather I found, on examination, that several of the puggeries or turbans were much too thin, and that the wicker helmets were not lined. I recommended the puggeries to be increased, and white inside lining for the helmets; this was done, at a very trifling expense to each man.
Gun Lascars always wear serge clothing.

2. State whether there has been Foot-soreness from defective Boots, &c., its Extent, and what steps you took in consequence, with the results.

None.

3. Has the Bedding been clean and wholesome, and properly aired, in accordance with the Regulations?

Yes.

VI.—Duty and Exercises.

1. State what has been the nature and amount of Duty performed by the Troops, and its effects on Health. State also the average Number of Nights per Week the men have had in bed.

Several men are employed on duty in the Arsenal and Military Store Department, regimental guards, and usual artillery duties. The non-commissioned officers have had a few more nights in bed than the men; generally, on an average, about five to six, while the men seldom have had more than three, and very seldom four. The night duty in this climate is, in my opinion, prejudicial to the health of the men; and the few nights in bed tells against them, as they suffer from intermittent fevers in consequence.
Gun Lascars employed in orderly and police duties with guards, &c.; on an average, they have not had more than three nights in bed. Health good in the hot weather, but indifferent in the cold.

2. *Drill.*—State the Daily Amount of Drill, with the Hours at which Drills have taken place. The Influence of Drills on Health; with the Recommendations you have made, and the results.

Drill, in summer months, from 6 to 7 a.m., and from 5 to 6 p.m.; in winter months, from 7 to 8 a.m., and from 4 to 5 p.m. During the annual Artillery course, extra drill from 9.45 a.m. until 10.30, under cover.
Gun Lascar drill similar.

3. *Exercises.*—State what provision in the way of Games, Gymnastic Exercises, &c., exist at the Station. Whether they have been used by the Troops in such a way as to conduce to Health, with any Advice you may have given on the subject, together with the results of such Advice.

Quoits, cricket, football, and boating are the chief out-door games and amusements; five boats are owned by the serjeants and men of the battery. There is also a recreation room for the garrison, used by all the men, having billiard and bagatelle tables, and a variety of other games.

VI.—Canteens.

1. Have the Canteen Tap-rooms been properly ventilated and warmed?

So far as can be done.

2. Have the Articles sold been good and wholesome? If not, state any steps you many have taken, and the results.

There is now scarcely anything but liquors sold at the canteen; they are obtainable from the Garrison Institute, &c. in the barracks.

App. No. 4.

Sanitary Reports, 1865—*continued.*

Royal Artillery.

VII.—Crime and Punishment.

1. Has the Sanitary Condition of Lock-up Rooms and Prison Cells been satisfactory as regards Cubic Space, Ventilation, Warming, and Cleanliness. State any Defects injurious to the Health of the Prisoners which have come under your notice; with your Recommendations, and the results?

The lock-up room attached to the guard-room in North Barracks is of small size, and of bad construction; too low in the roof. This and the guard-room have been frequently reported, but no other one provided. The prison cells are the garrison cells; kept clean, well ventilated, and in good order.

VIII.—Vaccination.

1. What has been the state of Vaccination in the Corps? How many Cases and Deaths from Small-pox have occurred among Men properly vaccinated? Have you had occasion to re-vaccinate any of the Corps? If so, with what results.

No man re-vaccinated; all bear marks of either small-pox or vaccination.

One man of the Gun Lascars died from small-pox, having marks of vaccination. I re-vaccinated 18 men whose marks of vaccination were unsatisfactory; 12 succeeded, and the other six were only modified.

IX.—Diseases.

1. *Zymotic Diseases.*—Should Zymotic Diseases, especially Fevers, Dysentery, Cholera, and Diarrhœa, have prevailed, to what causes do you attribute the occurrence, and what were their precise types and peculiarities. Has there been any Overcrowding or Defective Ventilation; have there been any defects in Drainage, Latrines, or Water Supply, any want of Cleanliness, any defects in Diet or Clothing, any extra Fatigue or Exposure, Climatic Peculiarities, Intemperance, or anything in the vicinity of the Station; or any other cause to which the occurrence of such Diseases may be attributed. If so, state the Causes, and your recommendations in regard to them, with the results.

The chief zymotic diseases admitted have been fevers, dysentery, and diarrhœa, giving nearly two-thirds of the whole admissions for the year, and in this class six out of the seven deaths have occurred; one dysentery in No. 6 Battery, 12th Brigade, which remained from last year, died immediately before the embarkation of the battery for England; all the other deaths occurred in No. 8 Battery of the 2nd Brigade. The prevalence of miasmatic disease is no doubt attributable to climatic influence; but this is aggravated by the excessive night duties, as at this time malarious exhalations are more injurious than during the day; men employed, and not mounting guard, have been very much less liable to fevers, &c. than those doing regular duty. The men who last year suffered chiefly from continued fever, have, since the climate has had time to affect them, had intermittent and remittent fevers; the former generally tertian ague, and often recurring on the least exposure, complicated in many instances with congestion of the liver and spleen; while in every case of remittent fever the liver was invariably affected, and accompanied with great prostration of strength.

In the beginning of January, notwithstanding all the unfavourable reports made relative to Kowloon, No. 6 Battery, 12th Brigade, was ordered there. I immediately pointed out to the officer commanding, that if the men were allowed to remain there any time, another outbreak of fever might be expected similar to what followed on their last being quartered there. The men were at once withdrawn.

In the Lascar Company it cannot be said that there has been any prevalence of zymotic disease; all the cases of fever were slight. One case of small-pox proved fatal; the other two deaths in this class being from dysentery and diarrhœa.

2. *Phthisis Pulmonalis.*—Referring to your Annual Return, to what do you attribute the occurrence of Phthisis Pulmonalis and other Chest Diseases?

Only one case of phthisis in the Battery, and that arose from constitutional predisposition.

During cold or damp weather the Lascars suffer from chest affections; they are mostly all men of small capacity of chest, and in their own country are not exposed to the sudden changes of temperature common here.

X.—Hospitals.

1. Fill up this Form of Hospital Accommodation.

Name of Hospital.	Average Number of Sick in Hospital Wards.	Average Monthly Number of Cubic Feet per Patient.	Huts.		Hospital Tents or Marquees.	
			Average Number of Sick in Huts.	Average Monthly Number of Cubic Feet per Patient.	Average Number of Sick.	Average Cubic Space per Patient.
General Hospital, Hong Kong	10·109	2,200	none	none	none	none.
Ditto - - - ditto -	4·436	1,200	none	none	none	none.

2. State what has been the Condition of the Ventilation and Warming of the Hospital; also any Representations respecting them you have had to make, with the results.

From the 1st of January up to the 31st of May the same wards occupied as reported last year. Ventilation and warming good. After this date, the wards in general hospital, known as E house, were handed over; here the ventilation for a time was impeded by the purveyor keeping two serjeants occupying part of the verandahs as quarters, which I had to represent and request their removal, and this was only carried out after a great deal of trouble and opposition on the part of the purveyor. Coals issued in cold weather, and punkahs in use at night during hot weather, the same as last year.

Gun Lascar Hospital as last year. Ventilation good.

3. The same as to overcrowding of Hospital Wards.

There has been none.

Ditto in Lascar Hospital.

4. What has been the Condition of the Drainage, Water-closets, Latrines, &c.? And state whether you have made any Representations about any Defects, and the result.

The drainage at the west wing of the hospital is bad; a large drain runs into the sea immediately in front of the building, and as it is not carried out away from the wall, is always exposed at low water, and the effluvia therefrom is at all times very offensive. Water-closets have required repair, and cannot be said to be in good condition.

All this has several times been reported, without any improvement having been made.

5. The same as regards the Hospital Water supply.

Abundant and very good; the same as reported last year.

6. Has the Bath and Ablution Accommodation been sufficient, and in a satisfactory state? Will you mention any Defects you have represented, and the results.

Only one ablution room in the E house in use for the sick, and also the men of the Army Hospital Corps. Cannot be called satisfactory. Is undergoing repair at the present time.

7. Have the Means of Cooking and the Cooking of Hospital Diets been satisfactory?

As last year. One general kitchen for the whole hospital. No cause for complaint. Lascars not dieted. Cook their own rations.

8. Have the Hospital Wards been properly Lime-washed, in accordance with the Regulations?

They have.

9. Have any Forms of Zymotic Disease broken out or spread in Hospital; if so, to what do you attribute their Occurrence, and what Steps did you take to arrest their Progress, with the results?

Many of the cases of intermittent fever have been of an intractable form in hospital. One corporal, acting hospital serjeant, always enjoyed good health until E house was occupied; he died from dysentery. The other acting serjeant and both the orderlies have suffered from fever, one of the latter requiring to be invalided. Also several men, who had been some time under treatment for other diseases, were attacked with fever in hospital; this I attribute to the state of the drainage in the neighbourhood, and, as I have already mentioned, this has been reported several times.

App. No. 4.

Sanitary Reports, 1865—*continued.*

Royal Artillery.

General Conclusions.

No. 6 Battery, 12th Brigade, from its short period in this year, may be dismissed from remark, so that any other refers entirely to No. 8 Battery, 2nd Brigade.

As seen by the return of strength, 105 is given as the average strength; but the latter battery averaged only 87, inclusive of some 10 or 11 men at Canton and Japan, and as the deaths in this are six, this gives a death per-centage of seven, and deducting the case of suicide, leaves as near as possible 5·76 died from disease.

Eighty-four admissions from fevers gives four deaths, or one in every 21. Dysentery and diarrhœa 22, with two deaths (including one in No. 6 Battery), or one in every 11 admissions. It is a fact worthy of notice, the immunity from fevers of men employed, and who do not perform any night duty; only one of these men has been admitted, and that for fever of a very slight type. Several of the men have been admitted three and four different times with intermittent fever.

The Lascar Company enjoy better health in the hot season than in the cold; there are, however, a number of men amongst them that ought never to have been enlisted, small and weakly, and very inferior in muscular development; and I do not consider Cingalese or Madras men well suited for this climate, as sudden alterations of temperature affect them very much, and to which they have never been accustomed in their native country. Natives of the northern provinces of Bengal would be better able to stand the cold season here.

(signed) *A. R. Smith,*
Assistant Surgeon, R. A.

February 1866.

General Report, 1863.

Principal Medical Officer.

GENERAL REPORT of the Principal Medical Officer in *China*, for the Year 1863.

Remarks to accompany the General Annual Return of Sick and Wounded of the Troops serving in *China*, from 1 January to 31 December 1863.

During the early part of the year the European troops in the command were, Royal Artillery and Engineers, 31st, 67th, and 99th Regiments, Commissariat Staff and Army Hospital Corps. The 31st Regiment embarked for England in July last, and were not replaced until the end of December, by the 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment from India, which, on landing, were stationed at Kowloon.

The black troops consisted of Gun Lascars, 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, 2nd Belooch Regiment, and detachment of the 5th Bombay Native Infantry.

In the north, the stations were Shanghai, including Taku; in the south Hong Kong, and on the mainland, opposite Kowloon, a distance of about a mile from the former.

Distribution of troops.

The distribution of the troops was as follows:—In the early part of the year Shanghai was occupied by Royal Artillery and Engineers, 31st and 67th Regiments; a detachment of the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry and 2d Belooch Regiment. As previously stated, the strength was reduced by the embarkation of the 31st Regiment for England. The South Taku Fort was garrisoned by a few of the Royal Artillery and a detachment of the 67th Regiment. Hong Kong was garrisoned by Royal Artillery and Engineers, 99th Regiment, Gun Lascars; and the head quarters of the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, Kowloon, by detachments of Royal Engineers and 99th Regiment; and in December last, by the 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment.

Arrival of troops.

During the period embraced in these remarks, the arrivals in the command consisted in detachments Royal Artillery and Engineers, Commissariat Staff Corps, and the 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment from Calcutta.

Departure of troops.

The departures were the 3rd Battery 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, 31st Regiment, and 126 invalids to England, and the remaining portion of the 5th Bombay Native Infantry to India.

Average strength of white troops.

Average strength of black troops.

During the past year the average strength of the white troops has been 2,473. The admissions into hospital, 4,958; and the entire number of deaths 135. The average strength of black troops has been 1,584; the admissions into hospital 1,842; and the number of deaths 31.

The subjoined table will show the relative proportion of sickness and mortality of the white and black troops.

	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength	
				Admissions.	Deaths.
White - - - - -	2,473	4,958	135	2,004·8	54·5
Black - - -	1,584	1,842	31	1,162·8	19·5

General Report, 1863—*continued.*

Principal Medical Officer.

Of the invalids, 126 white were sent to England, or 51·3 per 1,000 men, which, with the deaths added, will give a reduction of 105·8 per 1,000 men.

Invaliding and deaths, white and black troops.

The invaliding and deaths amongst the black soldiers were comparatively few; 31 of the former and 31 of the latter, which is in the ratio of 39·0 per 1,000 men.

The sickness and mortality amongst the troops, both white and black, at the different stations, are given separately in a tabular form.

Health of the troops.

As regards the health of the troops, there can be no doubt that it has greatly improved within the last year or two, more especially in Hong Kong. This, doubtless, is in a great measure owing to the care taken to prevent overcrowding in the different barracks, the use of punkahs during the hot season, and improvement in drainage. The clothing, both winter and summer, more adapted to the wants of the climate, has also, in a great measure, contributed to the personal comforts of the men. The period which regiments are liable to serve in China, though much shorter than formerly, is still too long. It is beyond a doubt that men who have served even for a couple of years, generally become anæmic and unfit for the active duties of a soldier. This condition arises principally from the effects of climate, diet unsuitable, or at all events insufficient, and the want of proper rest, occasioned by the necessities of the station, where frequently the men have only three and four nights in bed.

Murray Barracks.

These are situated to the east of the town, and on the northern slope of a ridge of hills that intersect the island; this site is objectionable during the winter and spring months; it is exposed to the full force of the north-east monsoon, and in the summer excluded from the south west, which renders the rooms hot and oppressive, though the temperature is not so high as in tropical countries, still, from the excessive humidity of the atmosphere, it is more keenly felt.

Vegetation throughout the island is exceedingly sparse, the soil being composed chiefly of granite in a disintegrated state. There are, however, a considerable number of places in a high state of cultivation, which, with the absence of marshy ground, has contributed in rendering the island more healthy than when first occupied as an English settlement.

Drainage.

The drainage both of the barracks and hospital, though considerably improved, is still faulty; this, from the nature of the ground, and from their proximity to the sea, could be remedied at comparatively little cost.

Ventilation and cubic space.

The ventilation both of the Murray Barracks and hospital is good; the accommodation of the latter equally so. The cubic space per man in hospital is generally over 1,100 feet, and in the north and south barracks from 600 to 700 feet respectively.

The barracks occupied by the black troops consist of comfortable mat sheds, perfectly water-tight, and erected on a ridge opposite the Military Hospital, and well adapted for every comfort. During the excessive heat of summer, punkahs are not only allowed in the barracks and hospital, but in the detached quarters occupied by garrison and staff serjeants.

Rations.

The rations are generally good, but the beef issued is hard, stringy, and devoid of fat, which necessitates the general adoption of boiling; if even it were otherwise, the allowance of fuel is inadequate for frequent roasting, though the kitchen accommodation is ample.

The following is the scale of rations:—Bread, 1¼ lb.; beef, 1¼ lb.; vegetables, ¼ lb.; tea, ¼ oz.; sugar, 1½ oz.; salt beef, 1 lb.; salt pork, 1½ lb. (in lieu of fresh meat two days a week). Peas, with salt meat, 2 ozs.; rum, ½ gill; beer or porter, 1½ pint. On Monday of each week the salt pork is issued, and the salt beef on Fridays; rum on Tuesdays and Thursdays, the remaining days beer or porter: for which the soldier pays 4⅛ *d.* a day.

The above scale appears liberal, but if the nature of the climate be taken into consideration, and the consequent anæmic condition of the men, it is neither sufficient nor nourishing. It is therefore to be regretted that the recent suggestions of Dr. Home, respecting a more liberal scale of diet, were not attended to; further, that a better system of diet should be adopted, and a better quality of tea and sugar issued, the latter being generally black, necessarily containing large quantities of impurities. Dr. Home further recommended an evening meal for men on guard, and an improvement in the usual breakfast, by adding fish, chops, or eggs; these are easily procurable at little cost, and can be easily afforded by the men. For some time past a system has been adopted of giving the men a few grains of quinine in solution daily, as a prophylactic against febrile diseases; but without a more generous diet and a better system of cooking, the utility of quinine becomes doubtful, and when used as at present, must necessarily cost a considerable sum, more especially where the benefits are involved in doubt.

Duties.

The duties throughout the command are similar; parades, guards, fatigues, and in the winter months drills, to which, at Shanghai, "marching out" is added.

The number of nights in bed necessarily vary at the different stations; at Hong Kong and Kowloon it is three and four, and for the native corps officers two and three. At Shanghai the average is five nights in bed; the latter is a great improvement, but hardly sufficient to keep the men in health.

Clothing.

The clothing in the winter months, especially in the north, is similar to that worn in England; in the summer, light cotton is used throughout the day; a loose scarlet tunic and blue serge trousers for guard and other night duties, a preferable and more soldier-like dress than any that can be made of a cotton fabric.

Diseases.

The diseases that may be termed prevalent at Hong Kong and Kowloon in the spring and summer months are fevers and cholera; the same will apply to the stations in the north of China, especially Shanghai, where, in the spring and summer months, febrile

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General Report, 1863—*continued.*

Principal Medical Officer.

diseases and cholera predominate; the latter, however, varies almost every season in its mode of attack; generally, the native population suffers most; this season, however, Europeans were the victims, and those resident in the spacious hongs on the river side were more subject to attack than their less fortunate brethren who live in indifferent localities in the immediate vicinity of Chinese houses.

The following table gives the number of admissions both of white and black troops serving in Hong Kong.

	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	
				Admissions.	Deaths.
White - - - - -	961	1,493	22	1,553·5	22·8
Black - - - - -	478	488	11	1,020·9	23·0

Of the deaths, were amongst the invalids from Shanghai.

If these be deducted, the ratio per 1,000 men, will be 22·8 for Hong Kong, and 60·0 for Kowloon.

The principal cause of admissions into hospital, Kowloon included, was from diseases of the miasmatic order, and the mortality equally so.

The number admitted from fever generally, were 1,898, dysentery 180, cholera 64; the mortality 8·26 and ·39 respectively. In the treatment of these diseases the ordinary method was adopted; large doses of quinine in fever; ipecacuanha, combined with the extract of gentian, in dysentery, and in the latter disease various stimulants.

The admissions from enthetic diseases were as follows; syphilis primaria 152, and of the secondary description 43, bubo 82, gonorrhœa 180, orchitis 85.

The treatment consisted in the use of mercurials, where, from the nature of the disease, it was considered necessary; under ordinary circumstances the treatment was similar to what would be used in common ulcers.

Of the admissions from dietic diseases, 167 were admitted from intemperance, proved fatal. The frequency of this disease is not to be wondered at, from the facility in which spirits can be obtained, and its deleterious quality, to which may be added the monotony and depressing effects of the climate.

Diseases of the respiratory organs have been comparatively rare; 187 were under treatment, and five died. This class of diseases in the south of China are for the most part mild, though in the more northern portions of the empire they are equally as severe and fatal as in England.

The admissions from diseases of the digestive organs were 309, and eight deaths; they were of the description incidental to the tropics, and almost invariably complicated with dysentery.

Black troops.

Diseases of the miasmatic form were the principal cause of admissions among the black troops.

The fatal cases were as follows:—

Febris, continua - - - - - - - - - -	–
Febris, remittens - - - - - - - - - -	1
Syphilis secun - - - - - - - - - - -	–
Phthisis pulmonalis - - - - - - - - -	2
Bronchitis - - - - - - - - - - -	2
Hepatitis - - - - - - - - - - -	–

Kowloon.

Kowloon on the mainland, opposite to the town of Victoria, and about one mile distant. Its appearance is bare, sterile, and uneven. In a northerly and westerly direction it is surrounded by a range of hills of about 1,000 feet above the sea level, and open to the south and east. Beyond a few rice fields, vegetation is exceedingly limited; and the supply of water, though abundant, is indifferent in quality.

The barracks are composed of mat huts, placed on spurs of low hills, wherever suitable, with a south-westerly aspect, having the full benefit, in the summer, of the south-west monsoon. The huts adjacent to the rice fields are the most unhealthy, which the admissions into hospital from miasmatic diseases fully bear out. The hospital, placed on a spur of a low hill, overlooks the sea, with a south-westerly aspect, is built of similar materials as the huts, with a verandah on either side. The ground on which the huts are built is composed entirely of disintegrated granite, and is very badly drained; or, perhaps what is better, beyond a few surface drains, is not drained at all.

The cubic space, both in huts and hospital, is 700 feet per man.

Very little doubt can be entertained as regards the unhealthiness of Kowloon as a military station. This arises from the imperfect state of drainage; the proximity of the huts to the rice fields, and, in a great measure, to the huts themselves; suffice it to say, that few men are stationed there for lengthened periods that do not suffer from fever of the intermittent type.

The

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General Report, 1863—*continued.*

Principal Medical Officer.

The following table gives the strength, admissions, deaths, and ratio per 1,000 men of admissions and deaths.

	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	
				Admissions.	Deaths.
White - - - - - -	250	808	15	3,232·0	60·0

Of the admissions into hospital at Kowloon, miasmatic diseases predominated; thus,—

Febris, intermittens - - - - - - - - - -	225
Febris, continua - - - - - - - - - -	184
Ophthalmia - - - - - - - - - -	14
Dysenteria, acuta - - - - - - - - - -	2
Dysenteria, chronica - - - - - - - - - -	3
Diarrhœa - - - - - - - - - -	27
Cholera - - - - - - - - - -	—

The sanatorium placed on Victoria Peak at an elevation of 1,700 feet above the level of the sea, being a portion of a range of hills running east and west through the entire island, has been discontinued for some time, in consequence of not being suited for the majority of convalescents from diseases incidental to Hong Kong. During the south-west monsoon the peak is generally enveloped in clouds, and subject to heavy falls of rain; and during the north-east it is bleak and extremely cold, and the only class of patients that might possibly be benefited, are those recovering from fever, and the debility consequent thereon.

From the nature of the climate, it can be easily understood that rheumatism and visceral diseases are aggravated, and in no instance has permanent benefit been observed in those men sent there for change of air, especially in the diseases alluded to.

(signed) *D. S. E. Baring,*
Staff Surgeon.

Hong Kong, 28 January 1866.

GENERAL REPORT of the PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER in *China*, for the Year 1864.

General Report, 1864.

Principal Medical Officer.

REMARKS to accompany the GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of SICK and WOUNDED of the TROOPS serving in *China*, &c., from 1st January to 31st December 1864.

1. THIS year has been distinguished by numerous changes in the distribution of the troops within the China command, caused chiefly by political considerations, either foreign or domestic, and to some extent by sanitary considerations, and by the routine of ordinary reliefs.

The strength and distribution of Her Majesty's Forces in China, as shown by the averages for the month of December 1863, were as follows:—

HONG KONG.

White troops: Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 99th Regiment -	646
Black troops: 22nd Bombay Native Infantry and Gun Lascars - -	584
	1,230

KOWLOON.

White troops: 2nd 20th, and detachment 99th Regiment - - -	926

CANTON.

White troops: Royal Artillery, and detachment 99th Regiment - -	32

SHANGHAI.

White troops: Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and 67th Regiment -	772
Black troops: 29th Bombay Native Infantry - - - - -	982
	1,754

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General Report, 1864—*continued.*

Principal Medical Officer.

TAKU FORTS.

White Troops: Royal Artillery, and detachment 67th Regiment - -	138

The Total Force employed at that period having been—

White troops - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,514
Black troops - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,566
	4,080

The strength and distribution of the Forces serving in China, on the 31st December 1864, were as follows:—

HONG KONG.

White Troops: Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, detachment 67th Regiment - - - - - - - - - - - - -	380
Black troops: 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, and Gun Lascars - -	753
	1,133

KOWLOON.

White troops: 99th Regiment - - - - - - - - - -	610

STANLEY.

White troops: detachment 2nd 20th, 67th, and 99th Regiments - -	50

SHANGHAI.

White troops: Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and 67th Regiment -	499
Black troops: 29th Bombay Native Infantry - - - - - -	719
	1,218

TAKU FORTS.

White troops: Royal Artillery and detachment 99th Regiment - -	68

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

White troops: Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and 2nd 20th Regiment - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	906

CANTON.

White troops: Royal Artillery and detachment 99th Regiment - -	28

AT SEA, on passage from YOKOHAMA to SHANGHAI.

White troops: Detachment 67th Regiment - - - - - - - -	249

Giving a Total Force employed in the command, at the end of the official year, of:—

White troops - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,790
Black troops - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,472
	4,262

During the year detachments of the 67th Regiment and of the 29th Bombay Native Infantry had been stationed at Yokohama, Japan, and a detachment of the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry replaced, for a time, the detachment of the 29th Bombay Native Infantry at Shanghai; but it already appears that, at the end of the year, the detachment 67th Regiment was on its Return passage to Shanghai, while the detachments of the other regiments had returned to their original stations a short time previously.

The head quarters of the 2nd 20th Regiment embarked for Japan on the 30th June last, and detachments of the 67th Regiment and 29th Bombay Native Infantry followed in August, and a small detachment of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers embarked for the same destination in September.

It

Is is of consequence that the movements of these portions of the Force in the command should be noticed, as instructions were received from the Director General, dated 20th August, which directed that the medical and sanitary returns of the 2nd 20th Regiment which might become due after its embarkation for Japan, shall not be included in those of the principal medical officer, but that they should be forwarded direct to their destination from the period specified.

The spirit of these instructions was considered to apply to detachments of other corps serving in Japan, and consequently the sick of these were not included in the quarterly returns forwarded from this office: they have, however, been included in the annual returns of sick of the 67th Regiment, 29th Bombay Native Infantry, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, and will therefore be included in the general annual sick return of the command, which will cause a discrepancy between the different quarterly and annual returns.

Respecting the various climates in which our troops serving in China have been quartered during the year, I am unable to speak from personal observation, as my recent arrival in the Colony, and other calls of duty, have prevented me as yet making myself acquainted with the different stations in the command; and I regret to say that even the meteorological observations for Hong Kong are incomplete, owing to circumstances already explained.

The island of Hong Kong has been so frequently described that it is unnecessary for me to do more than allude to one or two points in its geological formation. It is formed chiefly of granite and syenite; the former is disintegrated in different parts of the island, and the disintegrated granite enters largely into the composition of the soil in many of these localities. This is especially the case as regards the soil found on the site of the town of Victoria and in its immediate vicinity, and also throughout a large extent of the peninsula of Kowloon (which came into our possession in 1860).

The soil is moreover in all these localities highly ferruginous, and coloured red by the oxide of iron; and I think it has been satisfactorily shown that fevers of different types have frequently followed the turning over and exposure of this soil by excavations and cuttings for building and other purposes, and it is certain that when the worst type of fever prevailed at Hong Kong much fresh earth was being turned up. Whether this result was due to the presence in the soil of disintegrated granite, or the oxide of iron, or to the malarious influences of a combination of the two, or to other agencies (such as decayed organic matter), I do not pretend to determine. It may, however, be remarked that Sir Ranald Martin has shown that in other parts of the world where malignant fevers prevail, the soils are remarkable for the large proportions of the oxide of iron they contain. But having referred to the agency of the turning over and exposure of fresh soil in the production of fevers in this neighbourhood, I may here conveniently state that in consequence of recent serious outbreaks of fever in the 99th Regiment when stationed at Kowloon, a medical Board was convened under the authority of the Major General Commanding, to investigate and report on the causes of the same, among other questions submitted to it. The evidence taken on the occasion comprised that of three civil medical practitioners of very considerable local experience, of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets, of several medical officers, of two officers of the Royal Engineers, of a builder of great experience in the Colony, of commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the 99th Regiment, of one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the colony, and of various other persons, including the barrack-master. The conclusion arrived at by that Board, and I venture to say the only conclusion it could have arrived at consistently with the facts before it, was as follows:

"The Board, on review of the whole evidence before it affecting this question, is of opinion that though the ordinary causes of disease existing at Kowloon have operated in its production in an inferior degree, yet that the recent outbreaks of sickness in the 99th Regiment were mainly produced by the malarious influences of the cuttings which have recently been going on there, and the Board is further of opinion that had these cuttings been effectually stopped in the first instance, much of the sickness and mortality which have since ensued would not have occurred."

2. Barrack and Hospital Accommodation:

HONG KONG.

The barrack accommodation (for white troops) existing at this station consists of the Murray and North Barracks, affording space for 875 serjeants, rank and file, and the number actually occupying them on the 1st of April was 813; but to that number must be added 70 families of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, for whom no other provision is made, so that there is in fact a deficiency of barrack accommodation at the station. But as another European regiment may be expected to arrive in the Colony in the course of the month of June, it may well be inquired how barrack accommodation is to be provided for that corps; and feeling the difficulty of the question, I considered it necessary to address the Director General on the subject in the following letter (a copy of which was forwarded to the Major General Commanding):

"Sir, "Hong Kong, 27 January 1865.

"Adverting to the correspondence which has already taken place, more especially to my letter of the 25th October and its enclosures, and to that of the 30th November last,

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General Report, 1864—*continued.*

Principal Medical Officer.

and its enclosures, on the subject of the occupation of the Peninsula of Kowloon by the 99th Regiment, I have the honour to inform you that the corps has continued to suffer from the causes before alluded to, and that its efficiency is not only greatly impaired, but that its general health is so deteriorated by disease, and by exposure to the malarious influences of the station, as to render it, in my opinion, perfectly unfit for general service; and though the mortality has not been very considerable, I have no doubt it will be found necessary to invalid a large portion of the regiment within the next two or three years, solely on account of organic disease of some description, and from the further effects of intermittent and other fevers contracted within the last few months.

"But as it has been decided to despatch this corps to the Cape of Good Hope on the arrival of Her Majesty's ship 'Tamar,' now daily expected, it is unnecessary to enlarge further on this subject.

"There is a matter, however, to which I would beg to direct your particular attention. It has been decided by the home authorities to withdraw the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry from the station, and to replace it by a European regiment. But as there is scarcely proper barrack accommodation for one corps, the others must either occupy Kowloon, Stanley, or the mat huts, which will be vacated by the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry. We have had the recent experience of the 2nd 20th, and 99th Regiments at Kowloon, and the former's experience of Stanley, to guide us with regard to them; and the rude mat huts, though perhaps adapted for native soldiers, are, in my opinion, perfectly unfit, in a sanitary point of view, for the occupation of European troops.

"Experience has shown that the health of European troops cannot be maintained in this Colony unless they are well housed in stone or brick buildings, and not even then without the aid of every practical sanitary precaution. I very much fear, therefore, that if a second European regiment arrives before proper provision is made for its reception, the measure will defeat its object, and that should a force be required for any emergency after a residence of one hot season in the Colony, one of the regiments stationed here will be inefficient as regards any active military service; and should Hong Kong be again visited by another unhealthy season, the risk of very serious mortality among the troops will be greatly aggravated by the impossibility of adopting any efficient sanitary measures.

"Under these circumstances, I would beg of you to exercise your influence with the military authorities to delay, if possible, the despatch of a second English regiment to Hong Kong until proper barrack accommodation be provided for it.

"Of course, it is not within my province to discuss the military necessities of China.

"If one European regiment at Hong Kong will suffice, there is just barely proper barrack accommodation for it; if a second regiment is to be stationed in the Colony, I venture to suggest that one of the native regiments ordered to India would be more efficient, under existing circumstances, than it is at all probable a second regiment of Europeans would be.

"I have, &c. &c."

Should it be determined by the authorities to retain two regiments of white troops at Hong Kong permanently, I cannot press too strongly on their consideration the absolute necessity which will exist of providing without delay proper barrack accommodation, either in the town or in its vicinity.

Kowloon.

The only accommodation for troops at this station is rude mat huts, raised from two to four feet above the ground.

The peninsula, though now in our possession for several years, may be said to be still in a state of nature as regards sanitary arrangements.

The paddy fields and marshes are still undrained; there have been no trees planted, which might ere now have afforded ample protection from solar influences; and possessing as it does the undoubted sanitary advantage of being open to the influence of the south-west monsoon, which prevails during the hot season, no attempt seems to have been made to improve its salubrity, though troops have been stationed on it since 1860.

As there has been some diversity of opinion (or perhaps I might rather say confusion of opinion) among medical officers who have served in the South of China, respecting the sanitary capabilities of Kowloon, I have caused an abstract to be made from the records of this office relating thereto, by Staff Assistant Surgeon Beath, which I purpose appending to this report, and it appears to me that the balance does not incline as yet towards the side of sanitary perfection.

Stanley.

The military post of Stanley has existed for a good many years, but was abandoned in 1861 on account of its insalubrity, and it continued unoccupied until last year. The 2nd 20th Regiment having proceeded on service to Japan, it was decided by the military authorities that the post should be again occupied by the women and children of that corps, and I regret to say that the mortality among the latter has amounted to 28 per cent. in less than six months.

It does not appear that the medical authorities were even consulted with reference to this

this arrangement, and there was a large sacrifice of life resulting; nevertheless, having made myself acquainted with the station, I have been unable to discover any special reasons for its unhealthiness beyond those noticed in the following letter, addressed by me to the commandant. Stanley seems to me to possess all the natural sanitary advantages desirable in a tropical climate; it is open to the influence of the south-west monsoon; its position is elevated; the water is good; the scenery is picturesque; and I believe very little attention to its sanitary state would suffice to render it far more healthy than it hitherto has been.

" Sir, " P. M. O. Office, 6 October 1864.

" Having visited the post of Stanley yesterday, I have the honour to report that I consider its sanitary state would be very greatly improved if ample shade were afforded by planting the barrack-ground with trees, and by screening the present barrack buildings towards the north by a thick belt of bamboos, or some other fast-growing wood, and by making such other improvements as might be effected by fatigue parties, in the mornings and evenings.

" The post has been, as a general rule, very healthy for at least nine months in the year, and it is chiefly at the change of the monsoon in September or October that its sanitary state becomes unsatisfactory; and the reason of this seems to me obvious enough, for at this season of the year the south-west changes into the north-west monsoon, and the temperature of the wind changes from hot to cold, while the sun still retains almost its full power; the effect of which is that the troops stationed there are at the same time exposed to a burning sun and a cold wind without any protection from either, and these two conditions together are precisely those likely to induce disease, the more especially when the general health of the men has been enfeebled by a previous exposure of some months to a high temperature.

" I have, &c."

" To the Honourable the Commandant,
Hong Kong."

Having referred to the protection from solar influence afforded by the shade of trees, as an effective sanitary precaution in this climate, it doubtless has frequently happened that men have been struck down by the fierce rays of the sun, who might now have been alive had such shade existed; but I find also that an impression exists among experienced medical practitioners in this part of China, among a large proportion of the old European settlers who have resided many years in the colony, among the educated and intelligent of the Chinese population in the south of China, that trees exert a highly beneficial influence on the public health in another way. They are believed to possess the property of decomposing the malaria existing in their vicinity, and so contributing to the salubrity of the localities where they grow; and, strange as it may seem, the very small sum of 50*l.* a year inserted in the Annual Estimates, and intended to cover the expense of planting trees in the localities requiring shade, has been struck out by the Home authorities.

I, however, observe with pleasure, that the local government seems to be fully impressed with the sanitary utility of trees, as they are now planting them in every locality where protection from the sun's rays is most desirable.

Shanghai.

The buildings now occupied by the troops are godowns or stores, originally constructed for commercial purposes, and which are situated in the English and American settlements, and are furnished with the requisite fitments; there is ample cubic space, and they are stated by Dr. Lamprey, 67th Regiment (the senior medical officer), to afford accommodation far superior to those formerly occupied in the Chinese settlements. (*See* Annual Report, 67th Regiment.)

Canton.

The small military force at this station, employed in instructing a Chinese force in military exercise, is quartered in a temple on the heights of Canton, which was formerly the property of Commissioner Yeh, whose name is so well known in connection with a former war in China; it is spacious, and well ventilated, and every attention is paid to the health and comfort of the troops by the English consul and by the Chinese local authorities.

South Taku Fort.

I have no personal knowledge of the amount or description of accommodation this fort affords. The garrison, however, it is stated, is quartered in well-built mud casemates within the fort, and no complaint has been made respecting the accommodation. On account of the Peiho being a tidal river, the water is at high tides impregnated with salt for several miles higher up than this fort, which renders it necessary to carry the water required for drinking purposes from a still greater distance up the river.

The summer heat is said to be " modified by the free current of the sea breeze," and Dr. Lamprey states in his report, that during the last year, or rather during the last hot season, 18 men of his regiment, suffering from different diseases, were removed from Shanghai to the South Taku Fort for change of climate, and that they all recovered their health with the exception of a man suffering from phthisis, whose case terminated fatally.

General Report, 1864—*continued.*

Principal Medical Officer.

In the Murray Barracks there are 16 baths for the men, and nine in the North Barracks, so that ample provision is made for personal cleanliness in both, the lavatories being also ample; and as regards the garrison of Hong Kong, there have been three bathing parades per week during the summer months. At the out-stations of Kowloon and Stanley, from the greater facilities they afford, bathing parades have been more frequent, and have extended throughout the year. The latrines in the Murray Barracks are flushed; those in the other barracks are emptied daily by hand.

Baths, latrines, &c.

Accommodation for women and children.

Before concluding this part of my report, I have to mention, that though many of the wives and children of soldiers have been permitted to accompany the different corps to which they belong, no special or adequate accommodation has as yet been provided for them. This is a matter of special hardship to some of them, as house accommodation can only be obtained at a cost far above the means of soldiers.

I have reason to suppose, however, that measures are in contemplation which, if approved of by the Home authorities, will meet the difficulties.

Officers' accommodation.

The barrack accommodation for officers is also very inadequate; at the present time I am informed that as many as three officers are living in the same room in Murray Barracks. Surely this is not a state of things that ought to be allowed to exist in a tropical or any other climate, and the major general commanding, being fully impressed with the inadequacy of the accommodation, has sanctioned such private houses being hired as will meet the necessary requirements of the service.

Hospitals, &c.

The Military Hospital at Hong Kong consists of a centre building and two wings, placed at right angles to the main building, in each of which there are quarters for medical officers. All the buildings are furnished with suitable verandahs on all sides. There are detached outbuildings, including kitchens, washhouses, &c., which are all in good repair.

The main buildings are of three storeys; the lowest or basement is appropriated as stores, surgery, purveyor's office, &c. &c., but as it is very damp, and records are soon injured or destroyed, it seems to me unsuitable for any office. The two upper storeys only are occupied as wards, and there are 13 in all, the aggregate capacity of which amounts to 200,877 cubic feet, and thus affords regulation space for 127 sick. There is besides the hospital hulk "Hercules," which has been used for hospital purposes in emergencies; but as this vessel is not only unseaworthy, but also occasionally very leaky on account of decay in her lower timbers, it has been found expedient by the naval authorities on the spot to moor her in shallow water to meet the very possible danger to the persons on board of her filling and going down; and as her sanitary condition can scarcely be improved by more or less leakage, or the comfort of the sick on board much enhanced by the noise occasioned by the working the pumps 24 hours together, as has occurred from time to time, I do not think she ought to be employed for hospital purposes where it can be possibly avoided; but when it was found necessary to send sick on board during a recent extraordinary outbreak of sickness in the 99th Regiment, the convalescents only were sent.

In a climate, however, such as Hong Kong, where extraordinary sickness may at any time prevail, there can be no doubt but a hulk in good repair, moored in the harbour, might prove most useful as a supplementary hospital for the troops, and application has accordingly been made to the authorities in England for such a vessel, as also for an old three-decker to be used as a supplementary barrack when occasion may require, by the Major General Commanding; and as it is believed that both can be supplied from the numerous ships of war in ordinary now lying useless in English waters, at no great cost to the public, it is hoped that due attention will be paid to his Excellency's application.

The mat hut hospital which formerly existed at Kowloon was destroyed by fire in March 1864, and previous to my arrival in the Colony. But as it was altogether unsuitable for hospital purposes, I do not think its accidental destruction is much to be regretted.

The sick from that station were, in the first instance, treated on board the "Hercules," but have since been sent to the garrison hospital here.

There is a military hospital at Stanley sufficiently capacious for 30 sick; of late it has been used only for the sick of a small detachment quartered there more for the purpose of looking after Government property than for any other.

The new hospital at Shanghai seems to be a very great improvement on the former one. The building, it appears, was originally constructed for a private dwelling, and is situated in an open portion of the English settlement at an angle formed by two roads, and at a short distance from a creek. The wards are reported to be cheerful and airy; there is a neatly executed small ground-plan of this building attached to Dr. Lamprey's report, from which detailed information respecting it can be obtained.

Ventilation.

Considerable attention has been paid to ventilation by the Public Departments at Hong Kong; and that of the permanent buildings generally is effective, and the utmost cleanliness has been observed both without and within the barracks and hospitals.

Means of warming and lighting

Very little warming is required in the barracks and hospitals in the south of China. The cold, however, is often very severe in the north; and at Shanghai the thermometer often sinks many degrees below the freezing point, and has been observed, I have been informed, nearly as low as zero. Coal is used for heating purposes in the Hong Kong district

district, and I believe coal and wood in the north; and no complaint has been made with respect to any deficiency of fuel.

The lighting has hitherto been by oil, and has generally proved unsatisfactory on account of the defective construction of the lamps. A gas work has been established at Hong Kong. The gas manufactured is very good, and it is very desirable to introduce it into the barracks and hospital.

The kitchens generally are in good order, but the utensils supplied are insufficient for great variety of cooking; there seems also to be some difficulty as regards frequency of baking, on account of the rather small allowance of fuel for the size of the ovens. American stoves I have found to answer all the purposes of ovens, and with them economy of fuel may be practised.

Kitchen and cooking utensils.

The ration now in use at the station is as follows:—

Rations, hospital diets, &c.

Bread	1¼ lbs.	Sugar	1¼ oz.
Meat	1¼ lbs.	Porter or	⅛th gallon.
Vegetables	4 oz.	Rum	1/64th „
Rice	2 oz.	Lime-juice (3 times a week)	½ oz.
Tea	¼ oz.	Sugar (3 times a week)	¼ oz.

The only objection that I can perceive to this ration is, that on account of the high price of mutton, and other descriptions of butcher's meat in this part of China, beef is the most invariably served out with the ration during the entire year; but as mutton is about four times as expensive as beef, the expense of substituting the one for the other would be very serious; it has occurred to me that fish, which is here both good and plentiful, might with advantage be substituted for the meat once, or perhaps twice, a week during the hot season, though there may be a difficulty in doing so on account of the Commissariat contracts, and the measure would of course necessitate some minor alterations in the ration.

The quality of the provisions furnished has been generally good. Attempts, have, however, been made here, as elsewhere, from time to time, to pass off inferior articles, and some degree of vigilance is always necessary to defeat the intention. The supply of vegetables both for barrack and hospital has been good and ample during the greater part of the year.

The clothing of the troops has been suitable to the climate and the seasons; during the cold season, such woollen clothing is used as is suited to the particular station; and during the hot season, cotton and linen clothing is taken into wear. The men also wear flannel shirts or belts during the entire year. I have no detailed information as to the particular description of clothing worn by the troops in the north during the winter months, where, as has been already stated, the cold is occasionally very severe. The reports, however, state that it was suitable.

Clothing.

There can be no doubt that the duty, especially at Hong Kong, has been more severe than it ought to have been (taking into account the peculiar nature of the climate). It was suggested, several years ago, by Deputy Inspector General Dr. Rutherford, that the men ought at least to have seven nights in bed, but at no station in the command have they, as a rule, had more than four nights in bed, and frequently not more than three.

Duty, amount of.

A gymnasium has been established at Hong Kong, but at no other station, which is a good deal frequented by the men during the cold season. There is also a large garrison recreation-room in the north barracks, in which there is a billiard-table, two large bagatelle-tables, backgammon, and chessmen, &c. But it can easily be perceived that this establishment has been much neglected of late. The tables are out of order, the backgammon and chessmen are incomplete. There are also several skittle and American bowling-alleys, all in good order. The men play a good deal at cricket and football during the cold season. There is also a good garrison library at Hong Kong.

Gymnastics, amusements, and recreations.

There are two canteens at Hong Kong, one of rather small dimensions, for the battery of Royal Artillery; another of large dimensions, 52 feet in length, for the regiment of the line quartered there.

Canteens.

They are both managed by committees of officers, and any profits that may accrue on the sale of the articles are expended for the amusement, comfort, and advantage of the men. I have no complaints respecting the quality of the liquors or other articles supplied, and having personally visited these establishments from time to time, I have found the quality of the different articles good.

In directing attention to the subject of intemperance and crime, I cannot avoid noticing the very marked difference between the black and white troops, serving in the command, with reference thereto.

Intemperance and crime.

Referring to the Sanitary Reports of the 67th and 99th Regiments, it appears that 294 men of these corps were tried by courts martial during the year 1864, and various punishments awarded to them; while the Sanitary Reports of the 22d and 29th Bombay Native Infantry show that only 24 men of these regiments were tried by courts martial during the same period; and it further appears that while the crime of habitual drunkenness has been unknown among the native troops, no fewer than 180 cases of this offence occurred in the two regiments of white troops. I had occasion some time ago to bring under the notice of the local military authorities certain facts tending to show the vast superiority of black troops over white for ordinary purposes of garrison duty, but no account was then taken of loss of service entailed by crime and its punishment; but it can now be shown that the superior efficiency of the first is no less well marked in the walk of crime and punishment; that it has been during the last three years in the comparative lower ratio of the daily

App. No. 4.

•General Report, 1864—*continued.*

Principal Medical Officer.

average of sick, and in the decrease of force caused by deaths and invaliding, and consequent loss of service arising therefrom. Nor can it be doubted that loss of service, from whatever cause, is a matter of much importance in a financial point of view.

Vaccination and small-pox.

Eight cases of small-pox have occurred during the year, of which three occurred at Hong Kong, and five at Shanghai. The three first were slight, and terminated favourably; but two of the others terminated fatally.

The cases occurring at Hong Kong were those of officers, two of the Bombay (22nd) Native Infantry, and one of the Royal Engineers, and the five cases at Shanghai occurred in the 67th Regiment.

Vaccination has been generally practised in the command; and though small-pox is very prevalent throughout China, and few or no precautions are taken to prevent its introduction into the English settlements, the small number of cases of this disease which have occurred among the troops may be taken as a test of the efficacy of vaccination as a preservative.

Changes in composition of force.

In a former part of this Report the strength and distribution of the force serving in China were detailed. The strength was taken from the averages for the month of December of each year. It so happens, however, that the 2nd/20th Regiment, and a draft of 134 men, the former from India, and the latter from England, arrived in the command, and that a further draft of black troops arrived from India in the course of December 1863; and it results, therefore, that the average strength of the force was considerably under that actually present in the command on the 1st day of January 1864, as shown in the following table. It is necessary for me to offer this explanation in order to account for the apparent discrepancy between the two details; and I may state further, that the numbers previously shown as remaining at each station were the average for the month, which causes a discrepancy of three only; showing as remaining in the command on the 30th December 1864:—

Serjeants, Drummers, Rank and File.	White Troops, Strength.	Black Troops, Strength.
Remaining on 1st January 1864	2,836	1,604
Increase during the Year	379	17
TOTAL	3,215	1,621
Decrease during the Year	420	151
Remaining 31st December 1864	2,795	1,470

White Troops.

The increase among the white troops is thus shown:—

Joined from England	306
Recruited	33
Rejoined from desertion	5
Transfers received	7
Joined from other stations	28
	379

The decrease of the same troops is thus accounted for:—

Deaths	117
Discharged from the service	32
Deserted	13
Transferred to other corps	32
Invalided	109
Limited service men discharged	40
To join depôt companies	28
Left command on relief	49
	420

Black Troops.

The increase among the black troops is thus shown:

Recruited	11
Joined from Ceylon	6
	17

The decrease among the same troops is thus accounted for:—

Deaths	40
Invalided	46
Discharged	12
Deserted	1
Depôt companies	50
Transferred	2
	151

The decrease among the white and black troops in China, including Japan, from all causes, as shown above, amounts to 150·26 among the former, and 102·72 among the latter, per 1,000 men; if the result proved to be similar over a series of years, it would of itself be an important element in calculating the comparative expense and efficiency of white and black troops.

Mortality, admissions, deaths, &c.

Tables A. and B. hereunto annexed, show the extent and proportions of the admissions and deaths, arranged under the orders of each class of disease, among the white and black troops serving in China, for the year ending 31st December 1864. A departure from former practice has, in the present instance, been adopted, inasmuch as the present arrangement is by corps, and not by stations, as formerly. The movements of troops have been so frequent and extensive in the command during the year that the latter arrangement must inevitably have led to fallacious conclusions, because it would have shown only the stations at which diseases manifested themselves, and not those at which they really originated. In illustration of this, I may state that serious outbreaks of fever occurred among the men of detachments of the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, the 6th battery, 12th brigade, Royal Artillery, and the 67th Regiment, that had been stationed at Kowloon, soon after their return to Hong Kong from that station, while the remaining portion of the garrison were comparatively free from all febrile diseases. And if the former arrangement had not been departed from, these outbreaks of fever would have been shown in the table as if they had originated at Hong Kong, when, in fact, they originated at Kowloon.

As regards the white troops, it will be observed that the total number of admissions has amounted to 4,119, and the total number of deaths to 84, the latter being at the rate of 38·4 per 1,000. That the admissions from zymotic diseases were 3,129, and the deaths 45, being at the rate of 14·30 of the first, and 20·5 of the other, per 1,000 men employed; and it will be further observed, that the whole amount of mortality in this class has occurred from miasmatic diseases alone.

Royal Artillery.

The average number of Royal Artillery quartered in the command during the year has been 300, of which 165 were quartered at Shanghai, and the remainder at Hong Kong. The number of admissions has amounted to 615 in all, and the deaths to 10, being at the rate of 20·50 of the first, and of 33·333 per 1,000 men employed.

Of the fatal cases, five occurred in the hospital at Hong Kong, four in, and one out of hospital at Shanghai. Rather more than two-thirds of the admissions and half the deaths resulted from zymotic diseases, principally miasmatic. Of the fevers there were 133 admissions at Hong Kong, and only 42 at Shanghai; and of the first a large proportion of them occurred in the 6th battery, 12th brigade, which had been quartered for a short time at Kowloon, and which had previously been in a healthy state.

Royal Engineers.

The average number of Royal Engineers in the command during the year has been 91 men, and of that number 75 have been quartered in the Hong Kong district, and the remainder at Shanghai and elsewhere. The number of admissions has been 171, and the deaths 6, being at the rate of 1879·2 of the first and 65·604 of the other per 1,000 men employed.

To account for the very great ratio of mortality in the corps, it is necessary for me to state that five of the fatal cases occurred at Hong Kong, two of them being cholera. A considerable proportion of the men of this corps were quartered during different periods of the year at Kowloon, and it was invariably observed that these men were unhealthy, fevers and bowel complaints having been very prevalent among them.

2nd/20th Regiment.

From the 1st of January to the end of June the regiment was stationed at Kowloon, when the head quarters proceeded on service to Japan, leaving a small detachment behind, and most of the women and children of the corps; and the annexed table includes only the sick of the head quarters of the regiment during the first six months of the year, and of the detachments during the other six months.

The men of this corps, when stationed at Kowloon, were very healthy during the first quarter of the year. I find, for instance, that on the 27th March the per-centage of sick was as low as 2·9. In the early part of April, however, sickness began gradually to increase, the chief complaints having been bowel and catarrhal affections; and about the middle of May malarious fevers were added to the other diseases; the number of these last affections went on increasing until the 16th of June, after which period a slight decrease occurred; on the departure of the regiment it was still in an unhealthy condition. Previous to its departure the deaths had amounted to 10, but in a few weeks after 20 other fatal cases had occurred, chiefly from cholera and fever.

App. No. 4.

General Report, 1864—*continued.*

Principal Medical Officer.

67th Regiment.

The head quarters of this regiment were stationed at Shanghai throughout the year. In September, however, a wing of the regiment proceeded to Japan, and remained there until December; and at the end of the year this detachment was still at sea, returning to head quarters. As compared with former years, this corps has been, on the whole, tolerably healthy. The admissions into hospital from zymotic disease have been considerably less in proportion than those in other corps, and the mortality has only slightly exceeded 3½ per cent.

Dr. Lamprey attributes the improved health of his regiment to the superior accommodation afforded by the buildings now occupied by it in the English and American settlement, to that formerly afforded by the buildings in the Chinese settlement, in which it was before quartered, and to the comparative coolness of the last hot season.

99th Regiment.

The head quarters of this regiment occupied the Murray and North Barracks, Hong Kong, from the beginning of the year until the 15th September, when, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances detailed in Surgeon Snell's annual report, the corps was ordered to Kowloon, on the requisition of his Excellency the Governor, where it remained up to the end of the year, and, in fact, until its departure for the Cape on the 1st of March of the present year.

The regiment had been rather unhealthy during the early part of 1864, malarious fevers having been pretty prevalent, though the average daily sick had only on a few occasions exceeded 10 per cent.; but, from the early part of June to the 15th September, the date of its arrival at Kowloon, its sanitary state had been most satisfactory. I find, that on the 8th of that month, for instance, its per centage of sick was 2·4 only; and, up to its departure, it had seldom exceeded 5 per cent. I have now before me the state of sick for the 15th of September, and I find that the total number of sick of the corps was 31, of which three only were fever cases; but, on turning to the daily state of sick of the 15th of October, just one month later, I find that the total number of sick in this regiment amounted to 107, of which no fewer than 61 were fever cases. There was a decrease afterwards in the number of admissions from fever. But the 5th of November was the commencement of a marked increase, which continued from day to day until the 19th of that month, when the sick under hospital treatment amounted to 160, and the number of fever cases to 117. After this, the number of sick and fever cases fluctuated, but on the whole decreased, though, up to the end of the year, the ratio of sick was at no time under 14 per cent.

The annual return shows that the total admissions from fevers—intermittent, remittent, and continued—in this corps, amounted to 823 cases; but it does not show that only 307 were admitted during the first nine months of the year, or that 516 were admitted during the last quarter. Notwithstanding the difference in the type of these fevers, there is much reason to believe that they in general owe their origin to the same causes, for it was no uncommon occurrence for one form to run into another, for a continued fever to pass into an intermittent form, or for an intermittent to run into a remittent form.

I have been particular in noting the dates at which the fever cases increased in number in the corps, because it will be observed in the following extract from the report of the Medical Board, already alluded to, that, in the opinion of that Board, they have an important connection with other dates in tracing the cause of these serious accessions of fever.

It also results from a comparison of dates that extraordinary coincidences have existed between the progress and locality of the cuttings of Kowloon, and some of the accessions of fever which have occurred lately at that station.

The draft of the 67th Regiment, and the 6th battery, 12th brigade of the Royal Artillery, arrived there when the cuttings were going on, in the immediate vicinity of the barrack huts; the results were similar in both cases, and need only be again referred to in this place.

The 99th Regiment arrived at Kowloon when these cuttings were still in progress, and though they were discontinued a few days afterwards, much fresh earth was still exposed, and fever supervened just about the period it might have been expected to appear, if it resulted from the injurious influence of these cuttings. The evidence further shows, that the cuttings nearest the military post, and almost in contact with some of the barrack buildings, were resumed on the 20th October, at which date fever had greatly decreased in the 99th Regiment; and then again a new accession of fever occurred just at the period that might have been anticipated, if it could be demonstrated with the accuracy of a mathematical problem, that the infection had been the result of the malarious influences of the newly turned up earth.

In dismissing this subject I cannot help remarking, that if an entire regiment can in future be removed from good and healthy barracks to wretched mat huts in a malarious locality, rendered doubly so, as it was in this instance, by artificial means in the shape of extensive cuttings, on account of the misconduct of a few of its members, who were afterwards legally exonerated by the decision of a court of justice, then an additional very serious obstacle will be placed in the way of all sanitary measures intended for the benefit of the soldier and the advantage of the public service.

Departmental Corps.

The average strength of the Army Hospital Corps and Commissariat Staff Corps has been 38. The men of these corps have been scattered over the command, having been stationed at Hong Kong, Kowloon, Shanghai, South Taku Fort, and Yokohama; but while the admissions from these corps into hospital have amounted to 25 only, the number of deaths have been 7, or at the rate of 657·8 of the former, and 184· of the other, per 1,000 men.

Three of these deaths occurred at Shanghai, from Cholera; two at Hong Kong, from delirium tremens; one from drowning, and one from sun-stroke. I fear, as a general rule, that the men of our departmental corps being relieved to a great extent from the constant supervision of military discipline, take advantage of its necessary relaxation with respect to them, to indulge in habits of drinking; and the fact that we have two deaths from delirium tremens from so small a strength, only confirms an impression previously derived from personal observation.

As regards the black troops, it will be observed that the total number of admissions amounted to 1,683, and the total number of deaths to 40, the former being at the rate of 1,084, and the other at the rate of 25·7 per 1,000 men; and that the admissions from zymotic disease were 1,279, and the deaths 18, being at the rate of 824·8 of the former, and 11·5 of the other, per 1,000 men employed. It thus appears that the proportions of deaths from zymotic disease among the black troops amount to very little more than half of that which occurred among the white troops from the same class of diseases.

Gun Lascars.

The average strength of this corps has been 83; the men are in general natives of India, and have been stationed at Hong Kong; it is under the command of a subaltern officer of the Royal Artillery, and the admissions into hospital and the deaths have been in the proportion of 2132·5 of the former, and 24· of the other, per 1,000 men. To account in some degree for the large proportion of admissions into hospital, as compared with other corps of black troops, I may mention that many of these men are said to have forsaken the temperate habits of their countrymen, and have so far acquired the habits of European soldiers as to indulge from time to time in spirituous and other strong liquors.

22nd Bombay Native Infantry.

The head quarters of this regiment has been stationed throughout the year at Hong Kong; for several months a wing of it did duty at Shanghai, replacing for a time a wing of the 29th Bombay Native Infantry, ordered to Yokohama, Japan. The total number of admissions into hospital and deaths from all causes has amounted to 1397· of the former, and 23·7 of the other, per 1,000 men employed. The very large proportionate number of admissions from miasmatic disease in the corps is a remarkable feature in the table. This is in some measure, however, accounted for by the fact referred to in a former part of the report, viz., to a detachment of the corps having been exposed for some time to the malarious influences of Kowloon.

29th Bombay Native Infantry.

The head quarters of this corps has been stationed at Shanghai throughout the year, but in September a wing of it proceeded on service to Yokohama, Japan, and continued there until December.

The regiment has been very healthy and efficient, the number of admissions and deaths having been in the proportion of 523·9 of the former, and 27·8 of the other, per 1,000 men. But it is remarkable, that while the admissions from miasmatic disease amounted only to 261·9, the deaths from the same diseases should have amounted to 14·6 per 1,000 men. Five of these fatal cases resulted from cholera, three from typhoid fever, one from continued fever, and one from diarrhœa.

Of the other causes of mortality in this corps, the only, and with two exceptions, the sole cause, were diseases of the respiratory organs, acute and chronic bronchitis, from the first of which seven deaths resulted, and from the other one. All of these fatal cases occurred in the winter months, during which the climate of Shanghai is often very rigorous.

In concluding this report, I have to observe, that having arrived at Hong Kong in September last, I found the returns very much in arrear; that in consequence of the want of a system of checks many of the returns from medical officers could not be relied on, and were, in fact, inaccurate in several respects; that many difficulties have occurred in consequence, as well as from the great extent of the command, and the frequent changes in the distribution of the troops, in making up the different returns.

The arrears, I am now happy to say, have all been disposed of, and I now venture to believe that after much pains and labour the accompanying Return is very nearly, if not entirely, accurate in all its details.

William Dick, M. D.,
Deputy Inspector General,
and P. M. O.

GENERAL REPORT for 1864: 99th Regiment.

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick and Wounded of 99th Regiment, from 1 January to 31 December 1864.

PRESENT STATION,

Average Annual Strength of Non-commissioned Officers and Men during the above period, 729½.

	Tonsillitis.	Febris Intermittens.	Febris Remittens.	Febris C. C.	Ophthalmia.	Furunculus.	Influenza.	Dysenteria Ac.	Dysenteria Chronic.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera Spas.	Rheumatic. Ac.	Rheumatic. Chronic.	Syph. Prim.	Syph. Second.	Syph. Iritis.	Gonorrhœa.	Paraphymosis.	Bubo.	Orchitis.	Ebrositas.	Scabies.	Lumbago.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dementia.	Delirium Trem.	Apoplexia.	Paralysis.	Epilepsia.
Remained	–	26	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	1	–
Admitted during the above period	13	539	34	250	16	8	2	28	13	89	10	4	6	25	6	2	36	2	8	3	12	3	1	10	–	–	–	2	6
TOTAL treated	10	565	34	255	16	8	2	29	13	91	10	4	6	27	6	2	39	2	9	3	12	3	1	12	1	1	–	3	6
Discharged during the above period	10	505	16	246	16	8	2	22	8	81	3	3	5	26	5	1	39	2	8	3	12	3	1	6	1	1	–	3	6
Died during the above period:																													
In Hospital	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	1	2	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Out of Hospital *	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remaining	–	60	14	8	–	–	–	6	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of Men discharged from the Service in the same period on account of Disease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseases of Men invalided from Foreign Stations in the same period;—																													
For Discharge from the Service	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	2	1
For Change of Climate	–	12	3	2	2	–	–	6	5	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–

* The Diseases of Men who die out of Hospital are not returned among the Admissions.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

	Strength on 1st of Month.	Admitted during Month.	Died		Remaining on last Day of Month.	Barracks at which Quartered.
			In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.		
January	776	95	4	–	64	
February	770	93	1	–	72	
March	769	101	–	–	69	
April	769	63	1	–	53	
May	768	72	1	–	60	
June	768	83	2	1	31	
July	683	73	3	–	42	
August	677	58	1	–	38	
September	675	68	–	3	41	
October	704	203	2	–	81	
November	701	288	4	–	131	
December	689	263	2	–	122	
TOTALS	*8,749	1,460	21	4	804	
Average Strength	729 1/12	Average Number remaining in Hospital			67	

GENERAL REPORT for 1864: 99th Regiment.

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick and Wounded of 99th Regiment, from 1 January to 31 December 1864.

Kowloon (China).

Average Daily Sick in Hospital, calculated from the Number of Diets, $70\frac{4795}{64732}$.

Con-tusio.	Cephalea.	Neuralgia.	Cæcitas.	Otitis.	Hypertrophia Cordis.	Bronchitis Ac.	Bronchitis Chronica.	Pluritis.	Asthma.	Pneumonia.	Obstipatio.	Dyspepsia.	Colica.	Hæmorrhois.	Splenitis.	Hepatitis Ac.	Hepatitis Chronica.	Icterus.	Enuresis.	Cystitis.	Orchitis N. G.	Hydrocele.	Tungus Testes.	Ostitis.	Mentagra.	Herpes.	Psoriasis.	Phlegmon.	Paronychia.	Abscessus.	Ulcus.	Asthenia.	Ambustio.	Insolatio.	Submersio.	Luxatura.	Subluxatio.	Fractura.	Contusio.	Vulnus Sclop.	Vulnus Incisum.	Punitis.	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	60
2	12	7	4	5	3	9	9	1	1	1	4	6	17	3	1	3	11	3	1	2	10	1	1	2	1	1	4	34	2	2	9	25	2	1	-	1	12	6	20	2	3	1	1,370
2	12	7	4	5	3	10	10	1	1	1	4	7	17	3	1	3	14	3	1	2	11	1	1	2	2	2	4	34	3	2	10	27	2	1	-	1	12	8	20	2	3	1	1,430
2	12	6	4	5	2	10	10	1	1	1	4	7	17	3	1	3	12	2	1	1	11	1	1	2	2	2	4	33	3	1	10	25	2	-	-	1	12	6	19	2	3	1	1,288
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	120
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41

Certificate—I certify that Health Inspections have been made weekly by myself or an Assistant Surgeon.

William Snell, Surgeon, 99th Regiment.

Detailed Statement of Quarters, &c., occupied by the Corps and Detachments during the Year.

DISTRIBUTION.	Strength.	Periods		Total Strength.
		From	To	
Head Quarters, Hong Kong	536	1 January	14 March	770
Detachment at Kowloon	222			
„ Canton	12			
Head Quarters, Hong Kong	616	15 March	24 April	767
Detachment at Kowloon	137			
„ Canton	14			
Head Quarters, Hong Kong	660	25 April	29 June	741
Detachment at Kowloon	63			
„ Canton	18			
Head Quarters, Hong Kong	658	30 June	15 September	676
Detachment at Kowloon	None			
„ Canton	18			
Head Quarters, Kowloon	649	16 September	8 October	706
Detachment at Hong Kong	40			
„ Canton	17			
Head Quarters, Kowloon	568	9 October	31 December	691
Detachment at Hong Kong	46			
„ Canton	17			
Taku Forts North of China	60			

No. 1.—ANNUAL RETURN of Officers, from 1 January to 31 December 1864.

	(Average Strength, $35\frac{4}{12}$.)																		
	DISEASES.																		
	Feb. Inter.	Remit.	„ C. C.	Dysent. ac.	„ Ch.	Diarrhœa.	Rheu. Ac.	„ Ch.	Syph. Prim.	Bubo.	Gastritas.	Dyspepsia.	Icterus.	Phlegmon.	Abcessus.	Ulcus.	Asthenia.	Contusio.	TOTAL.
Remained last Return	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Admitted	5	1	10	2	–	10	3	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	41
TOTAL treated	6	1	10	2	–	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	44
Discharged	6	1	10	1	–	10	4	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	1	–	1	1	41
Died – With the Corps	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Died – Absent from the Corps	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remaining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2

No. 2.—ANNUAL RETURN of Women, from 1 January to 31 December 1864.

	(Average Strength, 26.)								
	DISEASES.								
	Feb. Inter.	Remit.	„ C. C.	Diarrhœa.	Colica.	Partus.	Asthenia.	Vulnus Incis.	TOTAL.
Remained last Return	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Admitted	3	2	2	6	4	6	2	1	26
TOTAL treated	3	2	2	6	4	6	2	1	26
Discharged	3	2	2	5	4	6	2	1	25
Died	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Remaining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

No. 3.—ANNUAL RETURN of Children, from 1 January to 31 December 1864.

	(Average Strength, 24.)			
	DISEASES.			
	Feb. Inter.	Feb. C. C.	Diarrhœa.	TOTAL.
Remained last Return	–	–	–	–
Admitted	1	4	2	7
TOTAL treated	1	4	2	7
Discharged	1	4	2	7
Died	–	–	–	–
Remaining	–	–	–	–

No. 4.—Annual Return of Maniacal Patients, from 1 January to 31 December 1864.

NAME.	Regiment.	Species of Disease.	Probable Cause.	Treatment.	Result and Destination.
Private William Stanton -	99th -	Dementia - -	Sequelæ of fever -	Tonics, &c. - -	Recovery of mental faculties. Discharged to duty, and afterwards invalided as asthenia.

No. 5.—Annual Return of Men of the 99th Regiment of Foot who were Vaccinated from 1 January 1864 to 31 December 1864, stating Result of Operation.

RESULTS.	In those who bore Marks of previous Small Pox.	In those who bore good Marks of previous Vaccination.	In those who bore doubtful Marks of previous Vaccination.	In those who bore no Marks of previous Vaccination or Small Pox.	Total.	Vaccinated during the Period.				Remarks.
						From recent Vesicle.	From Fluid Lymph preserved in Capillary Glass Tubes.	From dry Lymph preserved on Points, Glasses, or otherwise.	Total.	
A perfect vaccine pustule.	- -	1	- -	- -	1	-	- -	1	1	
A modified ditto - -	- -	4	- -	- -	4	-	- -	4	4	
A failure - -	- -	5	- -	- -	5	-	- -	5	5	
Total - -	- -	10	- -	- -	10	-	- -	10	10	

No. 6.—Annual Return of Variola in 99th Regiment, from 1 January to 31 December 1864.

	Total Number of Cases.				Of those previously Vaccinated.				Of those who had previously had Small Pox, were			
	Confluent.	Severe.	Mild.	Number of Deaths.	Confluent.	Severe.	Mild.	Number of Deaths.	Confluent.	Severe.	Mild.	Number of Deaths.
Men - - -												
Women - -	- -	-	-		- -	- None.						
Children - -												

No. 7.—Annual Return, showing the Strength and Deaths of the Men at each Age, in Quinquennial Periods.

	Under 20 Years.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and Upwards.	Total.
Strength on 1st January 1864 - - - - -	9	245	435	90	33	3	815
Deaths from 1st January to 31st December:							
In Hospital - - - - - - - - -	-	5	13	2	1	- -	21
Out of Hospital - - - - - - - -	-	2	2	- -	- -	- -	4

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General Report, 1864—*continued.*

99th Foot.

No. 8.—Annual Return of Registers and Records in 99th Regiment from 1 January to 31 December 1864.

	Number of Cases fully recorded for the Period by				Case Books.	Admission and Discharge Book.	Letter Book.	Guard Book.	Medical History Books.	Record of Recruits.	Vaccination Register.	Historical Registers.	Diary.	Remarks as to the condition of the Records.
	The Surgeon.	1st Assistant.	2nd Assistant.	3rd Assistant.										
Filled up -	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
In use -	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total -	30	72	129	–	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	

No. 9.—Return of Circulars and Circular Memoranda received from the Army Medical Department during the Year.

Date.	Number.	Subject.	Date of Receipt.
10th June 1864 -	$\frac{53}{64}$	Weekly States when on Active Service.	6 September 1864.

No. 10.—Meteorological Observations, noticing the Pressure of the Atmosphere, the Temperature and Humidity of the Air, the Fall of Rain, the Amount of Ozone and Cloud, the prevailing Winds, and the Variations in the Weather.

Year and Month.	Localities at which Observations were made.	Reading of Barometer No.				Temperature of Air.							Dry and Wet Bulb.		Mean deduced Dew Point.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Rain.		Ozone.		Wind.		Cloud.	
		Mean for Month.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range in Month.	Mean of all Highest.	Mean of all Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Approximate Mean for Month.	Mean of Dry Bulb.	Mean of Wet Bulb.			Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	Mean at h. a. m.	Mean at h. p. m.	General Directions.	Estimated Strength.	A. M. 0—10.	P. M. 0—10.
		In.	*In.*	*In.*	*In.*	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°		*In.*							
January - -	No Instruments supplied for this purpose.																							
February - -																								
March - -																								
April - -																								
May - -																								
June - -																								
July - -																								
August - -																								
September -																								
October - -																								
November -																								
December -																								
Mean - -																								

William Snell,
Surgeon, 99th Regiment.

App. No. 4.

General Report, 1864—*continued.*

99th Foot.

REPORT to accompany the ANNUAL RETURN of SICK and WOUNDED of the 99th REGIMENT for the Year 1864.

THE medical history of the 99th Regiment for the year 1864, is an exceedingly interesting one, as showing the altered condition of the corps from a comparatively healthy state to one of depreciated health, disease, and consequent mortality, brought about in the first instance for "reasons of policy," by a change being ordered from good barracks and healthy quarters to a station, by previous reports and statistics known in its then and present state, from natural causes and the absence of proper barrack accommodation to afford adequate protection to troops, to be unhealthy, objectionable in every sanitary point of view, and unfit for occupation by Europeans; but although medical remonstrances were made, they were in vain; a continued occupation of the same site was enforced, the position of the regiment being rendered more unhealthy by local and remediable causes of disease, against which medical protests, pointing out their danger, were not wanting; but the precautionary sanitary suggestions were never acted upon, nor were the evils abated.

The Stations of the 99th Regiment for the year 1864 have been as follows:—

Distribution.	Strength.	Periods		Total Strength.
		From	To	
Head Quarters at Hong Kong - - -	536	1st Jan.	14th Mar.	770
Detachment at Kowloon - - - -	222			
Detachment at Canton - - - -	12			
Head Quarters at Hong Kong - - -	616	15th Mar.	24th Apr.	767
Detachment at Kowloon - - - -	137			
Detachment at Canton - - - -	14			
Head Quarters at Hong Kong - - -	660	25th Apr.	29th June	741
Detachment at Kowloon - - - -	63			
Detachment at Canton - - - -	18			
Head Quarters at Hong Kong - - -	658	30th June	15th Sep.	676
Detachment at Kowloon - - - -	none			
Detachment at Canton - - - -	18			
Head Quarters, Kowloon - - - -	649	16th Sep.	8th Oct.	706
Detachment, Hong Kong - - - -	40			
Detachment, Canton - - - - -	17			
Head Quarters, Kowloon - - - -	568	9th Oct.	31st Dec.	691
Detachment at Hong Kong - - -	46			
Detachment at Canton - - - -	17			
Taku Forts, North of China - - -	60			

In the Annual Sanitary Report (W. O. Form 517) of the 99th Regiment for 1863, full particulars as regards barracks, duties, food, exercise, amusements, &c. for troops at Hong Kong will be found to have been minutely detailed; and in the Annual Sanitary Report (W. O. Form 517) of the regiment for 1864, a copy of which accompanies this, all due and requisite similar particulars with regard to Kowloon are also fully entered into; but in the course of the medical narrative of the 99th Regiment, which the events of 1864 do not seem unworthy of, many of the main sanitary or unsanitary points regarding the occupation of Kowloon by the 99th Regiment, will have to be recapitulated.

By reference to the Table of Stations it will be seen that on the 29th June, all detachments were withdrawn from Kowloon, and the whole regiment (Canton Detachment excepted) were on that date quartered in good and suitable barracks in Hong Kong.

From my further experience of the comparative unhealthiness of Kowloon to Hong Kong, which subject I clearly pointed to in medical report of 99th Regiment for 1863, suggestions of removal of all men from that station were offered to the Officer Commanding 99th Regiment in two letters from me, one of 19th June as follows:—"The insalubrity of Kowloon for Europeans, in its present state, during the summer months, is a matter which unfortunately admits of no doubt; and I would offer, as a suggestion worthy of serious consideration, that the duties there during the summer be performed by native troops." In the other letter of 27th June, the following detailed reasons were given, "to give the European soldier the protection of good barracks, with less risk of exposure, and remove him from the fever-producing influences of Kowloon."

The statistics will show the most marked salutary results which followed this change, and on the 6th September, when a company of the regiment was put under orders by the commandant of the garrison (Lieutenant Colonel Moody, R. E.) to remove to Kowloon,

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General Report, 1864—*continued.*

99th Foot.

to give additional quarters to officers, I pointed out the good results that had already followed the entire removal from, and protested against any change back to, Kowloon; first, in letter to officer commanding 99th Regiment, 6th September:

"I need only refer you to the strong medical reasons that induced the entire removal of the regiment from Kowloon, a change which has resulted in the most beneficial effects. Fever has been reduced to a minimum, as shown in one period of seven days, ending 26th August, when no admission from that cause occurred, comparing which with a like period in 1863, the admissions were 28. The general improved healthy condition of the regiment has been most marked.

"Exposure of the men to be sent to Kowloon at this period of the season is certain to produce fever amongst all men previously predisposed by four years' residence in this climate.

"I would point out that, unless very grave reasons exist for this sudden determination to alter the present healthy condition of the regiment, the responsibility is indeed a heavy one, and against the premeditation of such an act, I beg to lift a warning voice and enter a solemn protest."

To the principal medical officer, on the 7th September, I addressed a letter on the same subject:—"By records, as per margin, in your office, I beg to point out the beneficial results predicted to be likely to follow from the entire removal of the 99th Regiment from Kowloon, which results, I am glad to say, have been fully realised in the marked decrease of sickness in the regiment since they have all been quartered in Hong Kong.

"The facts confirmatory of this statement and of the remarkable change in the condition of the regiment since the removal of all men from Kowloon, I beg to bring to your notice, as borne out by the statistics in weekly returns and sanitary reports for the period, contained in these records in your office.

"This intended move is one from which the health of the men must suffer; and, if not actually necessitated by the most cogent military reasons, a pause should be made for consideration of the arguments I have brought forward against it.

"The excavations at present going forward at Kowloon add increased risk to the ordinary and, unfortunately, well-established fever-producing influences of that locality, and form another very strong reason why, except from absolute necessity, as few Europeans should be stationed there as possible."

Remonstrances, both from the principal medical officer and the officer commanding 99th Regiment, were the means of having the order rescinded, and no men were sent to Kowloon at that time; the healthiness of the regiment continued to increase, when, on the 15th September, the sick list, which had for weeks been gradually diminishing, showed, with a strength of 684, a total of only 31; of these, but three cases of fever.

On the 15th September, at three hours' notice, the regiment was suddenly ordered to vacate their quarters in Hong Kong and proceed to Kowloon, there to be stationed. The circumstances which led to this change, which has been the most disastrous in its effect, may not be unworthy of a brief notice, and may lead to the question being discussed, whether the events to be detailed were of sufficient military or political importance to warrant the continued detention of a regiment stricken down by disease in an unhealthy quarter, rendered more so by local and remediable circumstances, when good and known-to-be healthy barracks, within a mile and a half of the same locality, were allowed to remain empty, the occupation of which would have mitigated, if not altogether stayed, the ravages of miasmatic disease.

Peace, contentment, and quiet, with the absence of all excitement, was the order of events in the 99th Regiment for the year 1864 up to the morning of the 13th September, when it was reported in barracks that private Howgill, who had been absent the previous night without leave, had been stabbed during the night in the streets of Hong Kong, by some Malays, and had died a few hours afterwards in the Civil Hospital.

This man came by his death during a mêlée (the result of a feud between unemployed European seamen and Malay sailors) with which he was totally unconnected.

He was absent from barracks, and it appears was going along a street in the native town, about eleven o'clock at night, and, it is to be presumed, perhaps not very sober, when he suddenly got into the midst of a number of European sailors and Malays fighting, the former using their kreses and knives freely; he did not join in the fray, and was a quiet spectator, when he suddenly found himself stabbed in the abdomen with a Malay krese to such an extent that there was protrusion of the bowel; he fell in the street, and, when the fight was over, was taken to the Civil Government Hospital, with others who were wounded; he died about seven hours afterwards, but from time of admission was quite conscious, and made the deposition with regard to the circumstances which led to his death, before a magistrate.

The news of this man's violent death did not appear to cause any great excitement; 11 Malays were taken into custody by the civil power, as connected with the affair, and things went on quietly on the 13th.

About dusk, however, on that evening, it was reported in barracks that some soldiers of the 99th Regiment, in conjunction with some European sailors, had attacked and were gutting some of the houses occupied by Malays, in the street where private Howgill had been killed. An extra picquet, under an officer, was immediately sent to the spot, and arrived on the scene about the same time as a special body of police, each approaching

ing nearly simultaneously at opposite ends of the street, so that the rioters were hemmed in. The soldier rioters, on seeing their position, made a rush to get past their own picquet, which was marching in single file; and whilst the picquet and the rioters were thus undistinguishably mixed up together, without the slightest provocation, or any attempt on the part of any soldier, either rioter or of the picquet, to go in the direction of or interfere in any way with the police, from whom the rioters were running, three shots were fired by the police (composed of European and native Indian constables, armed with carabines and muskets) indiscriminately at the body of soldiers. One soldier (not of the picquet), private Lonsdale, was shot dead, whilst running away, by bullet penetrating chest from behind and lacerating pulmonary artery. Two of the picquet were also wounded; private Dalton, hit on right scapula (was in hospital till 31st December, with wound); private Foran, flesh musket-wound of left arm.

The result of this fatal, uncalled-for, and, it is to be hoped, in the annals of colonial police forces, previously unheard-of illegal use of fire-arms against the military was a high state of excitement amongst the men of the regiment and orders were given next day (the 14th) that all men were to be confined to barracks till further notice.

About 7.30 p.m. on the 14th, it being a bright moonlight night, a number of European sailors who had been participators with the soldiers, if not the instigators, of the previous night's disturbances, came round the barrack enclosure armed with cutlasses and other weapons, taunting and shouting through the railings to the men sitting outside the canteen, and to those in the skittle-alleys, "to come out if they were men, and avenge the deaths of their comrades who had been killed on the two previous nights:" these civilians outside set up three cheers and waved their cutlasses, still calling on the 99th soldiers to come on, the excitement proved too great for some of the least controllable and worst-behaved men of the regiment, and a concerted rush of 17 of them was made, and with a bound they cleared the small railings that separated the barracks from the public parade-ground, where they were received with cheers by the sailors. This united body of men, headed by a European sailor with a drawn cutlass, made a stampede through the streets of Hong Kong, with a cry of "Black policemen," taking the "Praya," or sea-front esplanade, as their first route. At one of the wharves, on seeing the approach of this body of men, and hearing the cry of "Black policemen," a West Indian coloured constable jumped into a boat and from the boat into the water, and was drowned.

Some two or three East Indian native policemen found in the streets got mauled, and the body of rioters made for the same street in Taiping Shan, where the original disturbance had commenced; but it does not appear they did or attempted much damage. Immediately on the breaking out of barracks of the men just described, the regiment was fallen in on parade, the rolls called, and three separate picquets under officers were at once marched off to bring in the men who had broken out; the picquets were entirely successful, and all the men (with one exception, who was found helplessly drunk and naked in a by-road at daylight next morning) were brought into barracks as prisoners in less than an hour from the time of their getting over the rails.

All these men were immediately confined as prisoners; and it was to be hoped, as all the ill-behaved and malcontents had been secured, that their punishment would be adequate to their offences, so that no slur should be thrown on the rest and peaceably disposed body of the regiment, for the bad behaviour and ill-conduct of the few then in durance vile. However, next day the 15th September, by order of His Excellency the Governor, on the representation of Mr. Quinn, Captain Superintendent of the Hong Kong Police, supported by the recommendations of Lieutenant Colonel Moody, R.E., Commandant of Garrison, the 99th Regiment were ordered to vacate Murray Barracks, Hong Kong, at three and a half hours' notice, to proceed to Kowloon, there to be stationed.

I addressed the following letter to the officer commanding 99th Regiment, on the results to health likely to follow this change.

Hong Kong, 15 September 1864.

"After my views, expressed in my letters to you of 19th and 27th June and 6th instant, of the climate of Kowloon in its present state, and the inadequate protection afforded by the mat huts used as barrack rooms, it would be useless on my part to adduce further evidence of the known unhealthiness of that station.

"Whatever reasons of urgency or political importance may have prompted the sudden removal of the entire regiment to a locality well established in reputation by statistics for its general insalubrity and fever-producing qualities, are best known to those who are responsible for the act; but as the surgeon in charge of the corps, I again repeat that greatly increased sickness and mortality will follow from the change, and the health of all will be deteriorated.

"The wonderful improvement in health of the men since being all stationed in Hong Kong has been most marked, and I need only call your attention to the morning sick state of to-day, to show the exceedingly small number sick and the slightness of the cases: Total sick, 31; of these three cases only are from fevers, and the total includes two casualties from gunshot wounds. The strength of the regiment is 669; to-day's state shows from all causes only 4·60 as the per-centage of sick to well.

"I particularly wish that the minutiæ of these facts may be noted, as they are and will be important data to go by when comparison will be invited between the health statistics of the men of the 99th Regiment when stationed in Hong Kong and what they must inevitably be if the regiment is kept any length of time at Kowloon."

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A similar representation was at the same time made to the principal medical officer, and his attention again drawn to previous letter of 7th September, in which the increased risk of disease from the excavations then going forward at Kowloon was pointed out. Both principal medical officer and officer commanding 99th Regiment laid these representations before the commandant of the garrison, with no effect.

On the evening of the 15th September, the 99th Regiment took up their quarters at Kowloon, occupying the huts formerly used for troops there, which, however, were not sufficient for the required accommodation, so that 150 men had to be put in Indian tents, which were pitched, as the nature of the ground allowed, as near the huts occupied by the different companies as possible, for facilities of messing and discipline, and to distribute men occupying them equally throughout the regiment.

The excavations and turning over of fresh earth daily in the closest proximity to the officers' and men's huts, were in active operation when the regiment went to Kowloon, and their continuance was strongly remonstrated against, both by the principal medical officer and myself.

Extract from Paragraph 3, Monthly Sanitary Report, 99th Regiment, Kowloon, 30th September 1864:—"At present, notwithstanding remonstrances and the consequences pointed out, the civil authorities, with I believe the concurrence of the commandant, are continuing excavations in close proximity to the camp; the exciting causes of fever and miasmatic diseases are increased tenfold, as proved, and thoroughly ascertained in the annals of Hong Kong, with reference to its soil, from the earlier statistics."

Extract from Paragraph 13, same Report:—"All and every recommendation made to officer commanding 99th Regiment have been promptly and readily carried out, when such details were within his power; but various subjects connected with Kowloon, such as stopping excavations, representations regarding which have been made through and by the principal medical officer, and also the officer commanding 99th Regiment, to the commandant of the garrison, are still unattended to."

On 10th October, I again addressed a letter to the principal medical officer on the same subject:—"I have the honour to report for your information, that I regret to find extensive excavations still going forward at Kowloon in two situations there.

"1st. The side of a hill to the south of the barracks, and within, say, 70 yards of the military boundary, is being removed by five separate cuttings, say, averaging 15 paces in breadth, and 20 feet in height: the soil is removed in wheelbarrows and baskets, and being deposited at the water's edge, the greater portion of it being thrown within a few yards of the military boundary, and about 70 yards from the hospital and officers' huts. At least 120 men are employed on this work.

"2nd. The side of the cliff on which the mess hut and range of officers' quarters stand, is being removed by a cutting immediately in rear of the Royal Naval coal-sheds: the soil from this is being thrown on the water's edge to the south side of the coal-shed embankment. I counted 24 men at work in this locality.

"The very worst results have followed the overturning and fresh exposure to the surface daily of large quantities of this soil, well known to be a most fruitful source of fever; for although the cuttings were partially stopped in one place, near the officers' quarters, for some time, they have been going on unceasingly in other localities."

The appearance of two cases of spasmodic cholera on 4th October, most unusual at that season of the year, with threatening symptoms of the disease in others, all originating in and round one locality, when the rest of the camp was free, led to an investigation for the discovery of any exciting cause of the disease in that locality; and an iron tank, one of three in the neighbourhood, was found in dip in ground near the centre of camp, which contained many thousand gallons of stagnant and putrescent water collected during the rainy season, and kept for the suppression of fire.

An extract of a letter to officer commanding 99th Regiment on this subject, on the 11th October, will show my views on the matter:—"Owing to the continuous drought, the water now in these tanks is putrid. I would therefore suggest that they be emptied with as little delay as possible; but that previous to disturbing the putrid water, a large quantity of lime be thrown into each tank, and that lime be also used freely along the course of the surface-drains by which the water will run off."

The subject was referred to the commandant of the garrison, Lieutenant Colonel Moody, R.E., who personally inspected the tank specially complained of by me, and gave it as his own opinion, that the stagnant and decomposing water, giving off large volumes of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, should not be emptied, but should remain.

On the 6th November, three weeks after my representation, another case of cholera occurred in the same locality, and death resulted in a few hours.

On the 22nd October, as the cuttings and excavations still continued, I addressed an extended protest and further remonstrance to the principal medical officer, in the following letter:—

"Hong Kong, 22 October 1864.

"I have the honour to bring to your notice, that the portion of excavations at Kowloon immediately under the part of the camp on which the temporary hospital and officers' quarters

quarters stand. have been again partially commenced. I yesterday counted over 30 coolies engaged in breaking down the fresh earth formerly dug from the cuttings, and carrying it to the water's edge, whereby a large surface of soil is daily turned over and exposed.

" The unenviable notoriety which the Island of Hong Kong, at the earlier dates of its settlement, unfortunately attained for the prevalence of a type of malarious fever, which proved highly fatal in its results, was attributable, and without doubt or hesitation of any medical testimony, justly shown to be due to the breaking up and extensive exposure of the virgin soil, in preparing foundations for building purposes: cuttings for similar purposes in Hong Kong are now very few, and the former type of Hong Kong fever has, with the cessation, ceased to exist.

" As houses have been built, roads and gardens made, and trees planted, and the exposed surfaces covered by foreign mould or chunam, the general sanitary condition of the place has undergone a complete reversion, and may now happily be looked upon, for one situated within the tropics, as an undoubtedly healthy station.

" The cuttings and overturning of virgin soil at Kowloon I cannot but look upon as other than the cause of change of type of fever, which has presented itself amongst the men of the 99th Regiment since the regiment has been stationed there, the first victim to its fatal effects having succumbed as reported yesterday.

" The very, very grave responsibility of the loss of health of a large body of men, with the consequent mortality, is doubly increased when known and removable causes are allowed to continue, and their existence encouraged.

" It is the duty specially intrusted to the surgeon of a regiment to point out whatever he may consider necessary for protecting the health of the troops, whether as regards the abatement or removal of local causes of disease. With regard to the cuttings and exposure of the soil at Kowloon, this is my fourth urgent representation still unattended to on the subject, *vide* as per margin.

" All my experience since has strongly tended to strengthen my views, and I can only repeat, the excavations still going on are in the highest degree dangerous to health and life.

" On the 7th November, in reporting the last case of cholera referred to, the then condition of the regiment was brought to the notice of the principal medical officer in a letter of same date.

" ' Hong Kong, 7 November 1864.

" ' I beg to enclose the report of death of private George Ashingford, 99th Regiment, whom I reported to you as having been attacked with cholera at Kowloon on the evening of the 4th instant: there has been no further appearance of the disease.

" ' The increasing admissions from fever and dysentery, and the severity of the forms of these diseases now presenting themselves, show the reverse of a healthy condition of the men of the 99th Regiment; three deaths have taken place since the 1st instant, and there are at present in hospital two cases of remittent fever, and one of chronic dysentery, in which the prognosis is exceedingly unfavourable.

" ' These undoubted facts of sickness and mortality, with the general impaired condition of those men still at duty, following on such a remarkably healthy state of the regiment during the worst months of the summer, whilst in Hong Kong, cannot, I think, fail to be conclusive testimony of the truth of my predictions, now unfortunately verified, of the effects likely to follow the change of station of the regiment to Kowloon.

" ' I beg to refer you to my former letters, as per margin, in which the subject at these dates was fully entered into.'

" As the sanitary condition of the regiment continued to go from bad to worse, the acknowledgment and establishment of the fact of the unhealthiness of the men could no longer be ignored by the superior military authorities, and on 3rd November, a Board of medical officers, with Dr. Dick, principal medical officer as president, was ordered to assemble, ' to inquire into the causes of sickness, &c., in the 99th Regiment.' What the result of their labour was has not been published, but from the statistical and collateral evidence put before them of the 99th Regiment alone, I should think the present and past unhealthiness of Kowloon was fully established, as the increase of fever bore strong circumstantial evidence to the localities of, and the malarious influence connected with the cuttings and excavations.

" On the 16th November, it was intimated by Major General Guy, C.B., commanding in China, that the regiment was to vacate the huts and go into tents on the Kowloon promontory. On this subject, which had not been recommended by the principal medical officer, I addressed the following letter to the officer commanding 99th Regiment, and also a similar one to the principal medical officer.

" ' Hong Kong, 16 November 1864.

" ' It having been intimated to me, that the removal of the 99th Regiment from the huts they at present occupy at Kowloon, to place them in tents, is intended to be carried into effect to-morrow, I must as surgeon of the regiment point out, and I trust not without effect on this occasion, what I consider will be the effect of such a movement, which will inevitably lead to quite the reverse of beneficial results.

" ' I may preface my remarks by stating, that for more than two months, reputed the most trying ones of summer, previous to the regiment being sent to Kowloon the men were in

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General Report, 1864—*continued.*

99th Foot.

the most healthy condition they had ever been known to enjoy since the arrival of the corps in China; sickness was reduced to a minimum, and fever had almost disappeared.

"'This I considered due to the avoidance of all exposure, which the protection of thoroughly good and efficient barracks prevented in the whole regiment then stationed in Hong Kong; the men were well housed, in well-ventilated barrack-rooms, with broad verandahs covered in from the sun, in which to pass their forenoons; covered ways led to and from cook-houses and rears; covered and shaded communication existed between different parts of the barracks, and all sentries' posts were well protected.

"'Since the departure of the regiment to Kowloon on the 15th September, the men have fallen into their present unhealthy condition, not from any epidemic or sudden appearance of disease, but from a condition which was predicted must result, viz., the gradual, steady, and increasing development of fever which began to show itself early in October, or about 15 to 21 days after the regiment had been stationed at Kowloon: the appearance of fever at first was in a continued type, the men, after from five to eight days in hospital, being sufficiently recovered to return to duty: from the continued type it passed to the intermittent, spreading in the number of those attacked, and in some of the severest cases assuming the remittent type, a low typhoid form, which has already proved fatal in two cases, whilst others lie at present in hospital dangerously ill from the same cause: the increasing development of these fevers, and also of dysentery and diarrhœa, show the debilitated state into which the men are falling.

"'Seven cases of dysentery and one of remittent fever have had to be invalided by overland route within the last 18 days, to save fatal termination of their cases here; and one death has resulted from diarrhœa after fever.

"'This much to be deplored debilitated condition into which the men of the regiment have now fallen, I look upon as attributable to three causes: 1st, the well-known malarious influences of Kowloon in its present state, very much aggravated by the extensive cuttings and excavations going forward, against the continuance of which remonstrances, up to yesterday, were made in vain: 2nd and 3rd, exposure to the sun, and from unsuited and unfit barrack accommodation.

"'The mat huts in which the men are housed, afford very inadequate protection from exposure to the sun; the nature of these huts is objectionable in a sanitary point of view, they are only a few feet raised from the ground, they are also without any suitable verandahs, and men are compelled, on every occasion they may wish to leave their actual barrack rooms, to step into the open air, and therefore into the direct rays of the sun; and from the detached and irregular position of the whole camp, exposure is also rendered necessary to move from one part to the other.

"'With regard to the first of these causes, I consider the mischief has been already done; the fever poison has been imbibed, and those under its influence are falling into a more cachectic condition day by day; and even if the regiment were sent to sea, or to the most healthy station, it would be months before the good effects of change would be permanently felt.

"'With regard to causes 2nd and 3rd, the placing the men on any portion of Kowloon promontory in tents, will increase both risks, leading to further exposure and less protection, either from sun during the day, or cold at night; cooking also will have to be carried on in the open air; the men will have to sleep on the bare ground, or on tressels raised a few inches, or even a foot; a state of things always to be dreaded in this climate, if the risk of fever is to be avoided, the bad effects of which were shown in the case of the Company 2-20th Regiment, which occupied the church at Kowloon after the fire in April 1864.

"'The present condition o the men of the 99th Regiment is not such as under the most favourable circumstances of locality, or otherwise, I should recommend a camp life for its improvement; the men, for the most part, are thoroughly debilitated, they are not panic-stricken or in any way dejected; no such cause has led to an increase of sickness, but they are not in a condition to bear fatigue or any additional exposure; what is requisite for their restoration to a more healthy condition is, an entire removal from the cause of disease, and good and suitable barracks, affording thorough protection from both sun and, at this season, cold.

"'For the reasons pointed out, I must give my most decided opinion, that I consider the intended move to any locality fixed upon on the Kowloon promontory, as likely to have, although it may not be at first apparent, a most decidedly unsalutary effect; the frequency of fever will not be diminished, but its further development may be looked for; the type of fever is not likely to be changed, but may be aggravated; and dysentery, now on the increase, will be further developed, and although this state may not begin to show itself for the first week or so, such results tending to increased mortality, and to the further unhealthy condition of the regiment, must surely follow.

"'I would draw attention to the experiment attempted with the 2-20th, of encamping them at Kowloon, for the laudable object of trying to avoid the risk of cholera, which for the short time proved apparently successful; however, it seemed as if it did not even free them from the seeds of that disease, for they carried it with them on board ship, where two men died in a short passage of nine days, and ten more cases proved fatal amongst them after their arrival in Japan, when other corps were quite free from the disease.

"I make

" ' I make these representations as the result of nineteen months' continuous experience and close observation of all the medical points bearing on the health of the regiment, and its relation with Kowloon during that period; and I have urgently to request you will give this matter your most earnest consideration, and bring the subject to the notice of the Major-General Commanding, that he may be thoroughly aware of the exact and peculiar condition of the present state of the regiment, before a change, which will be for the worse, receives his final sanction.

" ' The order to encamp the regiment was carried into effect on the 17th November, and the regiment has been under canvas, in Indian hill tents (eight men in each), with their barrack tressel beds, since that date to the end of the year.

" ' The site chosen for the camp was the best available, being on the windward seashore, at this season, but still the position was and is objectionable, for the reasons stated in paragraph 3, Monthly Sanitary Report, 99th Regiment, Kowloon, 30th November: ' The position of camp is on a raised peninsula, between two low alluvial valleys, each containing very extensive surfaces, lately used for the growth of paddy, which are still left undrained and are exceedingly swampy.'

" The results which unfortunately followed the change of station of the 99th Regiment from Hong Kong to Kowloon, cannot be more satisfactorily, clearly, or convincingly put forward or indicated, as showing the gradual but steady increase of, with mortality and invaliding, from the ravages of miasmatic diseases, than by the statistics contained in Daily States of Sick for the period from 1st September to 31st December 1864. A synopsis of which I beg to append as Table (A)."

TABLE (A),

Showing the Daily States of SICK in the 99th Regiment, from 1st September to 31st December 1864.

SEPTEMBER 1864.

Dates.	Remained.	Admitted.	TOTAL.	Discharged.	Died.	Invalided.	Remaining.	DISEASES. Fevers.	Diarrhœa.	Dysenteria.	Cholera.	Disease of Lungs.	Disease of Liver.	Intemperance.	Venereal.	Surgical.	Other.	TOTAL.	Strength.
1	37	2	39	1	–	–	38	7	6	2	–	1	2	–	2	7	11	38	683
2	38	1	39	3	–	–	36	7	5	2	–	1	2	–	2	7	10	36	683
3	36	1	37	1	–	–	36	7	5	2	–	1	2	–	2	6	11	36	683
4	36	1	37	–	–	–	37	8	5	2	–	1	2	–	2	6	11	37	683
5	37	2	39	–	–	–	39	8	5	2	–	1	2	–	3	7	11	39	683
6	39	3	42	–	–	–	42	8	5	2	–	1	2	–	5	7	12	42	683
7	42	3	45	2	–	–	43	7	6	2	–	1	2	–	5	8	12	43	683
8	43	1	44	3	–	–	41	7	5	2	–	1	2	–	5	8	11	41	683
9	41	3	44	6	–	–	38	7	4	2	–	1	2	–	5	8	9	38	683
10	38	2	40	2	–	–	38	6	4	2	–	1	2	–	5	9	9	38	683
11	38	–	38	1	–	–	37	5	4	2	–	1	2	–	5	9	9	37	683
12	37	–	37	5	1 *a*	–	32	3	2	2	–	1	2	–	4	9	9	32	683
13	32	1	33	1	1 *b*	–	32	4	2	2	–	1	2	–	4	8	9	32	683
14	32	3	35	4	–	–	31	3	2	2	–	1	2	–	3	8	10	31	683
15	31	2	33	2	1 *c*	–	31	3	3	2	–	1	2	–	3	8	10	31	683
16	31	–	31	1	–	–	30	3	3	2	–	1	2	–	3	8	9	30	683
17	30	3	33	1	–	–	32	3	5	2	–	1	2	–	3	9	8	32	683
18	32	3	35	–	–	–	35	5	6	2	–	1	2	–	3	9	7	35	683
19	35	2	37	3	–	–	34	5	6	2	–	1	2	–	2	9	7	34	683
20	34	1	35	2	–	–	33	6	4	2	–	1	2	–	2	9	7	33	683
21	33	3	36	1	–	–	35	6	4	3	–	1	2	–	3	9	7	35	683
22	35	1	36	1	–	–	35	6	3	3	–	1	2	–	3	9	8	35	683
23	35	3	38	–	–	–	38	7	3	3	–	1	2	–	4	10	8	38	683
24	38	–	38	1	–	–	37	7	3	3	–	1	2	–	4	10	7	37	683
25	37	1	38	3	–	–	35	6	1	6	–	1	2	–	3	9	7	35	683
26	35	2	37	5	–	–	32	5	1	6	–	1	2	–	3	8	6	32	683
27	32	1	33	1	–	–	32	5	1	6	–	1	2	–	3	8	6	32	683
28	32	3	35	1	–	–	34	6	1	6	–	1	2	–	2	9	7	34	683
29	34	3	37	1	–	–	36	6	1	5	–	1	2	–	2	11	8	36	683
30	36	5	41	–	–	–	41	8	3	5	–	1	2	–	2	11	9	41	683

N.B.—All the deaths in September were out of hospital, and do not appear in the admission column.

a Stabbed in streets of Hong Kong, and died in Civil Hospital.

b Shot dead by Hong Kong Police.

c Died of Sunstroke at Kowloon.

TABLE (A)—*continued.*

OCTOBER 1864.

Dates.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Invalided.	Remaining.	DISEASES. Fevers.	Diarrhœa.	Dysenteria.	Cholera.	Disease of Lungs.	Disease of Liver.	Intemperance.	Venereal.	Surgical.	Other.	Total.	Strength.
1	41	3	44	3	1 *a*	–	40	8	3	5	–	2	1	–	2	10	9	40	683
2	40	6	46	–	–	–	46	10	3	5	–	2	1	–	3	12	10	46	683
3	46	6	52	2	–	–	50	11	6	4	–	2	–	–	3	14	10	50	683
4	50	7	57	2	–	–	55	15	4	4	2	2	–	–	4	14	10	55	683
5	55	6	61	4	–	–	57	15	5	4	2	2	–	–	4	15	10	57	683
6	57	11	68	2	–	–	66	21	6	5	2	2	1	–	4	15	10	66	683
7	66	19	85	3	–	–	82	38	7	4	2	2	1	–	5	14	9	82	683
8	82	9	91	2	–	–	89	46	8	4	2	2	1	–	4	13	9	89	683
9	89	9	98	3	–	–	95	53	8	4	1	2	1	–	4	13	9	95	683
10	95	16	111	1	–	–	110	67	9	4	1	2	1	–	4	13	9	110	683
11	110	10	120	3	–	–	117	74	9	4	1	3	1	–	3	13	9	117	683
12	117	9	126	3	–	–	123	77	11	4	1	3	1	–	3	13	10	123	623 *c*
13	123	4	127	3	–	–	124	79	11	4	1	3	1	–	3	13	9	124	623
14	124	8	132	4	–	–	128	81	13	4	1	3	1	–	3	13	9	128	623
15	128	5	133	26	–	–	107	61	13	4	1	3	1	–	4	11	9	107	623
16	107	4	111	5	–	–	106	60	14	4	–	3	1	–	4	11	9	106	623
17	106	4	110	14	–	–	96	51	13	4	–	3	1	–	4	11	9	96	623
18	98	9	105	7	–	–	98	49	15	4	–	3	1	–	4	13	9	98	623
19	98	2	100	10	–	–	90	44	14	4	–	3	1	–	3	13	8	90	623
20	90	2	92	–	–	–	92	45	15	4	–	3	1	–	3	13	8	92	623
21	92	4	96	2	1 *b*	–	93	47	14	4	–	3	1	–	3	13	8	93	623
22	93	5	98	14	–	–	84	37	15	4	–	3	1	–	2	12	10	84	622
23	84	3	87	–	–	–	87	40	15	4	–	3	1	–	2	12	10	87	622
24	87	2	89	13	–	–	76	35	15	3	–	3	1	–	1	10	8	76	622
25	76	6	82	7	–	–	75	34	11	7	–	3	1	–	1	10	8	75	622
26	75	7	82	6	–	–	76	32	15	7	–	3	1	–	–	10	8	76	622
27	76	6	82	7	–	–	75	30	14	7	–	3	1	–	–	10	10	75	622
28	75	5	80	4	–	–	76	30	14	7	–	3	1	–	–	10	11	76	622
29	76	7	83	4	–	–	79	34	14	6	–	3	1	–	–	10	11	79	622
30	79	11	90	10	–	–	80	35	7	13	–	3	1	–	–	9	12	80	622
31	80	1	81	3	–	–	78	33	8	13	–	3	1	–	–	8	12	78	622

a Died of Cholera. *b* Died of Remittent Fever. *c* Sixty men embarked for South Taku Fort.

NOVEMBER 1864.

Dates.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Invalided.	Remaining.	DISEASES. Fevers.	Diarrhœa.	Dysenteria.	Cholera.	Disease of Lungs.	Disease of Liver.	Intemperance.	Venereal.	Surgical.	Other.	Total.	Strength.
1	73	12	85	1	1 *a*	4 *b*	79	34	7	13	–	3	1	–	–	9	12	79	622
2	79	10	89	1	–	–	88	40	9	13	–	3	1	–	–	10	12	88	621
3	88	2	90	8	–	–	82	39	9	9	–	3	1	–	–	9	12	82	621
4	82	5	87	3	1 *c*	–	83	38	10	9	–	3	1	–	–	9	13	82	621
5	83	13	96	1	–	–	95	47	10	12	–	3	1	–	–	9	13	95	620
6	95	8	103	1	–	–	102	53	10	12	1	3	1	–	–	9	13	102	620
7	102	7	109	2	1 *d*	–	106	58	12	10	–	3	1	–	–	9	13	106	620
8	106	15	121	3	–	–	118	71	12	10	–	3	1	–	–	9	12	118	619
9	118	15	133	14	–	–	119	72	11	11	–	3	1	–	–	10	11	119	619
10	119	18	137	1	–	–	136	86	12	11	–	3	1	–	–	11	12	136	619
11	136	16	152	10	–	–	142	91	13	10	–	3	1	–	–	11	13	142	619
12	142	10	152	1	–	–	151	98	14	11	–	3	1	1	–	10	13	151	619
13	157	11	162	7	–	–	155	109	14	9	–	3	1	1	–	10	8	155	619
14	155	14	169	8	–	–	161	113	16	9	–	3	1	1	–	10	8	161	619
15	161	10	171	24	–	–	147	101	15	7	–	3	1	1	–	10	9	147	619
16	147	9	156	3	–	4 *f*	149	106	15	4	–	3	1	1	–	10	9	149	619
17	149	6	155	7	1 *e*	–	147	104	15	4	–	3	1	1	–	10	9	147	615
18	147	10	157	4	–	–	153	111	15	4	–	3	1	1	–	10	8	153	614
19	153	7	160	–	–	–	160	117	16	4	–	3	1	1	–	10	8	160	614
20	160	5	165	11	–	–	154	109	17	4	–	3	1	1	–	11	8	154	614
21	154	8	162	27	–	–	135	92	16	4	–	3	1	1	–	11	7	135	614
22	135	5	140	1	–	–	139	94	17	4	–	3	1	1	–	11	8	139	614
23	139	10	149	11	–	–	138	93	15	4	–	3	1	1	1	11	9	138	614
24	138	5	143	8	–	–	135	89	15	4	–	3	1	1	1	11	10	135	614
25	135	14	149	10	–	–	139	89	17	4	–	3	1	1	1	12	11	139	614
26	139	5	144	26	–	–	118	72	17	3	–	3	–	1	1	11	10	118	614
27	118	4	122	3	–	–	119	74	17	3	–	3	–	1	1	11	9	119	614
28	119	6	125	7	–	–	118	74	16	3	–	3	–	1	1	11	9	118	614
29	118	9	127	1	–	–	126	79	18	3	–	3	–	1	1	11	10	126	614
30	126	5	131	5	–	–	126	78	19	3	–	3	–	1	1	11	10	126	614

a Died from Diarrhœa and after Fever. *b* Invalided from Dysentery. *c* Died from Remittent Fever.
d Died from Cholera. *e* Died from Remittent Fever. *f* Three invalided from Dysentery and one Remittent Fever.

TABLE (A)—*continued.*

DECEMBER 1864.

Dates.	Remained.	Admitted.	TOTAL.	Discharged.	Died.	Invalided.	Remaining.	DISEASES. Fevers.	Diarrhœa.	Dysenteria.	Cholera.	Disease of Lungs.	Disease of Liver.	Intemperance.	Venereal.	Surgical.	Other.	TOTAL.	Strength.
1	126	8	134	–	1*a*	–	133	84	20	3	–	3	–	1	1	11	10	133	614
2	133	5	138	10	1*b*	–	127	78	21	3	–	2	–	1	1	10	11	127	613
3	127	5	132	19	–	–	113	67	21	3	–	2	–	1	–	8	11	113	613
4	123	5	118	1	–	–	117	70	21	3	–	3	–	1	–	8	11	117	612
5	117	5	122	8	–	–	114	65	21	5	–	3	–	1	–	8	11	114	612
6	114	8	122	7	–	–	115	67	20	5	–	3	–	1	–	8	11	115	612
7	115	–	115	7	–	–	108	60	20	5	–	3	–	1	–	8	11	108	612
8	108	2	110	3	–	–	107	59	20	5	–	3	–	1	–	8	11	107	612
9	107	3	110	10	–	–	100	53	20	4	–	3	–	1	–	8	11	100	612
10	100	3	103	14	–	–	89	49	19	4	–	3	–	–	–	6	8	89	612
11	89	5	94	3	–	–	91	54	16	4	–	3	–	–	–	6	8	91	612
12	91	6	97	4	–	–	93	58	14	4	–	3	–	–	–	6	8	93	612
13	93	5	98	1	–	–	97	61	13	6	–	3	–	–	–	6	8	97	612
14	97	7	104	7	–	–	97	62	12	6	–	3	–	–	–	7	7	97	612
15	97	3	100	–	–	–	100	63	12	7	–	3	–	–	1	7	7	100	612
16	100	4	104	–	–	–	104	67	12	7	–	3	–	–	1	7	7	104	612
17	104	3	107	15	–	3*c*	89	53	12	8	1	3	–	–	–	7	5	89	612
18	89	5	94	9	–	–	85	51	12	7	1	3	–	–	–	6	5	85	612
19	85	5	90	–	–	–	90	55	12	7	1	3	–	–	1	6	5	90	612
20	90	3	93	2	–	–	91	55	12	7	1	3	–	–	2	6	5	91	612
21	91	3	94	3	–	–	91	54	13	7	1	3	–	–	2	6	5	91	612
22	91	2	93	4	–	–	89	53	12	7	1	3	–	–	2	6	5	89	609
23	89	4	93	2	–	–	91	53	12	8	1	3	–	1	2	6	5	91	609
24	91	11	102	9	–	–	93	55	12	8	1	3	–	1	2	6	5	93	609
25	93	5	98	–	–	–	98	59	12	9	1	3	–	1	2	6	5	98	609
26	98	4	102	2	–	–	100	61	11	9	1	3	–	1	2	6	6	100	609
27	100	8	108	12	–	–	96	57	11	10	1	3	–	–	3	6	5	96	609
28	96	12	108	11	–	–	97	61	10	9	1	3	–	–	3	6	4	97	609
29	97	12	109	2	–	–	107	68	11	10	1	3	–	–	3	7	4	107	609
30	107	9	116	1	–	–	115	77	11	10	1	3	–	–	3	6	4	115	609
31	115	7	122	12	–	–	110	74	10	9	1	3	–	–	3	6	4	110	609

a Died from Remittent Fever. *b* Died from Phthisis Pulmonalis.
c Two Invalided from Dysentery, and one Invalided from Remittent Fever.

With these preliminary remarks on the causes of increased sickness and mortality for the year 1864, I shall proceed to discuss the nature of disease under the separate classes and orders.

Table (B) shows the Causes of Mortality and Arrangement into Class and Order.

TABLE (B).

Class.	Order.	DISEASES.	Average Strength	Number of Deaths.	TOTAL Deaths to Strength, calculated at the Rate of 1,000 per Annum.
I.	1	Feb. remittens - - - -	729½	4	5·48
,,	,,	,, common, continued - -		1	1·37
,,	,,	Dysenteria acuta - - -		1	1·37
,,	,,	,, chronica - - -		2	2·74
,,	,,	Diarrhœa - - - -		2	2·74
,,	,,	Cholera - - - - -		6	8·23
II.	2	Phthisis pulmonalis - - -		2	2·74
III.	4	Hepatitis chronica - - -		1	1·37
IV.	4	Asthenia - - - - -		2	2·74
V.	1	Insolatio - - - - -		1	1·37

TABLE (C),

Shows Proportion of Admissions and Deaths from Zymotic Diseases to Total Admissions and Deaths from all Causes during the Year.

Class.	Order.	Zymotic Diseases.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Class.	Order.	Zymotic Diseases.	Admissions.	Deaths.
I.	1	Tonsillitis - -	10	–	I.	2	Syphilis, prim. -	25	–
,,	,,	Intermittent fever -	539	–	,,	,,	,, second -	6	–
,,	,,	Remittent ,, -	34	4	,,	,,	,, iritis - -	2	–
,,	,,	Common cont^{d}. fever	250	1	,,	,,	Gonorrhœa - -	36	–
,,	,,	Ophthalmia - -	16	–	,,	,,	Bubo - - -	8	–
,,	,,	Furunculus - -	8	–	,,	,,	Orchitis - - -	3	–
,,	,,	Influenza - -	2	–					
,,	,,	Dysenteria, ac. -	28	1	I.	3	Ebriositas - -	12	–
,,	,,	,, ch.	13	2					
,,	,,	Diarrhœa - -	89	2	I.	4	Scabies - - -	3	–
,,	,,	Cholera - - -	10	6					
,,	,,	Rheumatism ac. -	4	–					
,,	,,	,, ch. -	6	–			TOTAL - - -	1,104	16

Admissions from Zymotic Diseases.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Proportion of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases to Admissions.	Proportion of Zymotic Diseases to Total Admissions.	Proportion of Deaths from Zymotic to Deaths from other Diseases.
1,104	16	14 to 1,000	7-9ths	5-8ths

Class I. *Zymotic Diseases.*—From Table (C) it will be seen that zymotic diseases bear the proportion of seven-ninths to all other admissions, and that death resulted therefrom in the proportion of five-eighths to deaths from other diseases.

N.B. Deaths from other diseases do not include four deaths by accident and out of hospital, viz., one drowned, one shot dead, one vulnus incisum, and one insolatio (died out of hospital).

The insalubrity of Kowloon, with the general causes which have led to the prevalence of the very high rate of zymotic diseases, has, in the introductory remarks, been freely discussed; but the subject of the water supply at that station is well worthy of report, with a view to some means being adopted for obtaining good water from other sources, or for extended means of purifying and improving the present supplies of the water in use, which cannot be altogether called pure and wholesome.

I beg to submit an analysis of the water in question made by Staff Assistant Surgeon Curtis—

"Kowloon, 8 October 1864.

"Qualitative analysis of water from a spring at the south-east extremity of Kowloon Camp, from which a large supply for use of troops is drawn.

"*Physical Qualities.*—It has a milky appearance, due in part to the presence of a finely-divided clay in a state of supension, also to suspended organic matter; it has a heavy smell, and a mawkish disagreeable taste; when allowed to stand for a short time it deposits a copious sediment composed chiefly of vegetable organic matter.

"The chief chemical constituents are the following: chlorides in abundance, as chloride of magnesia, lime and possibly sodæ; of these salts there are considerably over 10 grains per gallon. Sulphates of lime and magnesia, carbonates of the same; the amount of lime salts are so small that it requires concentration of the water to prove their presence by the usual tests.

"There is no trace of iron or nitric acid. Vegetable organic matter is present in large amounts, whether it exceeds four grains per gallon, a quantity that proves injurious to health, I cannot say, not having the suitable apparatus and reagents, but to it and the chlorides I think must be attributed those injurious effects which are said to result to those drinking this water.

"The quality of the water would be considerably improved by the mixture with it of grs. vi. alum to a gallon, and by filtration (through animal charcoal, if possible). The water from a spring near the commissariat stores to north west of camp, also largely used by the troops, has the same qualities in a less proportion, and is therefore purer."

From

From the date of above report alum has been used as recommended, and all drinking water thrown into vessels containing powdered wood charcoal (no animal charcoal being obtainable), and then filtered through patent filters supplied by barrack department.

The weather from 15th September to end of 1864 was most propitious, it only rained one day during all that period, and the temperature was most genial.

There was no extra fatigue entailed at any time on the troops at Kowloon; there was considerably less intemperance than when the regiment was in Hong Kong; and the clothing was suitable in every way. Cleanliness in huts and tents, and in neighbourhood of camp, was most rigorously attended to. Rations were of the best description, no nuisance or defective drainage, except from general defects of position of station in present state, having in its neighbourhood low marshy ground requiring extensive drainage.

By Table (D) it will be seen the extent to which zymotic diseases have prevailed in 99th Regiment; it is compiled to 25th January 1865, and shows the exemptions in the regiment with the stations.

TABLE (D).

RETURN of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 99th Regiment serving in South of *China* who have not been liable to, and who have not been under treatment for, Zymotic Diseases since 1st October 1864.

Total Strength of Regiment, 638.—25 January 1865.

DISTRIBUTION.	Strength.	Number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men who have not suffered from Zymotic Diseases since 1st October 1864.				TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Band.	Drummers.		
Head Quarters, Kowloon -	523	5	84	1	1	91	
Detachment at Hong Kong, including Hospital Establishment - - - - - -	29	4	16	–	–	20	
Hospital Establishment Ship "Hercules" - - -	3	–	2	–	–	2	
Detachment at Canton - -	18	–	5	–	–	5	
Detachment at Stanley - -	5	1	2	–	–	3	
Detachment at Taku, North of China - - - - -	60	–	–	–	–	–	No Records for Detachment at Taku Forts.
TOTAL - - -	638	10	109	1	1	121	

Miasmatic Diseases.—Under this order are classed all the diseases that have proved most fatal in their issue; the mortality in this order alone being in the proportion of five to eight of all other deaths from disease (accidents excluded) during the year. Class I. Order 1.

Fevers.—It is to fevers of the continued, intermittent, and remittent type, contracted at Kowloon, that the high rate of sickness in the 99th Regiment is chiefly due.

The ordinary fever to which the men of the 99th Regiment were liable in Hong Kong previous to October 1864, was of the intermittent type, being genuine, well-marked ague, and, as quoted in my remarks in the Annual Medical Report for 1863, "contracted for the most part at Kowloon in turn by each company taking their tour of duty there."

The medical events of 1864 tend still more strongly to confirm beyond doubt the opinions I then expressed; and if any convincing proof is necessary of the diminution and gradual subsidence of fever in the regiment, when all men were removed from the influences of Kowloon, and its increase on a return to that station, I beg to submit in a tabular form, "Table (E)," showing the number of cases of fever daily, with total sick of regiment from 1st June 1864 to 31st December.

TABLE (E).

99th REGIMENT.—RETURN showing the Daily SICK in Hospital at *Hong Kong*, and specifying the Number of Cases of FEVER remaining each Day from 1st June 1864 to 31st December 1864.

June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
Strength, 616.			Strength, 657.			Strength, 654.			Strength, 685.			Strength, 637.			Strength, 620.			Strength, 612.		
Date.	Fevers.	Total Sick.	Date.	Fevers.	Total Sick.	Date.	Fevers.	Total Sick.	Date.	Fevers.	Total Sick.	Date.	Fevers.	Total Sick.	Date.	Fevers.	Total Sick.	Date.	Fevers.	Total Sick.
1	21	54	1	8	28	1	14	35	1	7	38	1	8	40	1	34	79	1	84	133
2	20	53	2	8	30	2	14	38	2	7	36	2	10	46	2	40	88	2	78	127
3	20	54	3	5	26	3	15	38	3	7	36	3	11	50	3	39	82	3	66	113
4	20	54	4	4	27	4	13	37	4	8	37	4	15	55	4	38	83	4	70	117
5	20	53	5	5	30	5	15	38	5	8	39	5	15	57	5	47	95	5	65	114
6	20	54	6	6	34	6	15	38	6	8	42	6	22	67	6	53	101	6	67	115
7	15	51	7	6	34	7	15	39	7	7	43	7	38	82	7	59	106	7	60	108
8	16	52	8	6	35	8	13	38	8	7	41	8	46	89	8	71	118	8	59	107
9	3	17	9	7	37	9	13	40	9	7	38	9	53	95	9	72	119	9	53	100
10	4	20	10	9	37	10	11	40	10	6	38	10	67	110	10	86	136	10	49	89
11	6	22	11	10	34	11	10	37	11	5	37	11	74	117	11	91	142	11	54	91
12	5	18	12	8	29	12	9	36	12	3	32	12	77	123	12	98	151	12	58	93
13	7	20	13	8	30	13	10	38	13	4	32	13	79	124	13	109	155	13	61	97
14	9	24	14	8	30	14	10	39	14	3	31	14	81	128	14	113	161	14	62	97
15	9	25	15	10	33	15	10	39	*15	3	31	15	61	107	15	101	147	15	63	100
16	11	27	16	9	31	16	10	40	16	3	30	16	60	106	16	106	149	16	67	104
17	12	27	17	9	30	17	10	41	17	3	32	17	51	96	17	104	147	17	53	89
18	12	29	18	9	30	18	10	41	18	5	35	18	49	98	18	111	153	18	51	85
19	13	30	19	11	33	19	9	41	19	5	34	19	44	90	19	117	160	19	55	90
20	13	29	20	12	34	20	10	43	20	6	33	20	45	92	20	109	154	20	55	91
21	11	27	21	14	36	21	9	43	21	6	35	21	47	93	21	92	135	21	54	91
22	12	26	22	13	35	22	9	43	22	6	35	22	37	84	22	94	139	22	53	89
23	29	23	23	14	36	23	6	41	23	7	38	23	40	87	23	93	138	23	53	91
24	9	24	24	14	37	24	5	39	24	7	37	24	35	76	24	89	135	24	55	93
25	11	22	25	13	36	25	5	37	25	6	35	25	34	75	25	89	139	25	59	98
26	10	21	26	14	39	26	5	36	26	5	32	26	32	76	26	72	118	26	61	100
27	7	21	27	15	41	27	5	37	27	5	32	27	30	75	27	74	119	27	57	96
28	9	26	28	15	40	28	3	34	28	6	34	28	30	76	28	74	118	28	61	97
29	9	28	29	17	41	29	3	33	29	6	36	29	34	79	29	79	126	29	68	107
30	6	27	30	17	42	30	7	37	30	8	41	30	35	80	30	78	126	30	77	115
			31	13	37	31	7	37				31	33	78				31	74	110

* Regiment changed stations from Hong Kong to Kowloon on 15th September.

Class 1.
Order 1.

As seen by "Table (E)," about the 6th October, or after a period of infection and incubation at Kowloon of about 21 days, the cases of fever began to multiply tenfold. The influence of the malarious poison first showed its action in producing fever of the continued type, in duration about three days; this, in nearly all the cases, was the form of first attack, but in those who had at former periods suffered from ague, the fever resumed its former intermittent type.

The continued form of fever, in those who became liable, gradually submerged into the intermittent type with enlargement of spleen, and after repeated and oft-recurring paroxysms in the most weakly, a remittent type of low typhoid fever supervened, which was highly fatal in its results. This form of fever was identical with the fatal malarious "Hong Kong fever," which for many years gave to the island its then unenviable notoriety for insalubrity, but which form of fever has not been known in Hong Kong for the last seven or eight years, as, by improved sanitary arrangements, the absence of any overturning of earth by excavation, and the whole surface of the original soil being covered by houses, roads, gardens, &c., and well planted, a complete revolution in the health statistics of the town of Victoria has taken place, and it may now rank in health with any city in the tropical east.

A *résumé* of the admissions of fever from 1st October to 31st December will show the extent to which the influence of malarious fever affected the men of the 99th Regiment.

App. No. 4.

General Report, 1864—*continued.*

99th Foot.

Class I.
Order 1.

TABLE (F),

Showing the Number of Cases of FEVER admitted to Hospital during the Months of October, November, and to 31st December 1864, from Men stationed at *Kowloon*, and specifying the Number of Times during this Period individual Cases have been admitted.

Causes of Admission.	Number of Times admitted during Period.				Remarks.
	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times.	
Fevers - -	201	103	27	7	These figures are compiled from statistics of men *with* the regiment on 31st December 1864, and do not include four deaths which resulted from fever during the period, and two cases of men invalided to save life, by Overland Route, for "*febris remittens.*"
TOTAL - -	201	206	81	28	= 516 cases out of an average strength of 570 at Kowloon.

It must, however, be borne in mind that these figures only represent the cases of men who have been actually admitted into and dieted in hospital, and do not include any of the slight cases which from time to time have been kept in for the day or night, and a still stronger fact of the much more extensive prevalence of intermittent fever than could appear in any return, is that a very large proportion of the men of the 99th Regiment have paroxysms of intermittent fever whilst at their duty, for which attacks they do not report themselves sick, unless during the paroxysms they are called upon for some duty of parade or guard; these attacks multiply till from sheer debility the sufferer is compelled to report himself sick, and then he acknowledges he has been "trying to throw off the shakes" for one, two, or three weeks.

The exhibition of quinine (grs. iv.) daily since the first day the Regiment went to Kowloon has been regularly continued, but its prophylactic effects were completely neutralised by the fever-producing influences of the locality.

Of the cases in hospital under treatment* for other diseases, and not returned as fever, at least seven-eighths were and are found to be subject to periodic attacks of intermittent fever, which still further shows the greater extent of the malarious influences and fever-producing poison absorbed into the system at Kowloon not manifesting themselves until, in many instances, long after removal from the locality where the seeds of disease had been contracted.

Ophthalmia.—As noted in the remarks of 1863, vesicular granulations are found to exist in the lids of a large proportion of the men of the 99th Regiment, but no exciting cause has led to any appearance of the disease beyond a few trifling cases; one man was invalided from vesicular granulations and opacity of cornea.

Dysenteria Acuta.—From "Table (A)" will be seen the rapid increase in the number of all forms of bowel complaint which followed the change of the regiment to Kowloon. The admissions from dysenteria acuta alone amounting to 28 compared with 11 of the previous year; the type of the disease was most inflammatory, followed by a tedious and unsatisfactory convalescence, generally running into—

Dysenteria Chronica—the admissions from which were 13 compared to six for 1863: from both forms of disease the number of men invalided was 11, nine of whom were sent by the Overland Route, to save if possible a fatal termination in this country; the death of two of the cases *en route* has been already recorded.

The treatment by ipecacuanha in large doses was, in some cases, a signal success, but in the generality the irritability of stomach could not be overcome.

I have found opium in large and frequent doses as satisfactory as any other treatment.

The most extensive ulceration and disintegration of the mucous membrane of large intestines was found in all post-mortem examinations from bowel affections. A thickened, corrugated, congested, and sometimes ulcerated condition of the same was also found after fatal cases from other diseases where bowel symptoms have never been complained of.

Diarrhœa.—With the complications of hepatic affections and former attacks of bowel complaints, dysenteric in their nature, the diagnosis of diarrhœa in most of the cases is doubtful, and should more correctly be dysenteria chronica.

"Table

* *N.B.*—All sick were treated in Garrison Hospital, Hong Kong.

App. No. 4.

General Report, 1864—*continued.*

99th Foot.

"Table (G)" will show the number of cases of all bowel complaints which occurred from 1st October to 31st December 1864; specifying the number of times attacked during that period.

TABLE (G).

Class I. Order 1.

Cause of Admission.	Number of Times under Treatment during Period.		Remarks.
	Once.	Twice.	
Bowel complaints -	64	8	These figures only represent the men present with the regiment on 31st December 1864, and do not include one death, and nine men invalided by Overland Route, to save life during the period.
TOTAL - - -	64	16	= 80 cases out of an average of 570 at Kowloon.

This table speaks for itself; and, in conjunction with "Table (F)," points to the havoc from zymotic diseases which unfortunately occurred in the 99th Regiment after 1st October 1864.

Cholera.—Ten cases of this disease appeared during the year, six of which unfortunately proved fatal; four of these cases occurred at Kowloon after 1st October, a most unusual season of the year; the precautionary sanitary measures pointed out, and recommended, with the unsatisfactory results, have been already recorded. (*Vide* No. 14 of this Report.)

Class I. Order 2.

Syphilis.—The admissions from all diseases of a venereal nature, gonorrhœa included, only amount to 77 for 1864, compared with 182 for 1863. This decrease may, to a certain extent, be accounted for: 1st. From decreased strength of regiment. 2nd. By the regiment being stationed at Kowloon for three months and a half, where the facilities of prostitution are difficult. 3rd. To the large per-centage of men of the regiment in hospital during the period, removing them from any opportunity of contracting disease. 4th. To the weakly and fever-stricken condition of the men at duty, acting mentally and constituting a check to all desire; or, 5th. To the vitality of the system of those who gratified their passion being at so low an ebb that the venereal poison became innocuous.

Class I. Order 3.

Ebriositas.—The very marked decrease in the cases of this disease, with the absence of any case of delirium tremens for 1864, contrasts very favourably with 1863. The regimental canteen, the superintendence of which was under a body of officers, was made as attractive as possible to the men, where the best liquors were sold at the cheapest rate, and every inducement was offered, with success, by games and otherwise, to keep the men from the low grog shops.

In no way can the causes of the remarkable increase of sickness and mortality in the 99th Regiment, since October 1864, be connected, directly or indirectly, with intemperance amongst the men, either collectively or individually.

Class II. Order 2.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.—The number (10) of cases of this disease which have manifested themselves in 1864, exceeds by three those recorded for 1863; this is attributable generally to the increased debilitating effects produced by an additional year's residence in this climate in those in whom a constitutional predisposition or hereditary tendency existed; and the development of the disease has been specifically induced by the further debilitated and anæmic condition into which the men of the 99th Regiment have latterly fallen by general loss of health from zymotic diseases favouring the manifestation of those of a constitutional nature.

Class III. Order 1.

Dementia.—The one case recorded, arose from debility after a severe attack of fever in which head symptoms had been prominent; as strength returned, mental vigour increased, delusions ceased, and all traces of mental derangement disappeared. The patient was, however, invalided some months afterwards under "Asthenia after fever."

Cæcitas.—Four cases appear as having shown themselves, but they only represent two men, brought under observation from inability to go through rifle practice, one from myopia, the other from hypermetropia; both were sent to England to be discharged the service.

Class III. Order 3.

Chest Affections.—Have been of rare occurrence and few in number, requiring no comment.

Order 4.

Splenitis.—In two-thirds of the men of 99th Regiment the spleen is very considerably enlarged, but acute splenitis, *per se*, is of unusual occurrence.

Hepatitis.—

Hepatitis.—The liver is found to be enlarged in a fair proportion of men of the regiment; attacks of acute and sub-acute hepatitis are apt to supervene, and in nearly all cases of chronic dysentery there is hepatic complication.

In one case invalided overland for the two causes an hepatic abscess had twice opened into some portion of intestine and been discharged by the bowels; the patient died about 14 days after leaving Hong Kong.

Fungus Testis.—The record of the case of this disease, with description of operation and removal of both testicles, will be found in detail in remarks for 1863; the subject of the case embarked for England with other invalids on 9th June 1863, in Her Majesty's ship "Vulcan."

Class III. Order 6.

Æsthenia.—Indicating a general anæmic, debilitated, cachectic condition into which men fall who have become subject to repeated attacks of fever. This state appears to be induced by the impairment of nutrition consequent on irritability of stomach, no doubt induced or resulting from the enlarged condition of spleen (always present), with an occasional similar condition of liver. The cases admitted under this head present a pale, pasty, general cachectic and emaciated appearance, complaining of no pain but of sheer debility, with depression of mental powers. By rest and tonics some improvement is often produced, but change of climate is the only sure means of restoring this general impaired condition of health.

Class IV. Order 4.

Insolatio.—Two fatal cases occurred, the result of direct exposure to the sun's rays; one at Canton in hospital, on 25th July, the other out of hospital, on 15th September, in a pioneer, in the execution of his duty, packing baggage, &c., when the regiment was suddenly ordered to Kowloon.

Class V. Order 1.

Luxatura.—One case of recurrence of dislocation of head of left humerus into axilla, the first accident mentioned in Report of 1863; the man was invalided for discharge.

Submersio.—One death out of hospital, the subject being a sergeant under arrest and a patient in hospital for gonorrhœa; he was missed one night and next afternoon found drowned close to the hospital pier. The coroner's verdict, "Found drowned."

Fractura.—Six cases, but only four men.

	Right.	Left.	Number of Cases.	Caused by
Clavicle - -	–	1	1	A fall, accident.
Humerus - -	–	1	1	From no direct violence, but apparently due to some disease of bone.
Radius - -	1	–	1*	Accident.
Ribs - - -	1	–	1	Accident, fall.
Patella - -	–	2	2*	1st. Fall with knee bent, patella string, edge of a 56 lb. weight; 2nd. Laceration of ligamentous union which had resulted from first fracture, caused by sudden twist of leg.
Total - -	2	4	6	

Vulnus Sclopetarium.—Two admissions, and one death out of hospital, resulted from gun-shot wounds, inflicted by the Hong Kong police as already described. A detailed account of each case may not be uninteresting.

Class V Order 3.

Detailed Medical History of the case of No. 1353, Private William Lonsdale, 99th Regiment, age 26 years.—Station, Hong Kong.

Service, 8 Years.

Places.	Periods. From	To
Home - - -	September 1856 -	December 1858.
India - - -	December 1858 -	March 1860.
China - - -	March 1860 - -	September 1864.

Vulnus

* One man (Private Cowison) was the unfortunate subject of three of the cases; first, from fracture of right radius by accident; and secondly, a few months afterwards, from fracture of left patella; third, from laceration of ligamentous union which had united the fragments of patella, caused by a sudden twist of the leg, about three and a half months after primary fracture.

App. No. 4.

General Report, 1864—*continued.*

99th Foot.

Class V. Order 3.

Vulnus Sclopetarium.

On the evening of 13th September, this man with other soldiers of the 99th Regiment, proceeded to the streets in Taipingshan, where their comrade, Private Howgill, had, on the previous night, met his death by being stabbed by a Malay. Taking the law into their own hands, they commenced, assisted by a body of European sailors, to gut several Malay sailors' boarding houses, throwing the furniture, &c. out of the windows.

Some intimation of these men's riotous intention having become known in barracks, a picquet under an officer was despatched after them; the picquet arrived on the scene about the same time as a special body of police, each appearing at opposite ends of the street, so that the rioters were hemmed in; they, however, made a rush to break through their own picquet, and most of them succeeded; immediately upon this three shots were fired from amongst the police, near whom the soldiers had never been, and from whose direction they were running. These shots were aimed indiscriminately at the men running away, at the picquet, and at those men in custody of the picquet. Private Lonsdale running down some steps was shot dead by a musket-ball penetrating the chest from behind, and lacerating pulmonary artery.

The sectio cadavéris, 19 hours after death, gave the following results:

General appearances.—Body muscular and well nourished.

Position of Wound.—Circular wound discovered, as if made by a musket-bullet, over left scapula, on a line with and three inches to the right of axilla; from position of body, being laid on back, a considerable exudation of bloody serum had taken place during the night.

Thorax.—Direction of wound being evidently through chest, but no probe could be passed further than through scapula. The thorax was opened, and raising sternum, a denuded spot on the inner aspect of that bone, a little to the left of mesial line, and at junction of cartilage of third rib, was discovered; this had evidently been caused by contact with the bullet.

Left side of chest was found to contain at least three quarts of dark blood-like fluid, and bullet was found lying loose in cavity of left pleura, where it had evidently dropped after striking sternum.

Lungs and heart were removed from thorax, *in situ*, and on severing pericardium from diaphragm a large blood clot escaped.

Bullet, and Direction of Wound.—Bullet, a musket one, imperfect and flattened on one face from bad casting, was found to have entered chest through left scapula, perforating that bone about two inches above inferior angle, and close to inferior margin; shape of opening corresponding to that of bullet, circular for five-sevenths, and then showing flat base; the opening into chest was at the angle of ribs, at which part fifth rib had been hit and was found fractured; bullet then passed directly forwards through the middle lobule of left lung, penetrated the pericardium and lacerating the pulmonary artery close to its junction to base of heart, passed out of pericardium and struck sternum at junction of cartilage of third rib, and a little to the left of mesial line; being then spent it dropt into cavity of left pleura where it was found.

In moving arm and scapula to bring opening through scapula and that into chest into juxtaposition, the scapula had to be raised and arm thrown back, which must have been their position when the wound was received. The evidence at the coroner's inquest proved that he was rushing down a flight of steps when the shot was fired from a position about 20 yards behind, and to the right, and a little above him. A man rushing down steps hurriedly would have his body somewhat bent forward, and would naturally descend two or three steps at one stride, in doing which the whole body, the arms participating in the motion, would be alternately swayed to the right or left, as the leg of that side was taking the stride.

There can be no doubt he received his death wound whilst taking the downward stride with the right leg, which would cause the slightly bent forward body, with left arm thrown behind, to be turned directly towards the point from which the shot was fired, the direction of the wound, and the circumstances under which it was received, being thereby fully accounted for.

From the nature of the wound opening the pulmonary artery, death must have been almost instantaneous.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against an Indian police constable, unknown, with a remark of regret and censure, that from the want of organisation in the constitution of the Hong Kong police force, no steps were taken to ascertain who fired the shots. From the same cause it was also noted, that no means existed of ascertaining when police constables thought fit, from their own discretion, to use their muskets, generally loaded with ball-cartridge.

Detailed Medical History of the case of No. 916, Private James Dalton, 99th Regiment, age 28 years.—Station, Hong Kong.

Service, 5 Years.

Places.	Periods.	
	From	To
Home - - -	August 1859 - -	November 1860.
China - - -	November 1860.	—

Vulnus Sclopetarium.

One of the picquet under an officer sent, on evening of 13th September, to bring back to barracks several men already described as breaking into some Malay houses, was struck when the three shots were fired by the police, and brought to hospital immediately, when the following appearances were noted. Bullet, supposed to be an ordinary musket one, was found to have entered over right scapula below its spine, and at a point which will be best described by stating, that a line drawn horizontally, and carried outwards from a point where spine of scapula verges into inferior border, would cut across centre of wound, and if another line were drawn from point of acromion to intersect first line over wound, the distances from both points would be found to be equal; the direction of bullet was then transversely, with a slight downward tendency across back, passing over line of spinal column on a line with 4th dorsal vertebra, through the muscles superficial to left scapula, and making its exit over that bone in a position about one inch above, and in a direct line over fold of left axilla; the direction from which the shot was fired was from the man's right, and, if anything, a little behind; the distance was from 30 to 40 yards; the wound of entrance was circular, about seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, the bullet had ploughed up the skin for some little distance to the right before entering; the wound of exit was irregular in shape and smaller than wound of entrance, as if the force of bullet had been nearly expended, and it had not sufficient velocity to carry any soft parts with it, but merely to tear through them, leaving ragged edges to the wound. When hit he had on a thick serge tunic, with thick and new flannel shirt; a considerable portion of the fibre of both tunic and shirt were wanting, and must have been carried with the bullet into the wound. Over the wound of exit, the tears in both tunic and flannel shirt were merely displacement of fibre outwards, with no loss of substance.

At first glance externally, in the line of direction of wound, there was a spot discoloured by ecchymosis, and contused in appearance, over the line of vertebral column; this spot was exceedingly painful to the touch, and suspicion of fracture of 4th dorsal vertebra was entertained. Had free use of arms, and enjoyed all voluntary motion in upper extremities.

Eight days afterwards some long shreds of woollen fibre came away from wound of entrance.

On the 11th day a small spicula of bone was found loose in entrance of right wound and removed. The case proceeded satisfactorily, but for some time any motion of scapula caused much uneasiness. Great pain and stiffness were at all times complained of over spinal column; but by passive exercise a very satisfactory termination of case resulted, and the man was discharged to duty with no impairment of any motion. The general conclusions arrived at on the man's discharge were—

"From all the appearances, &c. presented in this case, there can be little doubt that at the time of being hit both arms were hanging by the sides and in a line with body, that the bullet just after entering struck edge of spine of right scapula, from which it broke off the small spicula of bone, detected in wound on 24th September, eleven days after the injury; a small notch can now be felt in spine of scapula, corresponding to this loss of bone; the course of the bullet was then transversely across back, ploughing through the muscles superficial to right scapula, and in crossing line of spinal column some injury of 4th dorsal vertebra was sustained, either a fracture or a severe contusion, impossible to ascertain, first from swelling, now from muscular development and a dipose tissue; passing on, the course of the bullet was then through the muscles superficial to left scapula, and no injury was sustained by that bone."

The third case of gunshot wound was a superficial flesh wound of left arm received at same time.

App. No. 4.

General Report, 1864—*continued.*

99th Foot.

Malarious influences of Kowloon.

A few remarks on a residence of only eight days at Kowloon during the period of the excavations, and the effects produced by exposure at that station, on a draft of 60 young soldiers, 67th Regiment, just arrived from England, may not be out of place, as tending by statistics to show the identical results which followed in the 99th Regiment.

On 6th September, Her Majesty's Ship "Adventure" arrived at Hong Kong, with the 8th Battalion 2d Battery Royal Artillery, and drafts for 67th and 99th Regiments; the former, being 60 strong, was attached for medical treatment to 99th Regiment; there was no barrack accommodation at Hong Kong, so the 67th draft were sent to occupy huts at Kowloon, in close proximity to which excavations were going on.

On 15th September, this draft was brought to Hong Kong, to do duty in place of 99th Regiment sent to Kowloon. A few days after this, fever began to develop itself, and on the 26th September, I called the attention of the principal medical officer to the subject, in the following letter:—

"Hong Kong, 26 September 1864.

"I have the honour to bring to your notice the rapidly increasing spread of fever amongst the men of the detachment, 67th Regiment, recently arrived in this country in Her Majesty's Ship "Adventure;" the admissions from this cause were on the 23rd instant, six; on the 24th, five; and yesterday, six; the strength of the detachment is 60, out of which 25 men are at present in hospital, and of these 22 are cases of fever.

"I attribute this large proportion of sick to a variety of causes.

"1st. To the youthful material of the draft, composed chiefly of growing lads, and their recent arrival in a tropical climate.

"2nd. To the fact of a draft of such susceptible materials being stationed at Kowloon for about eight days on first arrival, where, in my opinion, the seeds of fever, now developed, were contracted.

"I am further strengthened in this opinion by the present similar condition of the men, 6-12th Battery Royal Artillery, who, during a lengthened residence in Hong Kong, were free from fever; but, after a short stay at Kowloon, of the same duration as the men of 67th, fever has appeared amongst them since their return to Hong Kong, and there are now 19 cases of that disease in their hospital; whereas in the 8-2d Battery Royal Artillery, which landed the same day as the 67th, and have been stationed in Hong Kong, not a single case of fever has occurred.

"3rd. To the want of proper and sufficient protection for the head from the sun's direct rays, a forage cap, sometimes without a cover, being the only head-dress they have to wear; and although application has twice been made, no umbrellas have been supplied to those necessitated to leave barracks during the day.

"4th. To increased exposure, induced by ignorance of its effects, so common with young troops, doubly dangerous with the totally inadequate protection for the head.

"5th. To the excessive duties which young troops on first arrival in a tropical climate should always be spared, they have been called upon to perform, having at first in Hong Kong had only three and four nights in bed, and now, from the number knocked up, only two and three.

"Taking all these conditions into consideration, from my personal knowledge of the physique of the men, unless the causes referred to are remedied, I do not see where the spread of fever will cease; and as the only course to arrest further development, I have strongly and urgently to recommend that the remainder of this draft be at once relieved from all duty, strictly confined to their barrack room and galleries from 7 a.m. till 5 p.m. for the next week, when, as the medical officer responsible for their healths, I will so arrange that quinine in suitable doses be administered to them at least twice a day; during this time, some arrangement could be made for a supply of helmets, and the subject of the danger of exposure more fully impressed on them."

A further development of fever took place, and on 30th September 37 cases of fever in this small draft were under treatment = 61·66 of sick to well.

The 8-2d Battery Royal Artillery, which arrived the same day, and had occupied good barracks in Hong Kong, had not a single case.

The effect on the young material of this draft has been marked; more than half of the lads are now subject to attacks of periodic ague, have enlarged spleen, and are pale, pasty, and anæmic in appearance.

I regret that the pressure of work, consequent on the speedy departure of the 99th Regiment for the Cape, prevents me preparing and attaching to this a diagram of Kowloon, showing that every occupant of huts over and near excavations were attacked with fever; and also showing position of tank (to huts and tents), supposed to be exciting cause of cholera.

These minutiæ were given in evidence by me before Medical Board of 3rd November.

General Remarks.

The subject of excessive duty is one which is too lightly considered; Dr. Rutherford, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, in his Report of Hong Kong, in 1860, writes "Let each man have fully seven nights or more in bed."

The men of the 99th Regiment have never had half that; but with the number of guards and sentries, it is said to be impossible to reduce the duties.

The ordered withdrawal of Native Indian troops will, before long, bring this matter strongly forward; also the unsanitary condition of some of the garrison guard rooms, only suited for natives.

Invalid Transport.

The subject of transport for speedy removal of invalids is a matter well worthy of important consideration; the overland route is unexceptionable, as affording the most rapid change, but the limit of numbers, and trusting the men sent as individually responsible for their own care, may not be always found conducive to results expected.

In the new and intended establishment of Invalid Transports, and for the regular conveyance of reliefs to and from India, *viâ* "Isthmus of Suez," it is to be hoped arrangements to include China may not be overlooked.

In concluding this Report, I may add that, in the Column in the Return of Invalids, only 11 men, sent overland since 1st October, are shown, but on the 31st December 1864, 23 other men had passed an Invaliding Board, and were waiting passage to England, making a total of 34 invalids and 13 deaths in the last three months of the year, a rate of mortality and depreciation of health which it is to be hoped may not again figure in the annals of any regiment.

The present condition of the men remaining with and comprising the Regiment is the reverse of satisfactory; they are pale, anæmic, cachectic and asthenic; the generality of them subject to periodic attacks of intermittent fever, with consequent enlargement of the spleen; in others, some hepatic lesion or chronic affection of the bowels exists, and, with very few exceptions, nearly every man's health is in a depreciated state; rendering the corps, as it stands at present, in a condition the opposite of efficient.

For my remarks on the comparative healthiness of Hong Kong over Kowloon, and the conditions which are requisite to render the latter station at all fit for occupation by troops, I beg to refer to Sanitary Report, No. 1 (W. O., Form 517), 99th Regiment for 1864, in which, at page 5 (under Medical Topography, No. 2), and at page 12 (General Conclusions), the subject is fully entered into, and opinions and recommendations recorded.

Hong Kong,
25 February 1865.

William Snell,
Surgeon, 99th Regiment.

Appendix, No. 5.

RETURN showing the Accommodation for the TROOPS of ALL ARMS at *Hong Kong* and *Kowloon*, at the Time of the Arrival of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, and 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment; specifying the Nature of the Accommodation and the Number of Cubic Feet allowed per Man.

Nature of Accommodation.	Cubic Feet per Man.	Accommodation as per Construction.							Actual Accommodation.							REMARKS.
		Field Officers.	Officers.	Staff Serjeants.	Serjeants.	Married Soldiers.	Rank and File.	Patients.	Field Officers.	Officers.	Staff Serjeants.	Serjeants.	Married Soldiers.	Rank and File.	Patients.	
Barracks and Huts:																
Murray Barracks	700	2	16	4	16	–	440	–	2	16	4	16	–	440	–	
North Barracks	670	–	–	–	7	–	409	–	–	–	–	7	–	409	–	
*Stanley Barracks	900	1	5	–	6	–	400	–	1	5	–	6	–	* 150	–	
Hospitals:																
Stanley Barracks	900	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	
General Hospital	1,060	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	
Mat Sheds	not known	–	–	–	–	–	700	–	–	–	–	–	–	700	–	
Kowloon:																
Huts	not known	–	9	–	–	20	402	–	–	9	–	–	20	402	–	
TOTAL	–	3	30	4	29	20	2,351	208	3	30	4	29	20	2,101	208	Accommodation on arrival of 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment.
† Deduct:																
Mat Sheds	–	–	–	–	–	–	† 303	–	–	–	–	–	–	† 560	–	
TOTAL	–	3	30	4	29	20	2,048	208	3	30	4	29	20	1,541	208	Accommodation on arrival of 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment.
‡ Hired Houses:																
United States Depôt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	Hired for the accommodation of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment.
Messrs. Fletcher's premises	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	500	–	
Messrs. M'Gregor's premises	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	200	–	
St. Francis' Hospital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Married Soldiers		–	–		
§H. M. Ship "Princess Charlotte"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
§H. M. Ship "Hercules"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

REMARKS.

* So dilapidated as not to afford accommodation for more than 150 men.

† Sheds, for 303 men, blown down by the typhoon, and, for 257 men, so dilapidated in consequence as not to be habitable, leaving available only accommodation for 140 men.

‡ Hired to accommodate the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, on arrival.

§ The "Hercules," in consequence of being in an unsafe state from age, was sold; 4 officers and 143 men accommodated on board the "Princess Charlotte" as a temporary measure.

Appendix, No. 6.

RETURN of the BARRACKS in HONG KONG BARRACK DISTRICT, 1st January 1865.

NAME of BARRACK.	Corps (each Corps to be shown separately).	Construction.									Occupation.										Remarks, showing Temporary Appropriation.
		Field Officers.	Officers.	Staff Serjeants.	Serjeants in Separate Rooms.	Married Soldiers' Quarters.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File.	Horses.		Hospital Patients.	Field Officers.	Officers.	Staff Serjeants.	Serjeants in Separate Rooms.	Married Soldiers.			Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Horses.		Hospital Patients.	
								Officers'.	Troop.						In Special Quarters.	In Barrack Rooms. Number.	In Barrack Rooms. Number of Men's Quarters occupied under W. O. Circular 631.		Officers'.	Troop.		
Murray Barracks	R. A.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	2	–	2	–	80	–	–	–	
	R. E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	99th	2	16	4	16	–	440	6	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	
	67th	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	76	–	–	–	
North Barracks	R. A.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	85	–	–	–	1 room, 56 men, Institute.
	R. E.	–	–	–	7	–	409	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	36	–	–	–	½ room, 19 men, Library.
	C. S. C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	
Kowloon	R. E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	9	–	–	–	
	99th	1	26	–	–	20	402	–	–	–	1	17	4	–	–	–	–	429	–	–	–	
	C. S. C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
Stanley*	R. E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	
	2nd-20th	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	81	–	57	–	–	–	
	99th	1	5	–	6	–	400	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	* In a dilapidated condition; it would not accommodate more than 150 men.
	22d	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1†	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	† Native.
	C. S. C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
Hong Kong, Mat Sheds	Lascars	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	73	–	–	–	
	22nd	–	–	–	–	–	700	–	–	–	–	14‡	1	–	–	–	–	613	–	–	–	‡ Native.
Lascars' Married Quarters	Lascars	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	

NAME of BARRACKS.	Average Cubic Space per Man.	Average Cubic Space per Patient in Hospital.	Accessories.																				
			Riding School and State of the Floor.	Extent of Exercising Ground, and Distance from Head Quarters.	Rifle Instruction.		Cells.		Officers' Mess.	Serjeants' Mess.	Chapel.	School.	Infant School.	Library.	Reading Room.	Regimental Orderly Room.	Paymaster's Office.	Magazine.		Quartermaster's Stores.	Tailor's Shop.	Armourer's Shop.	Shoemaker's Shop.	Collar Maker's Shop.	Saddler's Shop.	Canteen, and Weekly Rent of.
					Extent of Range and Distance from Head Quarters.	Lecture Room.	Regimental.	Provost.										Capacity in Rounds.	Present Contents.							
Murray Barracks	700	–	–	26,525 sq. yds. adjoining.	–	–	3	24	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	1	124,600	–	2	2	1	2	–	–	1
North Barracks	670	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Stanley Barracks	700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stanley Hospital	–	900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
General Hospital	–	1,063	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

W. H. H. Scott, Barrack Master.
J. T. Roberts, D. A. Q. M. G.

RETURN of the Barracks in Hong Kong Barrack District, 1st April 1865.

NAME of BARRACK.	Corps (each Corps to be shown separately).	Construction.									Occupation.										Remarks, showing Temporary Appropriation.
		Field Officers.	Officers.	Staff Serjeants.	Serjeants in Separate Rooms.	Married Soldiers' Quarters.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File.	Horses. Officers'.	Horses. Troop.	Hospital Patients.	Field Officers.	Officers.	Staff Serjeants.	Serjeants in Separate Rooms.	Married Soldiers. In Special Quarters.	Married Soldiers. In Barrack Rooms. Number.	Married Soldiers. In Barrack Rooms. Number of Men's Quarters occupied under W. O. Circular 631.	Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.	Horses. Officers'.	Horses. Troop.	Hospital Patients.	
Murray Barracks	2nd-9th	2	16	4	16	–	440	6	–	–	3	22	8	7	–	12	–	447	3	–	–	
North Barracks	2nd-9th	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	127	–	–	–	
	R. A.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	5	–	68	–	–	–	
	R. E.	–	–	–	7	–	409	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	34	–	–	–	1 room; 56 men; recreation room.
	C. S. C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	
Kowloon Huts	2nd-9th	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	12	–	153	–	–	–	
	C. S. C.	–	9	–	–	20	402	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	R. E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	9	–	–	–	
Stanley Barracks	C. S. C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	R. E.	1	5	–	6	–	400*	10	–	–	–	2	2	3	–	23	–	26	–	–	–	* In a state of partial dilapidation, and would not at present accommodate more than about 180 men.
	2nd-20th	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Hong Kong, Mat Sheds	2nd-9th	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	Unfit for European occupation; lately occupied by 22nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.
	Lascars	–	–	–	–	–	700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	63	–	–	–	
Married Quarters, Gun Lascars	Lascars	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	
TOTAL	–	3	30	4	29	25	2,351	16	–	–	3	31	12	19	6	68	–	938	3	–	–	

NAME of BARRACKS.	Average Cubic Space per Man.	Average Cubic Space per Patient in Hospital.	Accessories. Riding School, and State of the Floor.	Extent of Exercising Ground, and Distance from Head Quarters.	Rifle Instruction. Extent of Range and Distance from Head Quarters.	Rifle Instruction. Lecture Room.	Cells. Regimental.	Cells. Provost.	Officers' Mess.	Serjeants' Mess.	Chapel.	School.	Infant School.	Recreation Room.	Reading Room.	Regimental Orderly Rooms.	Paymaster's Office.	Magazine. Capacity in Rounds.	Magazine. Present Contents.	Quartermaster's Stores.	Tailor's Shop.	Armourer's Shop.	Shoemaker's Shop.	Collar Maker's Shop.	Saddler's Shop.	Canteen, and Rent of.
Murray Barracks	700	–	–	26,525 sq. yds. adjoining.	–	–	3	24	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	124,600	nil	2	2	–	2	–	–	£. 20 1
North Barracks	670	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	£. 17 1
Stanley Barracks	700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	£. 5 1
Hospital Barracks	–	900	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
General Hospital, H.K.	–	1,063	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

W. H. H. Scott, Barrack Master.
J. T. Roberts, D. A. Q. M. G.

RETURN of the BARRACKS in HONG KONG BARRACK DISTRICT, 1st October 1865.

* NAME of BARRACKS.	Corps (each Corps to be shown separately).	Construction.									Occupation.											Remarks, showing Temporary Appropriation.
		Field Officers.	Officers.	Staff Serjeants.	Serjeants in Separate Rooms.	Married Soldiers' Quarters.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File.	Horses. Officers'.	Horses. Troop.	Hospital Patients.	Field Officers.	Officers.	Staff Serjeants.	Serjeants in Separate Rooms.	Married Soldiers. In Special Quarters.	Married Soldiers. In Barrack Rooms. Number.	Married Soldiers. In Barrack Rooms. Number of Men's Quarters occupied under W. O. Circular, 631.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Horses. Officers'.	Horses. Troop.	Hospital Patients.	
Murray Barracks	2nd-9th	2	16	4	16	–	440	6	–	–	2	13	–	29	–	–	–	300	–	–	–	
North Barracks	R. A.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	5	–	53	–	–	–	
	R. E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	36	–	–	–	One room, 56 men. Recreation and Library Room.
	C. S. C.	–	–	–	7	–	409	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	
	2nd-9th	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	160	–	–	–	
Kowloon	R. E.	–	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	
	C. S. C.	–	9	–	–	20	402	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
Stanley Barracks*	R. E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	*In a state of partial dilapidation.
	2nd-11th	1	5	–	6	–	400	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	
	2nd-9th	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	
Mat Sheds	Lascars	–	–	–	–	–	397	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	61	–	–	–	
Lascars' Married Quarters	Ditto	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–		–	–	–	
Native Hospital	2nd-9th	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	
	C. S. C.	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	
St. Francis' Hospital	R. A.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	
	R. E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	
	2nd-11th	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	
Fletcher's	2nd-11th	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	151	–	–	–	
	2nd-9th	–	–	–	–	–	360	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	119	–	–	–	
M'Gregor's	2nd-11th	–	14	–	–	–	168	–	–	–	–	9	–	4	–	–	–	147	–	–	–	

NAME of BARRACKS.	Average Cubic Space per Man.	Average Cubic Space per Patient in Hospital.	Accessories. Riding School, and state of the Floor.	Extent of Exercising Ground, and Distance from Head Quarters.	Rifle Instruction. Extent of Range, and Distance from Head Quarters.	Rifle Instruction. Lecture Room.	Cells. Regimental.	Cells. Provost.	Officers' Mess.	Serjeants' Mess.	Chapel.	School.	Infant School.	Library.	Reading Room.	Regimental Orderly Rooms.	Paymaster's Office.	Magazine. Capacity in Rounds.	Magazine. Present Contents.	Quarter Master's Stores.	Tailor's Shop.	Armourer's Shop.	Shoemaker's Shop.	Collar Maker's Shop.	Saddler's Shop.	Canteen, and Annual Rent of.
Murray Barracks	700	–	–	26,525 sq. yds.	–	–	3	24	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	124,600	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	£. 20 1
North Barracks	670	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	£. 10 1
Stanley Barracks	700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	£. 5 1
Kowloon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	£. 20 1

W. H. H. Scott, Barrack Master.

Appendix, No. 7.

1864-5.

App. No. 7.

Works required, 1864-5.

STATEMENTS of REQUIREMENTS proposed by the Heads of Departments at *Hong Kong*, in 1863, to the Commanding Royal Engineer, for insertion in that Officer's Barrack Estimate in 1864–65.

(No. 561.)

Sir, Garrison Office, Hong Kong, 27 August.

I AM directed by the commandant to forward, for your information, the enclosed letters, and to inform you that at present he has no further observations to make as to the quarters, &c. occupied by the troops stationed at Victoria, Hong Kong.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. H. ffolliott*, Lieutenant,
Fort Adjutant.

The Officer Commanding Royal Engineers, Hong Kong.

Sir, Hong Kong, 24 August 1863.

IN compliance with Garrison Orders, I have the honour to inform you that the present accommodation is sufficient for the men of the Royal Artillery under my command at present, or likely to be, in Hong Kong for the year 1864–65; and further, that I do not consider any alterations necessary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Ellaby*, Lieutenant,
Commanding Royal Artillery, Hong Kong.

The Fort Adjutant, &c. &c. &c., Hong Kong.

(No. 86, of 1863.)

From the Officer Commanding 22nd Regiment Native Infantry to the Fort Adjutant, Hong Kong.

Sir, Hong Kong, 22 August 1863.

WITH reference to para. 3 of Garrison Orders of the 19th instant, I have the honour to observe that the space allotted in the mat sheds occupied by the men of the regiment under my command, namely, three feet by seven feet per man, appears to me insufficient, more especially in the event of any extraordinary sickness happening at this place.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Beale*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding 22nd Regiment Native Infantry.

This is a merely temporary hut barracks, and from the late distribution of the corps at Shanghai and here, there does not appear to be any present necessity for this service.

(signed) *H. W. Moody*,
Lieutenant Colonel, C. R. E.

Her Majesty's 99th Regiment.

Return showing Occupation Size, with Number of Cubic Feet per Man, in Barracks occupied by the above Corps; Hong Kong, 22nd August 1863.

ROOMS.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Number of Men.	Number of Cubic Feet per Man.	REMARKS.
	Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*			
Murray Barrack, No. 1 Room -	55 0	22 0	14 0	26	628	A serjeant's bunk, 9 × 9 × 14 deducted. All rooms in Murray Barracks equal to Nos. 1 and 2. (*a*)
Murray Barrack, No. 2 Room -	56 7	22 0	14 0	29	580¾	
North Barrack, No. 7 Room - -	109 0	24 6	14 1	52	723	
North Barrack, No. 6 Room -	77 6	24 6	13 8	31	837	No projections deducted.
North Barrack, No. 8 Room -	75 9	25 7	13 8	38	690	

(*b*) *N. B.*—Accoutrement pegs are required in corners of rooms occupied by men in Murray Barracks. All cast-iron shelves require refixing, the holders being much too large.

G. M. Reeves, Colonel,
Commanding 99th Regiment.

(*a*) These dimensions, and their results, do not appear correct with reference to Murray Barracks. The only remedy at present recommended is to reduce the number of men per room, until they reach 700 cubic feet per man, and arrange the same throughout the North and Murray Barracks. Under the consideration of the erection of permanent barracks at Kowloon, I would not recommend further permanent accommodation for soldiers to be built at Victoria; temporary hut accommodation could be provided until the proposed permanent accommodation is afforded.

(*b*) The remarks in the note are simply incidental services, and can be attended to after any barrack inspection.

H. W. Moody, Lieutenant Colonel, C. R. E.

(No. 993.)

Sir, Commissariat, Hong Kong, 16 July 1863.

With reference to your letter, dated 14th July 1863, requiring me to send in to the Royal Engineer Department any observations I might have to offer with reference to the commissariat buildings, in order that you might include the cost of any necessary repairs in your annual Estimate for 1864–65, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement of the repairs and alterations which I think ought to be effected.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Horne*, D. C. G.

The Commanding Royal Engineer,
&c. &c. &c.,
Hong Kong.

1. The side mat sheds of the stores near the wharf to be removed, and the roofs of the stores to be carried on to the same distance as the mat sheds extend. This is necessary, as the danger to the stores from fire is very great.	1. Recommended and provided for under item 33.
2. The roof of the whole building to be thoroughly examined, as, when it rains, all the rooms in the house are inundated with water, and the paint washed off the walls.	2. This service was provided for in A. E., 1863-64, and is now in progress.
3. Some new door and window frames required, and also some Venetian shutters to replace two or three which have been blown away.	3. These repairs can be executed under the incidental item.

Commissariat, Hong Kong, 16th July 1863.
(signed) *John B. Barlee*,
D. A. C. G.,
In charge of Commissariat Stores and Buildings.

(signed) *H. W. Moody*,
Lieutenant Colonel, C. R. E.

App. No. 7.

Works required, 1864-5.

Sir, Hong Kong, 17 July 1863.

With reference to your letter of 14th instant, I have the honour to state that the store-houses under my charge are in good order, and that no alterations or repairs will be wanted for the year 1864-65.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Ellaby,*
Lieutenant Commanding Royal Artillery,
Hong Kong.

The Commanding Royal Engineer,
&c. &c. &c.,
Hong Kong.

Sir, Hong Kong, 17 July 1863.

In answer to your letter of 14th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the present accommodation is amply sufficient for the men of the Royal Artillery under my commands, at present, or likely to be, in Hong Hong, for the year 1864-65.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. L. Ellaby,*
Lieutenant Commanding Royal Artillery,
Hong Kong.

The Commanding Royal Engineer,
&c. &c. &c.,
Hong Kong.

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong, 21 July 1863.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, calling for any observations I have to offer, as to the sanitary arrangements of the hospital or barracks, I beg, as regards the former, to suggest,—

1. That a small lodge of two apartments be erected at the entrance gate of the hospital for the accommodation of an intelligent porter, whose duty it would be to exercise a supervision on all who pass the gate, as well as everything brought into or taken out of the hospital by night or day. This duty at present devolves on a sentry, who often, from his inability to read, can exercise no proper check on the validity of the numberless passes presented by the Chinese.

1. Recommended and provided for under item 21.

2. That a sea-water plunge-bath be constructed in one of the basement apartments of the hospital, together with a pump and pipes communicating with the sea, whereby salt-water bathing could be at any time conveniently enjoyed by the sick, and not as at present, at daybreak alone, with considerable discomfort, and then only when the tide suits.

2. Recommended and provided for under item 22. It is suggested that the bath-room be a detached building, and nearer the water than the existing buildings.

3. That the forge in the west wing of the hospital be enlarged and converted into a godown of sufficient capacity to afford storage room for the necessary amount of hospital supplies.

3. This is the only smith's and plumber's workshop belonging to the Royal Engineer Department; it is a detached building, and was erected for the purposes to which it is applied, and cannot be spared, Provision has been made under item 23 for the erection of a purveyor's store.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Home,* M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General
of Hospitals.

(signed) *H. W. Moody,*
Lieutenant Colonel, C. R. E.

The Commanding Royal Engineer,
Hong Kong.

Sir, Barrack Office, Hong Kong, 28 July 1863.

Adverting to your letter, dated 14th instant, I have the honour to enclose herewith a Return, showing the services required to be performed for the department under my charge during the year 1864-65, and to request the favour of a reference to the suggestion contained in my letter dated 1st July 1862.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. H. Scott,*
Barrack Master.

The Commanding Royal Engineer,
&c. &c. &c.,
Hong Kong.

STATEMENT of SERVICES required to be introduced in the Annual Estimate for 1864–65.

SERVICE REQUIRED.	REASONS.	DIMENSIONS.	REMARKS by Commanding Royal Engineer.
HONG KONG:			
1 Barrack furniture store (1)	- - - - - - - -	50 by 25	(1) Not recommended, as it can be met in proposed future barrack establishment, at Kowloon.
1 Ditto bedding ditto - (2)	The exchange of bedding, &c., and other similar duties, are necessarily attended by fatigue parties and Chinese not belonging to the establishment, whose exclusion from the military store premises would not only be very desirable, but is essential to the due security of public property.	50 by 25	(2) Ditto - ditto.
1 Ditto unserviceable store - - - (3)		15 by 25	(3) Ditto - ditto.
1 Ditto shaving store - (4)		35 by 25	(4) Ditto - ditto.
1 Engine-house - - (5)		- -	(5) Already existing, but at present otherwise appropriated, and could be re-appropriated on reduction of garrison, when Kowloon is permanently occupied.
1 Office barrack-master, serjeants, and clerk - (6)	- - - - - - - -	- -	(6) Already provided in the Military Store Department.
KOWLOON:			
1 Barrack-serjeant quarters - - -	An additional regiment being about to be stationed at Kowloon, it will be necessary to make arrangements for carrying on the duties without incurring the constant expense of transport to and from Hong Kong.	35 by 60	(7) Barrack store and serjeants' quarters and offices have been provided in the huts recently erected at Kowloon.
1 Barrack-serjeant office (7)			
1 Barrack expense store			
300 Barrack bedsteads requiring painting - (8)	- - - - - - - -	- -	(8) Recommended and provided for in item 29.

H. W. Moody,
Lieut.-Colonel, C. R. E.

W. H. H. Scott,
Barrack Master.

Sir, Purveyor's Office, Hong Kong, 14 August 1863.

IN reply to your letter of 14th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that I am not aware of any item connected with the buildings under my charge, for the annual Estimate, unless permanent stores could be erected in the vacant place (in the hospital grounds) lately oocupied by mat sheds, which would not only be a great convenience for storing medical comforts, hospital equipment, &c., but would save the expense of hiring stores for the purpose, as at present.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alfred Pope,*
Purveyor to the Forces.

The Commanding Royal Engineer,
&c. &c. &c.,
Hong Kong.

Recommended and provided for under item 23.

(signed) *H. W. Moody,*
Lieutenant Colonel, C. R. E.

App. No. 7.

1865-6.

Works required, 1865-6

STATEMENTS of REQUIREMENTS proposed by the Heads of Departments at *Hong Kong*, in 1864, to the Commanding Royal Engineer, for insertion in that Officer's Barrack Estimate for 1865-6.

Hong Kong, 13 June 1864.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 7th inst., relative to store house accommodation for the Royal Artillery at this station, I have the honour to state—

1. That a quartermaster's store for the battery stationed here is much needed, there being at present no place suitable for the purpose, and stores being lodged in a building appropriated to several other purposes as well, damp, and infested with white ants.

1. Proposed to be postponed to be considered in the future report embodying the general re-appropriation, &c. for Hong Kong. *Vide* C. R. E.'s confidential letters to I. G. E. and Major General Commanding, of 20th and 23d April 1863, respectively.

2. A small expense magazine and garrison gunner's store room would be very desirable at the North Barracks, but I do not consider it actually indispensable at present.

2. Postponed.

3. The Royal Artillery store room at Murray Battery is infested with white ants in the timber work, but as the battery is now of little use, except for drill purposes, it might not be desirable to go to any serious expense in refitting it. The wooden bars in front would be advantageously replaced by stone or iron work, if it is intended to keep up the battery for use.

3. Incidental service can keep this up for present use.

H. W. Moody,
Lieut. Col., C. R. E., in China.
10 Oct. 1864.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. E. Cane*, Lieut. R.A.,
Commanding Royal Artillery,
Hong Kong.

Col. Moody,
Commanding Royal Engineer,
Hong Kong.

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Hong Kong,
30 June 1864.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., calling for any observations I have to offer as to the sanitary arrangements of the hospital or barracks, I beg, as regards the former, to suggest,—

1. That a small lodge of two apartments be erected at the entrance gate of the hospital for the accommodation of an intelligent porter, whose duty it would be to exercise a supervision on all who pass the gate, as well as everything brought into or taken out of the hospital by night or day. This duty at present devolves on a sentry, who often, from his inability to read, can exercise no proper check on the validity of the numberless passes presented by the Chinese.

1. Provided for under item 19.

2. That

2. That a sea-water plunge-bath be constructed in one of the basement apartments of the hospital, together with a pump and pipes communicating with the sea, whereby salt-water bathing could be at any time conveniently enjoyed by the sick, and not, as at present, at daybreak alone, with considerable discomfort, and then only when the tide suits.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Home*, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
and P. M. O.
The Commanding Royal Engineer,
Hong Kong.

2. Provided for under Item 20.

H. W. Moody,
Lieut. Col., C. R. E., in China.
10 Oct. 1864.

App. No. 7.

Works required, 1865–6.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., I have the honour to inform you that I have no observations to offer with reference to alterations in the buildings under my charge, further than that stated in my letter of the 14th August last; the stores therein alluded to are much required, and there is space in the hospital grounds, where the building could be erected.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alfred Pope*,
Purveyor to the Forces.
The Commanding Royal Engineer,
Hong Kong.

Purveyor's Office, Hong Kong, 15 June 1864.

Recommended and provided for in item 21.

H. W. Moody,
Lieut. Col., C. R. E., in China.
10 Oct. 1864.

STATEMENT of SERVICES required to be introduced in the Annual Estimate for 1865–66.

SERVICES REQUIRED.	REASONS.	DIMENSIONS.	REMARKS by Commanding Royal Engineer.
HONG KONG:			
1 Barrack furniture store	The necessity for an establishment of this nature is becoming very great; the barrack bedding and utensils being now temporarily very inadequately provided for in the late pack store, General Hospital, which is much too small; and consequently portions of the stores are divided between Kowloon, Spring Gardens, and the General Hospital, which renders the efficient working of the department impracticable	50 by 25	Recommended to be provided for under item 11.
1 Ditto - bedding store		50 by 25	
1 Ditto - unserviceable store		15 by 25	
1 Curled hair store		35 by 25	
1 Engine-house		- -	
1 Office barrack master, clerk, and serjeants		- -	
Barrack-serjeant's quarters	There are no arrangements at this station for accommodating a barrack-serjeant, and the quarter recently temporarily appropriated as such at Head Quarter House has reverted to its original use, the Major General Commanding requiring the same	- -	
KOWLOON:			
1 Barrack-serjeant's quarters	To replace similar huts about to be razed, being upon colonial property	35′ by 60′	Ditto - - ditto.
1 Barrack-serjeant's office			
1 Barrack-expense store and hair store			
300 Iron bedsteads to be painted		- -	Not an engineer service. *Vide* Mem., 7th Dec. 1863. General, No. 2—3458.

H. W. Moody,
Lieut. Col., C. R. E.,
in China.
10 Oct. 1864.

Barrack Office, Hong Kong,
9 June 1864.

W. H. H. Scott,
Barrack Master.

App. No. 7.

Works required, 1865–6.

Sir, Commissariat, China, Hong Kong, 16 June 1864.

In reply to your letter of the 7th June, I have the honour to transmit a memorandum of the repairs and alterations required in the commissariat buildings here in 1865–66.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Maturin.*

Lieut. Colonel Moody, R.E.,
Commanding Royal Engineer, China.

Memorandum showing the Repairs and Alterations required in the Commissariat Buildings, *Hong Kong*, the Expense of which is to be chargeable to the Estimates for 1865–66.

Item.	Remarks.	Remarks by Commanding Royal Engineer.
Covered way from the house to the stores, and also to the baths, water-closets, right and left.	This is necessary, as during the rainy season it is impossible to pass to and fro without being almost wet through; and stores also are liable to damage.	Recommended as necessary, and provided for under item 40.
Yard to be chunamed afresh -	The old chunam is worn into hollows, and there are pools of standing water where it ought all to be quite dry.	Recommended as necessary, and provided for under item 39.
Open store on right hand by guard-room to be converted into a flour store, by making a raised boarded floor, opening two windows at the back (ventilation and light), and closing the front by pallisades.	This is most important, as the Commissariat, although having space enough, do not possess a place capable of storing flour, and are consequently compelled to hire a godown. Commissariat bakeries having been established, a flour store will always be required.	Recommended as necessary, and provided for under item 41. *H. W. Moody,* Lieut. Col., C. R. E., in China. 10 Oct. 1864.

Commissariat, Hong Kong,
16 June 1864.

John B. Barlee, D. A. C. G.,
District Officer.

(Countersigned.)
W. H. Maturin.

(No. 171—1864.)

Sir, Hong Kong, 10 June 1864.

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, relative to the barrack accommodation of the Royal Artillery here, I have the honour to submit the following remarks:—

1. There is no regular barrack at Hong Kong for the artillery. The men are at present quartered in two rooms of the North Barracks, one upstairs at the west end, the other downstairs at the east; the remainder of the barracks being occupied by the Royal Engineers, 99th Regiment, &c. I venture to think that the erection of a permanent barrack for the Royal Artillery, or at least the permanent assignment of a portion of the barrack to that corps, so as to have the men together, and their barrack arrangements completely under the control of their own commanding officer, is a matter of pressing necessity. The present system is certainly not advantageous to support of esprit-de-corps, or preservation of discipline. I feel justified in saying that the crime in the battery now here could be much

1. Intended to be provided for in a future report embodying the general re-appropriation, &c., for Hong Kong. *Vide* C. R. E.'s confidential letters to I. G. E. and Major General Commanding, of 20th and 23rd April 1863, respectively.

App. No. 7.

Works required, 1865-6.

much reduced if a barrack was apportioned to the artillery only, without admixture of other troops, and was under the effective control of the regimental commanding officer. There are minor inconveniences in the present arrangement, such as the proximity of the infantry band room, with its perpetual practice, to the office and non-commissioned officers' rooms, Royal Artillery, not requiring special mention.

2. There are no officers' quarters for the Royal Artillery; one officer is in lodgings at "Wardley House," and two at "Spring Gardens." Both points are too far from the men's barracks, the latter so much so as to give rise to great and constant inconvenience. The mess is at Spring Gardens, and from its distance the artillery officers are not able to make much use of it, and one of the great objects of a mess is altogether lost, viz., promotion of esprit-de-corps, and of friendly relations with other branches of the service.

2. Intended to be provided for in a future report embodying the general re-appropriation, &c., for Hong Kong. *Vide* C. R. E.'s confidential letter to I. G. E., and Major General Commanding, of 20th and 23rd April 1863, respectively.

3. There are no non-commissioned officers' quarters. The serjeants are living in bunks, which are merely portions of the rooms occupied by the men, screened off by open wood-work; these are, in my opinion, not fit quarters for non-commissioned officers. There are no married quarters.

3. Ditto - - - ditto.

4. The building now made use of as canteen, office, guard-room, prisoners' room, store, &c., was not originally intended for these purposes, and is but a makeshift, badly adapted for any of them, being also very old, and infested with white ants. It cannot last long, but is indispensable at present.

4. Ditto - - - ditto.

5. A permanent gun and drill shed is much required. A good mat gun-shed exists, but the proximity of so much matting to the barracks, and their wooden verandahs, is, in the event of fire, most dangerous; and a mat shed is not a proper place in which to keep filled limbers, &c., for which there is, however, no other protection from the weather available.

5. Ditto - - - ditto.

6. The Gun Lascar Company's quarters are two mat huts, at a considerable distance from the Royal Artillery barracks, and are in every way objectionable. A permanent brick building was formerly assigned as barracks to this company, but has since been given over as a hospital to the regiment of native infantry here. These huts are not properly weather proof; this, according to the report of the medical officer in charge, is the cause of the large proportion of sickness among the men, which has been for some time greater than amongst the Europeans. They are also very dangerous in cases of fire, especially from their proximity to the magazines, and give rise to much dissatisfaction among the men, who at each inspection complain that their huts are not fit for men who have enlisted to serve in Hong Kong for seven years.

I consider that a permanent barracks for this company (about 100 strong) is urgently required, and I would strongly recommend, for many reasons, their being quartered in

6. Ditto - - - ditto.

App. No. 7.

Works required, 1865-6.

in the same barracks with the Royal Artillery.

7. In conclusion, it is right to state that (with the exception of the Royal Artillery not being quartered together in the same end of the barrack, and having a portion of it regularly assigned to them) I consider the men are as well put up as is possible, considering the limited barrack accommodation at the station. At the same time I think a new barrack and officers' quarters are a pressing necessity in the interest of the service. Most of the disadvantages I have referred to, as regards the non-commissioned officers and men, could be remedied, if it was possible to assign and enclose half the North Barracks as a regular and permanent quarter for the Royal Artillery and Gun Lascar Company.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. E. Cane,*
Lieut., R. A.,
Commanding Royal Artillery,
Hong Kong.

Colonel Moody,
Commanding Royal Engineers,
Hong Kong.

7. Intended to be provided for in a future report embodying the general re-appropriation, &c., for Hong Kong. *Vide* C. R. E.'s confidential letter to I. G. E., and Major General Commanding, of 20th and 23rd April 1863, respectively.

(signed) *H. W. Moody,*
Lieutenant Colonel, R. E.,
in China.

10 October 1864.

(No. 93—1864.)

From the Commandant, 22nd Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, to the Fort Adjutant, Hong Kong.

Sir, 15 July 1864.

1. WITH reference to Memorandum from Garrison Office, dated 12th July, I have the honour to inform you that the sheds in which the men of my regiment have been quartered for nearly two years are, I consider, only suited to Native Indian troops as a temporary accommodation.

2. The space allotted to the men, viz., 3 feet broad by about 8 feet long per man, is so limited as to have caused, during a prolonged residence in these sheds, especially during the very sultry weather at times experienced at Hong Kong, intense discomfort to the men at night, when as many as 115 men have constantly slept in a shed about 220 feet in length.

2. A new mat-shed has been lately completed, capable of accommodating 77 men, and remedying this complaint.

3. The flooring of the sheds consists of a quantity of loose planking, bound by strips of bamboo only, and it is consequently moveable at every step on it.

3. Will be taken up from time to time, as these huts require rebuilding, which is anticipated before long.

4. The height of the flooring from the ground is quite insufficient; the damp earth below of necessity impregnates the air passing upwards through the interstices of the flooring, and, added to the unavoidable foul atmosphere, often stagnant, prevailing above, while upwards of 100 men have been sleeping in a shed, has certainly been calculated to produce sickness, and I can only attribute the comparative healthful state of the men to their peculiar temperate mode of living.

4. *Vide* remarks to para. 3.

5. These

App. No. 7.

Works required, 1865-6.

5. For permanent quarters, I deem these in every respect totally unfit.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. C. Beale*, Lieut. Colonel,
Commandant, 22nd Regiment,
Bombay Native Infantry.

5. These are not permanent quarters, but are stated to be superior to those the men are accustomed to and occupy in India, but as they are rebuilt from time to time, superior huts will be constructed as a final economy.

(signed) *H. W. Moody*,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding
Royal Engineers in China.

10 October 1864.

Sir,

Hong Kong, 14 July 1864.

In compliance with your memorandum of the 12th instant, I have the honour to make the following observations and suggestions relative to the accommodation of the regiment under my command:

1. I would suggest that the ground in front of the officers' barrack in the Murray Barracks should be thoroughly drained, as a large quantity of water collects there during the heavy rains and soaks into the ground, which is excessively unwholesome, and has been already reported on by the medical authorities.

In furtherance of this purpose, it would be advisable that the present garden in front of the barracks, in which no plants will grow, should be done away with, and a gravel road made there instead.

1. This has been done under the Incidental Item.

2. The accommodation for staff serjeants in Murray Barracks is insufficient; four of them at present are living on the basement in condemned quarters.

2. Recommended and provided for under Item 10.

3. The verandahs in Murray and North Barracks require thorough repair.

3. Recommended and provided for under Items 12 and 13.

4. Small urinals are very much required in officers' latrines.

4. Provided for under Item 7.

5. The men's urinal is defective, as the urine soaks through the outside wall, and is a source of offensive smell.

5. This is an incidental service, and has already been attended to.

6. The surgeon of the regiment suggests that the drain, which is at present open and is supposed to carry off the soil from the officers' privies, be arched over, and not used for the future; the emanations are so offensive as to render the officers' quarters facing to the south on the lower verandah almost uninhabitable.

To provide the accommodation of the officers he would propose that patent night-stools (Fyfe's), such as in use in the hospitals, should be placed in the privies, and the soil removed twice or thrice a day or oftener, by coolies.

6. Provided for under Item 7

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. H. Dunne*, Major,
Commanding 99th Regiment.

The Fort Adjutant,
Hong Kong.

(signed) *H. W. Moody*,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding
Royal Engineers in China.

App. No. 7.

Works required, 1866-7.

1866-7.

STATEMENTS of REQUIREMENTS proposed by the Heads of Departments at *Hong Kong* in 1865, to the Commanding Royal Engineer, for Insertion in that Officer's Barrack Estimate for 1866-67.

(No. D—284.)

Sir, Commissariat, China, Hong Kong, 3 June 1865.

IN conformity with the request conveyed in a letter from your office, under date 19th ult., I have the honour to enclose a memorandum with reference to Commissariat buildings, the expense of the alterations and repairs to which require to be provided for in the Estimates of 1866-67.

I beg at the same time to enclose for your information some correspondence relative to the surrender to this department of a strip of War Department property at present enclosed in the Naval Yard, and shall feel obliged if I may be informed when possession thereof can be obtained, as it is not only required for temporary purposes, but as it is on the land in question that I would suggest the accommodation be provided for the non-commissioned officers and men of the Commissariat Staff Corps, there being a deficiency of barrack accommodation in the garrison; as also that for the coolies, which is required as soon as it can be allowed, as we have no room for the boat coolies (26) to sleep in, where attendance on the premises is required by night as well as by day.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Robinson*,
A. C. G.

Colonel Lovell, C.B.,
Commanding Royal Engineer,
&c. &c. &c.

MEMORANDUM relative to Alterations and Additions to Commissariat Buildings, for Estimates of 1866-67.

Quarters.

Bamboo shade to verandah of officers' quarters at back of the house.

Offices.

—Nil.—

Buildings.

Treasury vault.—Floor to be made secure, to prevent robberies through drains.

Palisade fence to be replaced from bakery to guard-house, and footway continued past guard-house to side passage, to prevent coolies having to pass through the stores.

Drains east and west to be continued below low-water mark.

New pile wharf. Traffic too great for the present one, which is out of repair and not sufficiently strong, and to be lengthened by 80 feet, the same distance as the adjoining merchants' private wharves.

Sleeping accommodation for 60 coolies, boatmen, public coolies, and officers' servants obliged to live on the premises, as also for two staff serjeants and 12 non-commissioned officers and privates Commissariat Staff Corps, who should live on the premises, their services being required as late as 10 p.m., and as early as 4 a.m., for issuing rations.

Latrine and urinal for Commissariat Staff Corps and guard.

(signed) *Henry Robinson*,
A. C. G.

Controller's Office, China, Hong Kong,
3 June 1865.

(No. 384.)

Sir, Commissariat, China, Hong Kong, 8 June 1863.

WITH reference to your letter (No. 64) of 17th November last, enclosing copy of one from the Secretary to the Admiralty, relative to a boundary wall to be erected by the Navy in their yard adjoining the Commissariat premises at this station, and stating that the cost of the same would be included in their estimate for the present year, and the wall built as soon as possible, I have the honour to inform you, that up to this time no steps appear to have been taken by the Navy for carrying out this desirable object, and I therefore request of you to ascertain from the Admiralty if instructions have not been sent for carrying out this work, that authority may be obtained for the Royal Engineers to perform

form the same without delay, at a cost not exceeding that estimated for by the Navy, and which can be settled by the authorities in England.

I look anxiously for the completion of this work, with a view to the reduction to some extent of the large sum paid for rent, as, from the space that will be recovered, we shall be enabled to store a large quantity of stores.

I have, &c.
(signed) *George Horne*,
D. C. G.

The Under Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c.
Commissariat General in Chief.

(No. 53—Hong Kong—2601.)

Sir, War Office, 10 September 1863.

WITH reference to Deputy Commissary General Horne's letter of the 8th June last, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit for your information a copy of a further letter from the Board of Admiralty, dated 7th instant, respecting the erection of a boundary wall to the Naval Yard at Hong Kong, adjoining the Commissariat premises.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John W. Smith*,
Commissary General in Chief.

Deputy Commissary General Maturin,
China.

(No. 53—Hong Kong—2601.)

Sir, Admiralty, 7 September 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 13th ult. (No. 53—Hong Kong—2555), respecting the erection of a boundary wall to the Naval Yard at Hong Kong, adjoining the Commissariat premises, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that 300*l.* will be provided in the ensuing year's Navy Estimates for the construction of the wall, and the Commander in Chief on the station has been instructed in the meantime to cause the alignment of the intended wall to be marked out by a bamboo fence, so that the space, about 24 feet in width, claimed by the Commissariat Department may be at once entered upon and occupied by that department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

The Under Secretary of State,
War Office.

(No. D—170.)

Sir, Commissariat, China, Hong Kong, 11 December 1863.

IN forwarding to you the enclosed copy of an Admiralty letter of the 7th September last, transmitted to me from the War Office, I have the honour to request you will be good enough to inform me when the bamboo fence therein referred to will be put up, as I am about to make an addition to the Commissariat premises on the space within it.

I take this opportunity of bringing under your notice that a bamboo jetty is now being constructed, apparently for naval purposes, on the War Office Department property.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Maturin*,
D. C. G.

The Senior Naval Officer, &c. &c. &c.
Hong Kong.

(E.—4518.)

H.M.S. "Princess Charlotte," Hong Kong,
Sir, 12 December 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 11th instant, relative to the ground to be given up to the Commissariat Department, I have the honour to inform you that directions have been given to Mr. Taffs, clerk of works, to proceed at once in the execution of the orders which I have received from the Admiralty on the subject; and in order that the arrangements most convenient to both Naval and Commissariat Departments may be adopted, I have desired Mr. Taffs to call upon you with a plan of the ground in question, and to explain the proposition which he has made to me, and of which I approve.

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. S. Nolleth*,
Captain and Senior Officer.

Deputy Commissary General Maturin,
Hong Kong.

App. No. 7.

Works required, 1866-7.

Sir, Murray Barracks, Hong Kong, 23 June 1865.

THE improvements that I would suggest for these barracks are,—

1. To alter the curbstone in front of E. range; in wet weather it is so slippery that the men frequently fall.

2. A door for women's privy.

3. To take the glass window out of the lock-up room, and to put glass in the lock-up rooms which are occupied by married soldiers.

4. To put wire over the windows of the cells, to prevent the introduction of tobacco, &c.

5. To erect a bathing stage in the North Barracks.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Tho. E. Knox*, Colonel,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding 2nd Battalion
9th Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Lovell, C.B.,
Commanding Royal Engineer.

Principal Medical Officer's Office,
Sir, Hong Kong, 23 May 1865.

IN reply to your letter of 19th instant, I have the honour to offer the following observations on the sanitary arrangements of the hospital and barrack buildings, with reference to the framing of the Annual Estimates for the year 1866-67:

Hong Kong.—If two European Regiments are to be quartered in Hong Kong, the hospital accommodation is insufficient; the additional ward accommodation required would be 82,500 cubic feet.

The drain connected with the west wing of the hospital is in very bad sanitary condition; it apparently requires to be remade.

The drainage in the vicinity of the cook-houses of the Gun Lascars requires to be improved.

Stanley.—Greater shade from the solar influence, and protection from the north-west monsoon are required, and trees should be planted.

Kowloon.—The present huts at Kowloon are altogether unsuited for European troops, and the drainage is capable of much improvement.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Dick*, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Principal Medical Officer.

The Commanding Royal Engineer,
&c. &c. &c.
Hong Kong.

(No. 107, P.—1865.)

Head Quarters, Royal Artillery in China,
Sir, Hong Kong, 26 May 1865.

WITH reference to your letter, dated 19th May 1865, I have the honour to inform you that the distance (three-quarters of a mile) between the barracks and the officers' quarters is detrimental to the discipline and well-being of the Royal Artillery under my command.

That there is no accommodation for married men, of whom there are 12 belonging to the battery.

And that no accommodation for canteen, guard-room, and quartermaster's store has been detailed for the Royal Artillery at this station; and I would beg to suggest that the erection of the latter named building is urgently required for the better preservation of the clothing and other material on charge of the quartermaster, and which, owing to the damp and decayed state of the room now occupied as a store, has consequently sustained much damage.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Carey*, Captain Royal Artillery,
Commanding Royal Artillery in China.

App. No. 7.

(No. 108, P.—1865.)

Head Quarters, Royal Artillery, in China,
Hong Kong, 26 May 1865.

Works required, 1866–7.

Sir,

WITH reference to the second part of our letter, dated 19th May 1865, I have the honour to inform you that the storehouse and magazine accommodation is at present sufficient for the district; but that a new gun shed in the North Barracks is desirable, the present being insufficient shelter, and constructed of dangerous and inflammable material.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Carey*, Captain, Royal Artillery,
Commanding Royal Artillery in China.

The Officer Commanding
Royal Engineers, Hong Kong.

Purveyor's Office, Hong Kong, 25 May 1865.

Sir,

As directed in Article 278 of the Purveyor's Regulations, and as requested in your letter of the 19th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a list of alterations and improvements in the military hospitals at this station, for which it is submitted provision should be made in the Estimates for 1866–67.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Thomson*,
Purveyor.

The Commanding Royal Engineer,
Hong Kong.

Hong Kong, 23 May 1865.

STATEMENT of Alterations and Improvements in the Military Hospital at *Hong Kong* required by Article 278 of the Purveyor's Regulations.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, VICTORIA.

Outlets of Main Drains.—To be carried beyond low-water mark, to prevent, as now often happens, a cesspool being formed in the sand, close to the walls of the hospital, by the drainage accumulating there, and which cannot be removed till flood-tide. At present the smell is often offensive in the extreme.

West Wing of H. Building.—The foundation appears to have sunk considerably, rendering the building insecure, and it is supposed interfering with the proper working of the drains.

Wood-work generally.—It is suggested that the whole wood-work of the hospital be surveyed, with a view of its being removed; it would be useless to paint most of it in its present state.

Kitchen.—A Flavel's or other cooking range to be supplied, as in all hospitals now at home, capable of cooking from 150 to 180 diets.
The present cooking arrangements are very defective and costly in fuel.

STANLEY HOSPITAL.

Kitchen.—Should this hospital be ever used for a number of sick, an improved cooking range would be required, capable of cooking about 60 diets.

SANITARIUM AT THE PEAK.

Medical Officers' Quarters.—If the sanitarium is again used, the medical officers' quarters will have to be rebuilt.

HOSPITAL SHIP "HERCULES."

As it is understood that this vessel has been condemned, no suggestions are made in regard to it.

N.B.—It is understood that provision has been made for the external painting of the general hospital in this year's estimate.
As the time for the internal painting has long since expired, it having been last done in 1859, it is submitted that provision be made for this service in the next year's estimates.

(signed) *John Thomson*, Purveyor.

(Approved.)
(signed) *William Dick*, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General and P. M. O.

Appendix, No. 8.

App. No. 8.

Journals of Quartermaster General.

EXTRACTS from JOURNALS of QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT in *China*.

Sunday, 1 January 1865. Hong Kong.

Mail steamer left at 9 a. m.

The following officers and men were provided with passages by this opportunity:—

England—Purveyor Pope; Lieutenant Greig 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, on medical certificate.

Bombay—Two discharged sepoys 22nd Bengal Native Infantry.

Galle—One discharged gun lascar.

Visited steamer.

The following officers arrived from England by last mail steamer and sailing vessel:—

Staff Surgeon Wolfries, Assistant Comm. General Long, Deputy Assistant Comm. General Hughes, on 24th ultimo in mail steamer; Ensign Pinching 2nd-20th Regiment, on 31st ultimo, in sailing vessel.

Thermometer, noon, 63°.

Thursday, 26 January 1855. Hong Kong.

War Office letter No. 083—1402 of 3rd December 1864, relative to the withdrawal of troops from Shanghai and Taku, and despatch of native troops to India received.

The arrangements for carrying out the instructions conveyed in this letter will be reported to War Office and Horse Guards by this mail.

Application has been made to the Navy for transport for the 2nd Belooch Battalion and 22nd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry to Bombay.

Thermometer, noon, 64.

Tuesday, 31 January 1865. Hong Kong.

The per-centage of sick for last fortnight:—

Europeans - - - -	11·5.
Native troops - - - -	7·5.

In hospital to-day, 99th Regiment, 64 men.

Thermometer, noon, 67°.

Friday, 3 February 1865. Hong Kong.

The following memorandum from this office, detailing the arrangements for quartering the 2nd-9th Regiment, &c., has been sent to the commandant:—

"Quartermaster General's Office,

"Memorandum 3078. "Head Quarters, Hong Kong, 1 February 1865.

"The following are the arrangements for quartering the troops in garrison, to take effect on the arrival of the 2nd-9th Regiment (strength as per margin), daily expected.

About 36 officers and 838 men, most probably 100 women (with children in proportion) in addition to above.

"The detachment 67th Regiment will move under canvas at Kowloon, on the site adjoining 99th camp.

"The Deputy Storekeeper of stores has been instructed to hold the necessary camp equipage in readiness; and it is requested that the officer commanding the 67th detachment may be directed to place himself in communication with that officer relative to his requirements in this respect.

"The 9th Regiment will be accommodated, as far as possible, in Murray and North Barracks. The married men of this regiment with their families, and the balance of the regiment that cannot be provided for at Hong Kong, will be quartered in the huts at Kowloon.

"It is requested that the barrack-master may be informed of these arrangements as soon as possible, and instructed to have the quarters for officers and men in readiness.

"The necessary barrack furniture, if not already at Kowloon, should be sent over immediately the "Tamar" arrives.

"If necessary, the officers of the 9th Regiment must be doubled up in Murray Barracks, till the departure of the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, when St. Francis' Hospital will be available.

"By Order,

"The Commandant, Hong Kong. (signed) "*T. L. Roberts*,
D. A. Q. M. G."

Thermometer, noon, 68°.

Monday, 6 February 1865. Hong Kong.

A Board, composed of the C. R. E., Purveyor, a Staff Surgeon, and the D. A. Q. M. G. assembled at the General Hospital at noon, to report upon the original appropriation of this building, with a view to re-arranging the accommodation, which is not at present distributed in the manner most likely to meet the requirements of the European regiments.

The proceedings will be duly forwarded to War Office.

Thermometer, noon, 70°.

Tuesday, 7 February 1865. Hong Kong.

H. M. S. "Tamar" arrived at 2 p. m. with 2nd-9th Regiment, &c.

Visited ship, and arranged for disembarkation of troops to-morrow.

The following is a copy of the memorandum detailing the arrangements for the disembarkation.

"Memorandum 3091.

"Quartermaster General's Office,
"Head Quarters, Hong Kong, 7 February 1865.

"The 9th Regiment will disembark to-morrow, the 8th instant, in the following order:

"Baggage at Esplanade wharf as soon after 8 o'clock a.m. as possible. Boats and 50 coolies will be alongside H. M. S. 'Tamar' at 7½ o'clock a.m. for this service.

"Head quarters, 650 non-commissioned officers and men, with a proportion of officers at Esplanade wharf at 3 o'clock p.m. Boats will be at the 'Tamar' at 2 o'clock p.m. for this service.

"This portion of the regiment will be quartered in the Murray and North Barracks, Hong Kong, 500 in the former, 150 in the latter.

"The married soldiers with their families, and the balance of the regiment, will disembark at the Commissariat Pier, Kowloon, at 3 p.m., and occupy the huts prepared for their accommodation.

"Ten families of non-commissioned officers can be accommodated in the Murray and North Barracks."

"By Order,
(signed) "*T. L. Roberts*,
"D. A. Q. M. G."

"The Officer Commanding 2nd-9th Regiment,
"Her Majesty's Ship 'Tamar.'

Wednesday, 8 February 1865. Hong Kong.

Disembarked 2nd-9th Regiment and details in "Tamar," as arranged yesterday.

Visited ship at 1 p.m., and Kowloon at 4 p.m.

Thermometer, noon, 74°.

Thursday, 9 February 1865. Hong Kong.

Sent the following letter to commandant Shanghai, relative to despatch of 2nd Belooch Battalion to India—

"No. 847.

"Quartermaster General's Office, Head Quarters,
"Sir, "Hong Kong, 8 February 1865.

"The instructions received from England, relative to the withdrawal of the Indian troops from China, being urgent, I have the honour, by direction of His Excellency the Major General commanding, to request that, with reference to my letter No. 842 of the 4th instant, you will lose no time in applying to the senior naval officer at Shanghai for the necessary transport, pointing out to him that Her Majesty's Government have not included the Indian troops in the Annual Estimates dated from the 1st April next.

"It is most desirable that the 2nd Belooch Battalion should leave China for India, by the 1st proximo.

"I have, &c.
"The Commandant, Shanghai. (signed) "*T. L. Roberts*,
"D. A. Q. M. G."

Friday, 10 February 1865. Hong Kong.

Board, on appropriation of hospital, reassembled at noon, and closed its proceedings at 3 p.m.

Thermometer, noon, 73°.

Saturday, 11 February 1865. Hong Kong.

It has been found necessary to increase the transport between Hong Kong and Kowloon, consequent upon the arrival of the 2nd-9th, and quartering, at the latter place, 2 companies 9th Regiment, and detachment 67th; 1 hospital boat for both detachments; 1 boat for officers of both detachments; 1 ferry boat for non-commissioned officers and men of both detachments.

Thermometer, noon, 68°.

App. No. 8.

Journals of Quarter-master General.

Tuesday, 14 February 1865. Hong Kong.

The 99th Regiment, and detachment 67th Regiment, embark in Her Majesty's ship "Tamar" for the Cape, on the 28th instant, 1,070 in all.
The health of the former regiment has greatly improved.
Average of sick for past fortnight:—Europeans, 7·40; Natives, 4·00.
A sudden change to cold weather has taken place since the 12th instant.

Thermometer, noon, 54°.

Monday, 27 February 1865. Hong Kong.

Embarked baggage 67th and 99th Regiments in Her Majesty's ship "Tamar," at 6 a.m. and 8 a.m.

Thermometer, noon, 78°.

Tuesday, 28 February 1865. Hong Kong.

Embarked 67th detachment and 99th Regiment in "Tamar" at 2 p.m.
Embarkation returns will be duly forwarded.
The health of the troops has improved greatly, only 25 men of the 99th Regiment in hospital.

Thermometer, noon, 72°.

Friday, 3 March 1865. Hong Kong.

The Major General Commanding has approved of a door of communication being made between the quarters in Murray Barracks occupied by Major Darling, 9th Regiment. This arrangement will very much improve the quarters, and render them suitable for field officers' quarters, of which there are only two in Murray Barracks, whereas four will be required.

Saturday, 4 March 1865. Hong Kong.

A Board, composed of the Commandant, C. R. Engineer, P. M. Officer, Barrack Master, and D. A. Q. M. General, assembled at Wardley House, at noon, to report upon the arrangements necessary to be made, with a view of providing accommodation for the 2d-11th Regiment, expected in July next.

Thermometer, noon, 74°.

Monday, 6 March 1865. Hong Kong.

The Board upon accommodation of 2nd-11th Regiment re-assembled at noon.
Notified to the Departments that an opportunity of forwarding officers, invalids, and stores to England, on favourable terms, will occur within a fortnight, in the ship "Sovereign of India," taken up by the Navy for the conveyance of their invalids.
Called for returns of above.

Thermometer, noon, 76°.

Tuesday, 7 March 1865. Hong Kong.

The Board upon accommodation for 2nd-11th Regiment re-assembled at noon.
The Major General Commanding visited the General Hospital, and inspected the arrangements proposed for its appropriation by the Board recently assembled for this purpose. The proceedings will be forwarded by this mail to War Office and Horse Guards.

Thermometer, noon, 73°.

Wednesday, 8 March 1865. Hong Kong.

Visited transport "Oasis," taken up for 22d Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
The following are the proceedings of the Board assembled to report upon the best means of accommodating the 2nd-11th Regiment, up to this date. The Board adjourns to await the receipt, by the Commissariat, of the tenders for buildings which have been advertised for. The buildings tendered will be duly inspected by the Board, whose proceedings, when complete, will be forwarded to War Office and Horse Guards.
A copy of the Commissariat advertisement is also annexed.

"Proceedings of a Board of Officers, assembled at Hong Kong, on the 4th March 1865, by order of Major General Guy, C.B., Commanding the Forces in China, bearing date the 3d March 1865, to consider and report upon the most desirable and convenient place for providing accommodation for the officers and men of the 2nd battalion 11th Regiment, expected to arrive at Hong Kong about July 1865.
"President, Colonel Sankey, Commandant. Members: Colonel Moody, C. R. Engineer; Dr. Dick, M.D., D. I. G. of Hospitals; Captain Roberts, D. A. Q. M. General; W. H. H. Scott, Esq., Barrack Master.

"The

App. No. 8.

Journals of Quarter-master General.

"The Board having assembled, pursuant to order, proceeded to visit the 22d Native Infantry lines, and found that none of the existing huts were fit for European occupation; they therefore suggest that these should be removed, and huts of a more permanent nature, or barracks, be erected on such of the existing sites as may be eventually selected.

"The present Native Hospital, being of a more permanent nature, might be adapted for the occupation of one company of Europeans, or the company of Gun Lascars.

"St. Francis' Hospital, a hired building at present used as a mess by the 22d Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, could be made available as a mess and ante-room for the head-quarters of a regiment, and quarters for eight officers.

"As the erection of the huts suggested could not, even if commenced at once, be completed in time for the accommodation of the 11th Regiment, expected in July next, the Board strongly urge the necessity of hiring buildings to accommodate the head quarters and wing of this regiment.

"As it is intended to quarter one wing of the 2nd-11th at Kowloon, it will be necessary to withdraw the two companies 2nd-9th Regiment, and all the married people, and provide accommodation for the same at Hong Kong, by hiring; and to increase the accommodation for officers, men, &c., at the former station.

"Murray Barracks, being constructed for two field officers and 16 other officers, is not, by half, sufficient for the officers 2nd-9th Regiment, who are now, for the most part, two in a room, a most objectionable arrangement especially in this climate.

"Accommodation must also be hired for the staff serjeants at present located in Winniberg's House, to be given up on the 1st of May next, as unsuitable for occupation during the summer."

Copy of the Commissariat Advertisement.

"Sealed tenders, marked on the outside, 'Tender for Buildings,' will be received by the undersigned, until noon on Monday the 20th instant, for the accommodation in Hong Kong, of the undermentioned troops:—

"2d Battalion, 11th Regiment:—7 officers, 500 men, 25 women, and proportion of children.

"2d Battalion, 9th Regiment:—15 officers, 170 men, 33 women, 50 children; also 4 staff serjeants and their families.

"The accommodation for the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, will be preferred in the neighbourhood of Spring-gardens, or St. Francis' Hospital.

"That for the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, as near Murray Barracks as possible.

"The quarters for the four staff serjeants and their families will also be preferred as near Murray Barracks as possible, and will require to be entered upon on the 1st May next.

"Any fittings that may be specially required will be put up at the expense of Government.

"Further information may be obtained on application to Captain Roberts, D.A.Q.M.G., at Wardley House.

"The tenders to state the rent, including all rates and taxes, and the periods for which the buildings can be hired."

"Controller's Office, China. (signed) "*Henry Robinson.*"

Monday, 13 March 1865. Hong Kong.

Embarked head quarters, 8 officers and 600 men, 22nd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, in "Oasis," at 2 p.m.

The Major General Commanding inspected the regiment at 1.30 p.m.

The "Oasis" was engaged for the conveyance of the whole regiment, 730 strong, and could have taken this number, at the space for each man laid down in the "Indian Regulations." The P. M. O. objected, and a medical board was assembled. The result is that the balance of the regiment, 1 officer and 128 men, must be forwarded by another opportunity.

The protest of the P. M. O. and the proceedings of the Medical Board will be duly forwarded to War Office and Horse Guards, with explanatory letter, &c.

Thermometer, noon, 75°.

Tuesday, 14 March 1865. Hong Kong.

Visited "Oasis."

The following is the per-centage of sick for the last fortnight:—White troops, 6·00; Native troops, 4·20.

Thermometer, noon, 75°.

Thursday, 16 March 1865. Hong Kong.

Hired troop ship "Oasis," left at daylight for Bombay, with head quarters, and 600 men, 22nd Bombay Native Infantry.

Thermometer, noon, 64°.

App. No. 8.

Journals of Quarter-master General.

Friday, 17 March 1865. Hong Kong.

The Board upon the accommodation for the 2nd-11th Regiment, &c., composed of the Commandant as President, the C. R. E., P. M. O., D. A. Q. M. G. and barrack master re-assembled at noon, pursuant to the order conveyed in the following memorandum :—

" Memorandum 3165. " Quarter Master General's Office,
Head Quarters, Hong Kong, 16 March 1865.

" The Board upon the accommodation of 2nd-11th Regiment, &c., will be good enough to take into consideration the question of providing public offices and quarters for the officers about to be removed from Wardley House, also office accommodation for the Royal Engineers' offices, at present insufficiently provided for.

" As it would be most advisable to concentrate all the public offices in a Government building, the Board will be good enough to inspect the Commissariat house, and report if, with a due regard to the interests of the service, it could not be made available for this purpose.

" The probable saving to Government, by relinquishing the present Royal Engineers' offices, and the expense of providing quarters for the Commissariat officers, &c., should be shown, and the whole subject fully reported upon."

" By Order,
(signed) " *T. L. Roberts*,
" The Commandant, Hong Kong. " D. A. Q. M. G."

The proceedings will be duly forwarded to War Office and Horse Guards.
Thermometer, noon, 62°.

Saturday, 18 March 1865. Hong Kong.

Surveyed, with the P. M. O. and usual naval officers, the ships " Capsimoon " and " Anne Leech," tendered for the conveyance of the Detachment 22nd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to Bombay.

The " Anne Leech," tendered at 12 *l.* 10 *s.* per man, accepted.

The detachment will embark shortly.

The Board upon the accommodation of the 2nd-11th Regiment re-assembled at noon, at the Quartermaster General's office, and proceeded to inspect buildings tendered as quarters for officers and men, 2nd-11th Regiment.

Inspected three two-storied godowns, tendered by Messrs. Fletcher & Co., at $ 1,900 per mensem, situated immediately opposite the Commissariat. The addition of a story to each of the flank godowns would render this block capable of affording good accommodation for 500 men, the number of the 2nd-11th Regiment proposed to be stationed at Hong Kong.

The proceedings, giving full particulars, will be duly forwarded to War Office and Horse Guards.

Thermometer, noon, 65°.

Wednesday, 22 March 1865. Hong Kong.

The Board upon the accommodation of 2nd-11th Regiment, &c. re-assembled to inspect buildings tendered for officers' quarters.

Thermometer, noon, 66°.

Thursday, 23 March 1865. Hong Kong.

Board upon the accommodation for 2nd-11th Regiment, &c. re-assembled, and inspected various houses tendered for officers' quarters, &c.

Thermometer, noon, 66°.

Saturday, 25 March 1865. Hong Kong.

The Board upon barrack accommodation for the 2nd-11th Regiment, &c. &c. re-assembled at 2 o'clock, p. m., and inspected houses tendered by Messrs. Sassoon & Co. for public offices, quarters for staff officers and officers, 2nd-9th Regiment, at present doubled up in Murray Barracks.

The proceedings will be duly forwarded to War Office and Horse Guards by this mail.

Thermometer, noon, 72°.

Monday, 27 March 1865. Hong Kong.

There being spare accommodation in the ship " Sovereign of India," taken up by the Navy for conveyance to England of their invalids, the following officers and men will be forwarded in her :—

Captain Johnston, R. A., ordered home on promotion; clerk of works, Rawling; two discharged soldiers, 2nd-9th Regiment; one serjeant (time expired), his wife and one child, 2nd-20th Regiment; two invalids, Royal Artillery; three invalids, 2nd-9th Regiment; and one woman and one child, two invalids, and two women and one child, 2nd-20th Regiment.

Thermometer, noon, 60°.

Tuesday,

Tuesday, 28 March 1865. Hong Kong.

The Major General Commanding inspected the invalids and men for England in "Sovereign of India," at 11 a. m., and the general hospital at 12 o'clock.

The Board upon the barrack accommodation for 2nd-11th Regiment, &c. re-assembled at 2 o'clock, p. m., and, no houses having been tendered for the accommodation of the families, 2nd-9th and 2nd-11th Regiments, proceeded to the lines lately occupied by the 22nd Regiment, B. N. I., with a view of selecting sites for the erection of huts for this purpose.

Accommodation for 50 families will be required.

The proceedings will be duly forwarded to War Office and Horse Guards.

Thermometer, noon, 62°.

Friday, 31 March 1865. Hong Kong.

The weather for the last week has been unusually cold.

The fuel allowance for public offices has been continued for a fortnight beyond the usual period of its termination, in consequence.

The detachment, 128 men, 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, the residue of the Indian troops in the command, leave in a day or two. Their departure has been unavoidably delayed, there being no grain suitable for their provisions on board ship, in the market.

The average of sick for the last fortnight is, Europeans, 6·3; Native troops, 3·.

Thermometer, noon, 63°.

Monday, 3 April 1865. Hong Kong.

Major General Guy visited Admiral Kuper, and inspected the transports "Jane Leech" and "Sovereign of India."

Embarked the following details in "Sovereign of India," for England, at 2 p.m.:

Captain Johnson and 2 invalid soldiers, Royal Artillery.

Three invalid and 2 discharged soldiers, 1 woman and 1 child, 2nd-9th Regiment.

One time-expired man, 2 invalids, 3 women, and 2 children, 2nd-20th Regiment.

Visited the ship at 3 p.m.

Thermometer, noon, 70°.

Tuesday, 4 April 1865. Hong Kong.

Finally inspected, with P. M. O. and S. N. officer, the "Jane Leech," engaged for the conveyance of the detachment 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, to Bombay. Everything satisfactory.

Embarked detachment:—Major Scott, Staff Surgeon Moore, 4 Native officers, 114 non-commissioned officers and men, and 8 followers, at 2 p.m.

Visited ship at 3 p.m.

Thermometer, noon, 69°.

Wednesday, 5 April 1865. Hong Kong.

Instructed Commissariat department to engage, for one year certain, subject to the usual notice of relinquishment, the godowns, tendered by Messrs. Fletcher & Co., for 500 men, 2nd-11th Regiment, at a rental of $1,900 per mensem.

Thermometer, noon, 74.

Monday, 10 April 1865. Hong Kong.

Instructed the Commissariat department to engage the house tendered by Messrs. Sassoon, Sons & Co., at a monthly rental of $200 (as a substitute for Wardley House), for one year, subject to the usual notice of relinquishment. Also, from 1st proximo, five houses of four rooms each, situated in Seymour Road, tendered by same firm, as quarters for officers, 2nd-9th Regiment.

The Board upon the accommodation for the 2nd-11th Regiment and troops at Hong Kong, re-assembled at noon, and proceeded to inspect godowns and a dwelling-house at Spring Gardens, tendered by Mr. Baldwin.

The buildings at present engaged will provide for, as follows:—

Messrs. Fletcher's, three godowns, 500 men; five houses, of four rooms each, in Seymour Road, officers, 2nd-9th Regiment; house of eight rooms at Spring Gardens, eight officers, 2nd-11th Regiment; house of six rooms, next the Hotel de l'Europe, Adjutant General's office; Quartermaster General's office, garrison office, and quarters for one staff officer.

Accommodation is still required at Hong Kong for seven officers, 2nd-11th Regiment, half the families of the regiment; and the detachment of the 2nd-9th, 170 men and 30 families now at Kowloon.

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Mr. Baldwin's dwelling-house and four godowns, the latter to be raised a story, will accommodate, two godowns and the dwelling-house—14 officers, mess and ante room, pantry, &c. &c.; and the other two godowns, 170 men.

The whole are tendered at $25,000 per annum; the proprietor to effect all the necessary alterations.

The Board propose to engage these buildings and relinquish St. Francis Hospital, rented at $350 per month, originally proposed to be retained as mess accommodation and quarters for eight officers 2nd-11th Regiment, but by no means a desirable building.

The troops will then be distributed, 2nd-9th Regiment:
Murray Barracks, 18 officers, 450 men.
One of Fletcher's godowns (about 400 yards from Murray Barracks) 200 men.
North barracks, 132 men.
Five houses, Seymour Road, residue of officers about 15.

2nd-11th Regiment:—
House at Spring Gardens, late U. S. Naval Depôt, 8 officers.
Two of Fletcher's godowns, 300 men.
Baldwin's godowns, Spring Gardens:—Head quarters, officers' mess; 14 officers and 170 men.

Huts, Kowloon:—10 officers, 300 men, and 22 families.
Sixty families of 2nd-9th and 2nd-11th remain to be provided for.
Twelve of this number will be accommodated in the building lately used as a hospital for the native troops, leaving 48 families at least for whom accommodation must be hired or built.
No houses have been tendered as yet for this purpose, but every effort is being made to procure, upon the most reasonable terms, the requisite accommodation, with plans, &c.
The proceedings of the Board will be forwarded by next mail to Horse Guards and War Office.
English mail steamer arrived.
Colonel Knox, 2nd-9th Regiment, arrived by this opportunity.

Thursday, 13 April 1865. Hong Kong.

The Board upon the barrack accommodation for 2nd-11th Regiment, &c. &c., re-assembled at 3 p.m., and proceeded to inspect a two-storied godown at Spring Gardens, tendered by Messrs. Burrowes & Co. for soldiers' families, at a monthly rental of $200.
Proceedings will be duly forwarded to Horse Guards and War Office.
Thermometer, noon, 74°.

Friday, 14 April 1865. Hong Kong.

The following is the per-centage of sick for the last fortnight:—

White troops	- - - - - - -	5·7.
Black „	- - - - - - -	6·0.

Thermometer, noon, 78°.

Thursday, 20 April 1865. Hong Kong.

The Major General Commanding proceeded to Kowloon at 12.30 p.m., and inspected huts, kits, and dinners of the Detachment 2nd-9th Regiment stationed there.

Friday, 21 April 1865. Hong Kong.

Visited Messrs. Fletcher & Co.'s and M'Gregor & Co.'s buildings, in course of conversion into barracks, for 2nd-11th Regiment.
Works progressing rapidly.
Thermometer, noon, 76°.

Monday, 24 April 1865. Hong Kong.

The Officer Commanding 2nd-9th Regiment having pointed out the difficulty of obtaining in China suitable material for summer clothing for his regiment, at a reasonable price, and forwarded samples of materials stored by the Navy, for issue to the Fleet, a Board of Officers commanding corps, and a military store officer, has been assembled to report upon the matter, and take into consideration Colonel Sankey's suggestion, that "a supply should be retained in the military store here, for issue to the troops on payment."
The following is the recommendation of the Board, which has been forwarded to War Office.
The summer clothing of the Royal Artillery, procured at Hong Kong, of inferior material to that alluded to by the Board, costs 8*s.* 4*d.* per suit.
"The Board recommend that the suggestion of the Commandant should be adopted, as far as regards sample No 1, at 7*d.* per yard, as they consider that the material will be suitable for trousers as well as for tunics, which will further reduce the cost of the suit to about 5*s.*

"The

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"The Board would also recommend that in the first instance a moderate supply should be sent out, as a practical test of the soundness of the proposal."
Thermometer, noon, 78°.

Tuesday, 25 April 1865. Hong Kong.

The Board upon barrack accommodation for 2nd-9th and 2nd-11th Regiments, re-assembled at noon, and proceeded to inspect the following buildings, tendered as quarters for married soldiers' families, viz.:—

1. Morgan, Lambert & Co.'s house and godown, Spring-gardens, $150 per month for house, $250 for godown.
2. G. R. Lammert, two dwelling-houses, Carlton-terrace, $60 each per month.
3. Dorabjee Nowrojee, four godowns on the Praya East, $700 per mensem.
4. H. W. Davis, six houses, four in one block, two in another at Spring-gardens, at a monthly rental of $550.
5. Padre Ambrosi, St. Francis' Hospital, at $500 per mensem, to be altered at the landlord's expense, so as to accommodate 35 families.
6. Granville Sharp, buildings to be erected for 21 rooms, at the end of Praya East, $600 per month.

Nos. 2 and 5, have been accepted, and the buildings engaged for one year, from 1st July next.
The proceedings, with plans, cannot be completed in time for dispatch by this mail, but shall be forwarded, with full report, by the next.
Thermometer, noon, 77°.

Wednesday, 26 April 1865. Hong Kong.

Visited buildings in course of preparation for 2nd-11th Regiment.
Thermometer, noon, 75°.

Friday, 28 April 1865. Hong Kong.

The following is the per-centage of sick for the last fortnight, viz.; 4·8.
Thermometer, noon, 80°.

Wednesday, 3 May 1865. Hong Kong.

The Board upon the barrack accommodation for 2nd-9th and 2nd-11th regiments re-assembled at 3.30 p.m.
Thermometer, noon, 71°.

Thursday, 4 May 1865. Hong Kong.

Visited buildings in course of alteration as barracks for 2nd-11th regiment. Works progressing.
Thermometer, noon, 76°.

Friday, 5 May 1865. Hong Kong.

The Major General Commanding inspected the magazines, and buildings hired for the 2nd-9th and 2nd-11th regiments.
Thermometer, noon, 76°.

Tuesday, 9 May 1865. Hong Kong.

The Board upon the barrack accommodation for the 2nd-11th regiment re-assembled to take into consideration War Office letter, No. 083—1479, of the 23d March last, received by last mail, and recommend that Mr. Lammert's two houses, tendered at $60 per mensem each (*vide* Quartermaster General's Journal, Tuesday 25th April last, tender No. 2), and engaged for married soldiers' families, be appropriated for officers 2nd-11th regiment, in lieu of the house known as "United States Naval Depôt, tendered by Mr. D'Almada E. Castro, at $500 per month, alluded to in proceedings of Board forwarded to War Office on 30th March last, which has fortunately not been engaged.
As it is contemplated, in virtue of the authority given in above-quoted War Office letter, to forward two companies 2nd-11th regiment to Japan, and eventually, if approved by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, the families 2nd-20th regiment, the buildings already hired will be sufficient to meet the most pressing requirements.
The proceedings of the Board would, but for this re-assembly, have been ready for this mail, but they shall certainly be by the next.
Thermometer, noon, 82°.

Friday, 12 May 1865. Hong Kong.

Average per-centage of sick in garrison, for the last fortnight, nearly 5·00.
Thermometer, noon, 84°.

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Monday, 15 May 1865. Hong Kong.

Visited barracks in course of preparation for the 2nd-11th regiment. Works progressing rapidly.
Thermometer, noon.

Wednesday, 17 May 1865. Hong Kong.

Visited buildings in course of preparation for 2nd-11th regiment, and families 2nd-9th and 2nd-11th regiments.
Thermometer, noon, 85°.

Thursday, 18 May 1865. Hong Kong.

The following instructions have been sent to the Commandant, Hong Kong, relative to the quartering of the troops at the station:

"Memorandum 3235. "Quartermaster General's Office, Head Quarters, Hong Kong, 17 May 1865.

"On the arrival of the 2nd-11th regiment, the detachment 2nd-9th regiment at Kowloon will rejoin head quarters, and be quartered in part of Fletcher's Buildings.
"The officers of this detachment will be quartered in Murray Barracks and the Seymour-road houses.

"The 2nd-11th regiment will be quartered, as follows:

"Hong Kong.

"Fletcher's Buildings, about - - - - 250
"M'Gregor & Co.'s Buildings, about - - - 200

"Officers, 14 at M'Gregor & Co.'s, and six at Lammert Atkinson's houses.
"Extra accommodation if required, will most probably be available at Spring Gardens.

"Kowloon.

"250 non-commissioned officers and men, with a proportion of officers.

"Yokahama.

"150 non-commissioned officers and men (two companies), with a proportion of officers.

"By Order,
"The Commandant, Hong Kong. (signed) "*T. L. Roberts*,
"D. A. Q. M. G."

Thermometer, noon, 80°.

Friday, 19 May 1865. Hong Kong.

Visited, with the chief resident engineer and barrack master, the buildings in course of preparation for troops.
Appropriated the married quarters at the old native hospital.
Thermometer, noon, 80°.

Saturday, 20 May 1865. Hong Kong.

Visited barracks in preparation for 2nd-11th Regiment.
Thermometer, noon, 84°.

Monday, 22 May 1865. Hong Kong.

Informed the officer commanding at Yokohama, of the intention to forward two Companies, 150 men, 2nd-11th Regiment, to that station, and requested him to make the necessary arrangements for the location of these troops in the quarters vacated by the Royal Marine Battalion.
Thermometer, noon, 86°.

Tuesday, 23 May 1865. Hong Kong.

Shanghai mail steamer left at 9 a.m.
Visited barracks in preparation for 2nd-11th Regiment, &c.
Thermometer, noon, 86°.

Thursday, 25 May 1865. Hong Kong.

Visited buildings in course of preparation for 2nd-11th Regiment, and families 2nd-9th and 2nd-11th Regiments.
Thermometer, noon, 80°.

Sunday, 28 May 1865. Hong Kong.

Her Majesty's ship "Tamar" arrived from the Cape, with 25 officers, 704 N.C.O. and men, 54 women, and 92 children, 2nd-11th Regiment.

At

As this vessel has arrived at least a month before she was expected, the barracks in course of preparation for the 2nd-11th Regiment are not ready; it will therefore be absolutely necessary to hire, for a few weeks, 3 godowns, just tendered by Messrs. Heard & Co.

The Report, in conformity with War Office Circular 361, will be forwarded to War Office as soon as possible. It would be impossible to encamp troops at this (the rainy) season.

Visited Her Majesty's ship "Tamar."

Monday, 29 May 1865. Hong Kong.

Made the following arrangements for the disembarkation and quartering of the troops in "Tamar":—

"Quartermaster General's Office,
"Head Quarters, Hong Kong, 29 May 1865.

"Memorandum 3254.

"The 2nd-11th Regiment will disembark in the following order:—

"The sick at General Hospital Wharf, to-day, under arrangements by the P.M.O.

"Heavy baggage, as soon after daylight as possible, to-morrow morning, the 30th instant, at Messrs. M'Gregor & Co.'s Wharf, Spring Gardens.

"The usual requisition for transport (boats and coolies) for this service, to be sent to the Quartermaster General's office as soon as possible.

"The baggage will be stowed in lower story of Mr. Lammert's houses, Carlton-terrace, which the Barrackmaster will be good enough to hand over to the regiment at once.

"The regiment will disembark at 1 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, the 31st instant.

"Seven officers, and 200 non-commissioned officers and men, at Messrs. Heard & Co.'s Wharf, Wanchai, and occupy, the officers, Mr. Lammert's houses, Carlton-terrace, the non-commissioned officers and men, Messrs. Heard & Co.'s godowns, Wanchai.

"Six officers and 150 non-commissioned officers and men will be transhipped to hospital ship "Hercules" at the same hour and same date.

"Three officers, 70 non-commissioned officers and men, 20 women, with a proportion of children, will be forwarded to Stanley on the 1st proximo.

"A gunboat will be alongside Her Majesty's ship "Tamar" at 8 a.m. on that date, for the conveyance of this detachment, and will leave at 9 a.m.

The head quarters and remainder of the regiment will disembark at the Commissariat Wharf, Kowloon, on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m.

The Stanley detachment will be rationed on board ship for the 1st proximo, and on shore for and from the 2nd. The remainder of the regiment will be rationed on shore for and from the 1st proximo.

"The Barrackmaster will be good enough to hand over, as soon as possible, to the 2nd-11th Regiment, all available married accommodation at Kowloon, Hong Kong, and Stanley, making due provision for the families, 2nd-9th Regiment.

"The old Native Hospital, and St. Francis' Hospital, must be at once occupied as far as possible.

"By order,
"The Commandant, Hong Kong. "(signed) *T. L. Roberts*, D. A. Q. M. G."

Average per-centage of sick in garrison for the last fortnight, 5·87.
Thermometer, noon, 81°.

Tuesday, 30 May 1865. Hong Kong.

English mail steamer left at 2 p.m.

The following officers were provided with passages to England at the public expense:—
Colonel Moody, R.E.; Deputy Purveyor Johnstone.

Disembarked heavy baggage, 2nd-11th Regiment at 6 a.m.
Visited buildings in course of preparation for 2nd-11th Regiment.
Thermometer, noon, 83°.

Wednesday, 31 May 1865. Hong Kong.

Disembarked the 2nd-11th Regiment at 1 p.m., 200 men and 7 officers at Hong Kong, to occupy Heard & Co.'s godowns and Lammert's houses; 150 men, 12 families, and 6 officers, hospital ship "Hercules;" 250 men, 14 families, and 8 officers at Kowloon, church, and mat huts; 8 families, Hong Kong, St. Francis' Hospital.

Visited Her Majesty's ships "Tamar," "Hercules," Kowloon, and Heard & Co.'s godowns.

Grant's cooking waggon has been set up at the latter barracks, as a temporary arrangement, with a mat shed over it, and answers well.

Thermometer, noon, 85°.

Thursday, 1 June 1865. Hong Kong.

Proceeded to Stanley by gun-boat at 9 a.m., with 70 men, 20 families, and 3 officers, 2nd-11th Regiment. Arrived at 11 a.m. Quartered the troops, 50 men in lower ward of hospital; remainder, and families, in married quarters.

Inspected married quarters, 2nd-20th Regiment, barracks, &c. &c.

Returned to Hong Kong at 5.30 p.m.

Thermometer, noon, 78°.

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Saturday, 3 June 1865. Hong Kong.

Visited, with Commanding Royal Engineer and Barrackmaster, the buildings in course of preparation for 2nd-11th Regiment.
Thermometer, noon, 87°.

Monday, 5 June 1865. Hong Kong.

It was found necessary to cover Grant's cooking waggon, used by the detachment 2nd-11th Regiment at Messrs. Heard & Co.'s godowns, with a mat shed, to afford protection from sun and rain to the cooks. The estimate will be duly forwarded to War Office.
Thermometer, noon, 83°.

Tuesday, 6 June 1865. Hong Kong.

Had the bamboo arm-racks lately used by 22nd Bombay Native Infantry removed to Heard & Co.'s godowns, for 2nd-11th detachment.
Thermometer, noon, 89°.

Thursday, 8 June 1865. Hong Kong.

Mail steamer left for Shanghai and Japan.
The following officers were provided with passages to Yokohama:—
Dr. Dick, Deputy Inspector General, on tour of inspection; Lieutenants Doorly and Leeming, to join 2nd-20th Regiment.
Visited barracks in course of preparation for 2nd-11th Regiment.
Thermometer, noon, 78°.

Monday, 12 June 1865. Hong Kong.

The following is the average of sick for the last fortnight, 6·33 per cent.
Thermometer, noon, 85°.

Tuesday, 13 June 1865. Hong Kong.

Visited buildings in preparation for 2nd-9th and 2nd-11th Regiments.
Thermometer, noon, 85°.

Wednesday, 14 June 1865. Hong Kong.

Arranged with C. R. E. and Barrackmaster for the fittings for new barracks. The service has been sanctioned, and the following report sent to the Major General Commanding.
The expense of laying on the water would be 80*l.*
The C. R. E's. report and estimate will be forwarded in due course for approval of Secretary of State for War.

"No. 1030. "Quartermaster General's Office, Head Quarters,
"Sir, Hong Kong, 15 June 1865.

"I HAVE the honour to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Major General Commanding, the C. R. Engineer's report upon the fittings, &c., required for the use of the troops about to occupy Messrs. M'Gregor's, and Fletcher & Co.'s godowns.

"Pending the approval of His Excellency, the service has been sanctioned, as the preparation of the fittings will take considerable time.

"Although the P. M. officer has already, in his letter to you of the 3rd May last, certified to the absolute necessity of punkahs for the public buildings at this station, I thought it as well to obtain the certificate of the senior medical officer present, whose opinion is recorded upon the C. R. E's. report enclosed.

"The Barrackmaster has been instructed to have the usual supply of moveable fittings, such as latrine-tubs, wash-basins, soldiers' wash-tubs, &c. in readiness.

"Pending a reference to the Major General, the laying-on of water to the several ablution rooms, cook-houses, &c. has not been sanctioned; it is, however, a very necessary service, and would obviate the necessity of employing a very considerable number of extra coolies, for carrying water.

"I have, &c.
"(signed) *T. L. Roberts,*
"D. A. Q. M. G."

The Assistant Military Secretary,
Yokohama.

Friday, 16 June 1865. Hong Kong.

Visited Kowloon with Barrackmaster. Inspected huts, married quarters, &c.
Thermometer, noon, 85°.

Wednesday,

Wednesday, 21 June 1865. Hong Kong.

The General Hospital being full, and sickness on the increase, it has been found necessary to re-occupy the hospital ship "Hercules" as a hospital. The detachment 2nd-11th Regiment, 150 men and 6 officers, will be removed to Her Majesty's ship "Princess Charlotte," the senior naval officer, Captain Nolloth, having kindly consented to this arrangement.

Thermometer, noon, 88°.

Saturday, 24 June 1865. Hong Kong.

Visited buildings in course of preparation for 2nd-9th and 2nd-11th Regiments, with C. R. E. Both barracks will be ready for the troops within a fortnight.

Thermometer, noon, 89°.

Wednesday, 28 June 1865. Hong Kong.

Average of sick for the last fortnight, 7·09.

Thermometer, noon, 86°.

Friday, 30 June 1865. Hong Kong.

Commenced to blow at 4 a.m., and increased to a heavy gale at six o'clock, which moderated at noon. Two of the Gun Lascars' huts were blown over, and the old Native Infantry lines considerably damaged. Several boats were sunk in the harbour, and a large vessel blown ashore at Kowloon.

Visited Gun Lascar lines. The occupants of the huts above alluded to have been removed to the 22nd Native Infantry lines, as a temporary measure.

Thermometer, noon, 83°.

Saturday, 1 July 1865. Hong Kong.

Visited buildings in preparation for 2nd-9th and 2nd-11th Regiments.

Thermometer, noon, 83°.

Tuesday, 4 July 1865. Hong Kong.

The Commanding Royal Engineer reports that it is absolutely necessary to renew the roof of the hospital at Stanley, which was destroyed in the gale of the 30th ultimo, and that the probable cost will be 200 *l.*

As this hospital is required for the sick, every inch of hospital accommodation at Hong Kong being occupied, the service has been sanctioned as a special one.

The estimate will be duly forwarded to War Office.

The roofs of the other buildings were also considerably damaged, but will be repaired as incidental services.

Thermometer, noon, 88°.

Thursday, 6 July 1865. Hong Kong.

Inspected Messrs. Fletchers' buildings with C. R. Engineer and P. M. Officer.

Arranged the occupation and appropriation. These barracks will be occupied by 220 men of the 2nd-11th, and 120 of 2nd-9th Regiment, on Tuesday next, 11th instant. Each man will have 1,000 cubic feet. The barrack furniture will be moved in on Monday.

English mail steamer arrived at 5·30 p.m.

Thermometer, noon, 90°.

Sunday, 9 July 1865. Hong Kong.

Visited Kowloon at 5 p.m., with the Commandant and Barrackmaster, with a view of ascertaining the least possible number of men that it will be necessary to station there for the performance of the duties of the post. The guards are: Naval Stores, Commissariat huts, and Royal Engineer huts.

To take these, with four nights in bed, it will require a detachment of four serjeants, six corporals, and 110 privates. The troops quartered there in excess of this will be withdrawn on the 11th instant.

The Kowloon detachment will be relieved periodically.

The troops at Kowloon are, and have been for some time, very sickly; almost all the fever cases are from the detachment quartered there. It is, therefore, advisable to reduce its garrison as much as possible.

A change was made on the 1st instant in the transport arrangements for Kowloon, which was carried out in, it is believed, a very unusual manner.

The matter has been reported in full by me to the Major General Commanding, it therefore only remains to mention here exactly what took place.

Previous to the Major General's departure for Japan, he apportioned the transport between Hong Kong and Kowloon, and instructions were sent through the Quartermaster General's Office to the Commissariat, who provided it accordingly.

On the 3rd instant I casually heard that these arrangements had been entirely altered, and ascertained that the Assistant Commissary General, Mr. Robinson, had, in direct communication with the Commandant, Colonel Wyatt, 2nd-11th Regiment, accepted a tender from Messrs. Russell & Co., for the employment of a small steamer for the current month,

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at $170, discontinuing the boats formerly employed. This alteration was not, as has hitherto been the case, submitted to the Major General, or in his absence, to the Commandant, through my office; had it been, or had I been at all aware of the intended change, I would have pointed out that the new barracks at Hong Kong were almost ready, and that after their occupation, little or no transport would be required for Kowloon. As it is, after the 11th instant, only three officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men will be stationed at Kowloon, and one boat, at $30 per mensem, or at the very outside, two at $60, would have amply sufficed for their transport.

The services of the steamer, engaged to the 31st, will, therefore, be hardly required after the 11th instant.

Monday, 10 July 1865. Hong Kong.

The arrangement entered into with Messrs. Russell & Co. by the Commissariat Department, reported yesterday, has proved so unsatisfactory (the sick and guards having, on more than one occasion, been detained for hours by the unpunctuality of the steamer), that it was to-day cancelled, and one ferry-boat, at $30 per month, as before, put on between Hong Kong and Kowloon. This amply suffices for the transport of the detachment, which has been reduced to three officers and 110 men, and will be a considerable saving of expense.

Thermometer, noon, 90°.

Tuesday, 11 July 1865. Hong Kong.

The detachment, 2nd-9th Regiment, rejoined head quarters from Kowloon, and occupied west wing of Fletcher's barracks.

Two hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers and men, 2nd-11th Regiment, also moved from Kowloon to east wing of same barracks.

The barracks are everything that can possibly be desired, and the men have 1,000 cubic feet of space each.

A detachment of three officers, four serjeants, six corporals and 110 men remain at Kowloon, to carry on the duties of the post.

Average of sick for the past fortnight, 9·2

Thermometer, noon, 91°.

Wednesday, 12 July 1865. Hong Kong.

English mail steamer left at 2 p.m.

Proceeded by gunboat at 10 a.m. to Stanley, accompanied by Commandant, P. M. officer, and Barrackmaster. Arrived at 1 p.m. Inspected barracks, hospital, &c. The roofs of the different buildings, hospital in particular, have been much injured by the late gale; the repairs are being proceeded with. Returned to Hong Kong at 8 p.m., bringing the detachment, 2nd-11th Regiment, two officers and 50 men, for Fletcher's Buildings.

Thermometer, noon, 91°.

Thursday, 13 July 1865. Hong Kong.

The great increase of sickness has rendered it necessary to occupy the hospital at Stanley with convalescents from Hong Kong, a party of whom were forwarded there by boat this morning.

Thermometer, noon, 86°.

Friday, 14 July 1865. Hong Kong.

The following correspondence relative to the unsafe state of the hospital ship "Hercules" has been addressed by Admiral King to Colonel Wyatt, commanding garrison. The troops have, in consequence, been withdrawn from the ship, which will be handed over to the naval authorities.

"Sir, "'Princess Royal,' Hong Kong, 7 July 1865.

"I beg to forward herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me by Captain Nolloth, informing me that the 'Hercules' is no longer a safe habitation.

"I therefore deem it my duty to apprize you of the same, in order that the necessary steps be taken to remove the men and stores as soon as possible; and I must, under the circumstances stated in the enclosure, decline to take any further responsibility with regard to the ship.

"I much regret to have to communicate this to you, as I am fully aware of the difficulty experienced in providing sufficient quarters for your men.

"I am, &c.

"Colonel Wyatt, Commandant, Hong Kong." (signed) "*George King*,
"Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief."

"Relative

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"Relative to the state of Her Majesty's military hospital ship 'Hercules.'"

"No. 5.

"Her Majesty's Ship 'Princess Charlotte,'
Hong Kong, 6 July 1865.

"Sir,

"With reference to former correspondence respecting Her Majesty's hospital ship 'Hercules,' I have the honour to inform you that she has sprung another leak, and the officers of the yard having again surveyed her, as far as practicable without docking, are of opinion that she is no longer a safe habitation, in which opinion I entirely concur.

"2. Although she has been anchored where she has less than three feet of water, soft bottom under her at low water spring tide, if she should sink at her moorings during a typhoon, when no assistance could be rendered, heavy seas might break over her while broadside on to them, and the lives of those on board, especially sick soldiers, would be in imminent danger.

"I have, &c.
(signed) "*M. S. Nolloth,*
"Captain."

"Vice Admiral G. St. V. King, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.
Commander in Chief."

Thermometer, noon, 86°.

Saturday, 15 July 1865. Hong Kong.

Inspected the new barracks (Messrs. M'Gregor & Co's. buildings), with Civil Resident Engineer and P. M. officer. Fixed the appropriation, &c.
Thermometer, noon, 87°.

Sunday, 16 July 1865. Hong Kong.

Nothing to report.
Thermometer, noon, 86°.

Monday, 17 July 1865. Hong Kong.

Furnished senior naval officer with returns of troops and stores awaiting conveyance to the Cape and England.
Thermometer, noon, 89°.

Friday, 21 July 1865. Hong Kong.

The troops have been so unhealthy at Kowloon that it has been arranged to quarter there only a detachment of sufficient strength to perform the duties of the post, and to relieve this detachment weekly.
Thermometer, noon, 87°.

Saturday, 22 July 1865. Hong Kong.

Instructed Barrackmaster to move barrack furniture, &c. for 168 men into Messrs. M'Gregor & Co.'s godowns.
Thermometer, noon, 88°.

Monday, 24 July 1865. Hong Kong.

Engaged in dispatch of English mail to the north. Steamer left at 4 p. m.
Embarked following details (invalids, &c.) in "Tamar": Lieutenant Lyster, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Jeffares and Lieutenant Nicholson, 2nd-9th Regiment; Staff Assistant Surgeon Beath; D. A. C. General Anderson and family (for the Cape); seven non-commissioned officers and men and one woman, Royal Artillery; two children, Royal Engineers; 16 non-commissioned officers and men, 10 women and 17 children, 2nd-9th Regiment; 14 non-commissioned officers and men, three women and two children, 2nd-11th Regiment; three non-commissioned officers and men, one woman and one child, 2nd-20th Regiment; five non-commissioned officers and men, Army Hospital Corps; two non-commissioned officers and men, one woman and one child, C. S. Corps; one military store clerk, his wife and three children.
Thermometer, noon, 89°.

Friday, 28 July 1865. Hong Kong.

The average of sick for the last fortnight is 9·8 per cent.
Thermometer, noon, 88°.

App. No. 8.

Journals of Quartermaster General.

Hong Kong, 30 November 1865.

I ACCOMPANIED the Major General when he returned to Hong Kong on the 28th October, and on the 3rd instant I received over charge of the Quartermaster General's duties in China and Japan.

Since my arrival here no movement of troops has taken place, except the removal of a few invalid soldiers and their families from Stanley to Hong Kong, and the embarkation for Europe (overland route) of Staff Assistant Surgeon Curtis, the Rev. Mr. Coar, military chaplain, and four invalid soldiers.

The principal question that has engaged the attention of the General has been the one regarding a re-appropriation of officers' quarters. The proceedings of a Board, together with a copy of the Major General's letter to the Secretary of State, has been forwarded to you by this mail, so that it is unnecessary that I should enter into any details.

With reference to the accommodation of the non-commissioned officers and rank and file, no change has taken place since my arrival. The occupation return, which you will have received by the last mail, will show that the 2nd-9th Regiment is accommodated for the most part in the Murray Barracks, and the 2nd-11th Regiment in hired buildings.

I found on my arrival here that the troops had not quite as large an amount of cubic space in their barracks and hospital as they ought to have had, viz.:—

2nd-9th Regiment:	2nd-11th Regiment:
Murray Barracks, 740 cubic feet,	M'Gregor's Buildings, 878 cubic feet.
Fletcher's „ 900 „	Fletcher's „ 1,014 „
General Hospital, 900 „	General Hospital, 940 „

The health of the garrison is slightly improved, though the number in hospital is still lamentably large. In September the per-centage was at one time as high as 25·4 and 33 per cent. in the 2nd-11th Regiment, the corps that suffered most. At present there is between 17 and 18 per cent. sick.

W. Hartman, D. A. Q. M. G.

JOURNAL of the Quartermaster General's Department in *China* and *Japan*.

Saturday, 30 December 1865. Hong Kong.

THE only event to be recorded since my last entry is the engagement of the "Agincourt" by the naval authorities for the conveyance of invalids to England.

The agreement was signed on the 29th instant, the ship to be ready for sea in a fortnight from that date.

As far as is yet known, the following will be the numbers sent in this ship: one officer, 2nd-11th Regiment (sick); one officer, 2nd-9th Regiment, in charge; one naval medical officer; 118 non-commissioned officers and men; 13 women and 23 children.

The above numbers will probably vary before the period of embarkation arrives, as it is not improbable that the "Adventure," expected from Japan, may bring down some invalids.

W. Hartman, D. A. Q. M. G.

Saturday, 13 January 1866. Hong Kong.

The fitting of the invalid ship "Agincourt" having been completed, she was inspected yesterday. A few things being found deficient, the Board of Survey met again this morning, when all was found correct, and the invalids are ordered to embark this afternoon. There will be about the following numbers on board:—

Officers.—Naval, 2; military, 2; seamen (invalids from the fleet), 15; non-commissioned officers and men, 132; women, 12; children, 32.

Great pains have been taken in fitting up this ship, the dockyard authorities and senior naval officer working with a will, and in harmony with ourselves.

The ship is not at all crowded, and could hold many more than will be put on board.

After the most careful inspections of the lists of bedding, provisions, and medical comforts, I can find but one deficiency, viz., invalids are allowed no sheets with their bedding (*see* "Transport Regulations," Appendix XV., page 100). In consequence of this, the Board has recommended that 50 extra sets of blankets and beds should be put on board. I conceive the omission of sheets to be a mistake, particularly in a case like this, when so many men are suffering from diarrhœa.

It is to be feared that there will be great mortality in this ship; five men have died in the five consecutive days preceding the embarkation. The ship getting at once into a warmer climate may, however, check this disease.

Sunday, 14 January 1866. Hong Kong.

Another man of the invalids died last night; the final survey of the ship took place in consequence this afternoon, and the ship is to proceed to sea at daylight to-morrow (the 15th instant). We can do no more. Nothing that the medical officers could suggest for the benefit of the men has been refused, and a great many things not authorised by regulation have been put on board.

The

App. No. 8.

Journals of Quartermaster General.

The loss, as shown by the returns of the two regiments that have been quartered at Hong Kong for the last year (the 2nd-9th and 2nd-11th) has been terrible.

I took over the duties of this department so late in the year that it does not fall within my province to trace the causes of and means by which much of this might have been prevented, but I would respectfully suggest that in future the duty in Japan should be taken *in turn by* the regiments in the China command; the change taking place every year, or at furthest every two years. The average per-centage of sick in Japan is always half, and sometimes one-third, of what it is here.

Friday, 9 February 1866. Hong Kong.

Intelligence reached this privately from the Cape, that the "Gresham," invalid ship, which left this about the 13th October, had experienced a loss during the passage from Hong Kong to that place of 36 non-commissioned officers and men out of 169 put on board, and of 10 women and children out of 56. This ship was fitted out and dispatched before my arrival at this place.

The "Agincourt," the last invalid ship, has also been heard of from Singapore. Only one death on board, that of a new-born child.

The last mail from England, which was received here on the 7th instant, has brought instructions for the removal of the 2nd-20th Regiment from Yokohama to India, and of the 2nd-11th from Hong Kong to Yokohama

W. Hartman, D. A. Q. M. G.

Appendix, No. 9.

PAPERS received from the WAR OFFICE, and laid before the Committee by the Clerk of the Committee.

WORKS.

RETURN of all SUMS Annually granted by PARLIAMENT on the ESTIMATES for the Accommodation of EUROPEAN TROOPS at *Hong Kong* (stating the Nature and Object of such Building) during the Years from 1858 to 1866.

Year.	Service, Stating Nature and Object of each Building.	Sums granted by Parliament.	Sums actually Expended.	On what Purpose Expended.	Amount not Expended.	Application of the Balance, or whether repaid to the Treasury.	REMARKS.
		£.	£.		£.		
1859-60	Maintenance of Barrack and Hospital Buildings generally.	4,410	2,264	Works of Maintenance.	2,146	Appropriated in aid of excesses on sundry votes.	
1860-61	Erection of Huts (married soldiers' quarters at Victoria, and sanitary hut for 25 men at Victoria Peak).	5,000	3,289	Married Soldiers' Quarters and Sanitary Hut.	1,711	Ditto - ditto.	
-	Maintenance of Barrack and Hospital Buildings generally.	3,595	905	Works of Maintenance.	2,690		
1861-62	Erecting Huts at Hong Kong and Kowloon.	5,000	1,839	Erecting mat sheds (chapel and additional huts for 200 men, Kowloon).	3,161		
-	Constructing a boarded roof over Her Majesty's ship "Hercules," hospital ship.	733	702	Construction of roof	31	Ditto - ditto.	
-	Maintenance of Barrack and Hospital Buildings.	3,500	6,013	Works of Maintenance.	- -		
1862-63	Maintenance of Barrack and Hospital Buildings.	2,808	1,508	Works of Maintenance.	1,300	Appropriated in aid of Ways and Means.	
1863-64	Improving ventilation, officers' quarters, Murray Barracks.	63	37	Ventilation of Quarters.	26	Ditto - ditto.	
-	Maintenance of Barrack and Hospital Buildings.	3,899	3,370	Works of Maintenance.	529		
1864-65	Roofing and paving Provision Store.	243	- -	Roofing and Paving Store.	Nil.		
-	Maintenance of Barrack and Hospital Buildings.	4,093	4,647	Works of Maintenance.			
1865-66	Improving Officers' Latrines, Murray Barracks.	100	Accounts for the year not yet made up		-	- - - -	This service had already been executed on the authority of the General Officer Commanding.
-	Converting Shed into Flour Store.	135					
-	Maintenance of Barrack and Hospital Buildings.	2,783					

War Office, 12 July 1866.

STATEMENT of SUMS paid for Hire of GODOWNS, or other TEMPORARY BUILDINGS, at *Hong Kong* and *Kowloon*, between 1st April 1858 and 31st March 1861.

Name of Person from whom Hired.	Particulars of Premises.	Period for which Hired.	Rate per Month. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.
1858–59.								
Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.	Rent of Godowns for Commissariat	1 April 1858 to 31 March 1859	208	6	8	2,500	–	–
Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.	Rent of Godowns for Commissariat	1 April 1858 to 30 September 1858	104	3	4	625	–	–
Messrs. Remedios	Hire of Mess House	1 October 1858 to 31 March 1859	125	–	–	750	–	–
Messrs. Lindsay & Co.	Rent of Godown for Military Store	1 April 1858 to 31 March 1859	166	13	4	2,000	–	–
Messrs. Wardley & Co.	Hire of Godowns for Purveyor's Department	1 April 1858 to 31 March 1859	83	6	8	1,000	–	–
Messrs. Wardley & Co.	Hire of House for Officers' Quarters	1 February 1859 to 31 March 1859	83	6	8	166	13	4
		Total for 1858–59			£.	7,041	13	4
1859–60.								
Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.	Rent of Godown for Commissariat	16 August 1859 to 31 March 1860	208	6	8	1,562	10	–
Messrs. Lindsay & Co.	Rent of Godown for Military Store	1 April 1859 to 31 March 1860	166	13	4	2,000	–	–
Messrs. Wardley & Co.	Rent of Godown for Purveyor's Department	1 April 1859 to 31 March 1860	83	6	8	1,000	–	–
Messrs. Wardley & Co.	Rent of House for Officers' Quarters	1 April 1859 to 31 March 1860	83	6	8	1,000	–	–
Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.	Rent of House for Medical Department	1 April 1859 to 31 March 1860	–		–	212	10	–
Messrs. Bonelle	Rent of Houses for Quarters	15 May 1859 to 31 January 1860	14	11	8	123	19	2
Messrs. Laprack	Rent of Godown for Military Store	15 December 1859 to 31 March 1860	65	12	6	229	13	9
Messrs. Ambrosi	Rent of House for Hospital Purposes	18 January 1860 to 31 March 1860	135	8	4	331	19	9
		Total for 1859–60			£.	6,460	12	8
1860–61.								
Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.	Rent of Godown for Commissariat	1 April 1860 to 31 March 1861	208	6	8	2,500	–	–
Messrs. Lindsay & Co.	Rent of Godown for Military Store	1 April 1860 to 31 March 1861	166	13	4	2,000	–	–
Messrs. Wardley & Co.	Rent of Godown for Purveyor	1 April 1860 to 31 March 1861	83	6	8	1,000	–	–
Messrs. Wardley & Co.	Rent of House for Officers' Quarters	1 April 1860 to 31 March 1861	83	6	8	1,000	–	–
Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.	Rent of House for Medical Department	1 April 1860 to 28 February 1861	20	16	8	229	3	4
Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.	Rent of House for Officers	1 April 1860 to 28 February 1861	10	8	4	114	11	8
Messrs. Laprack & Co.	Rent of Godown for Military Store	1 April 1860 to 31 March 1861	65	12	6	787	10	–
Messrs. Laprack & Co.	Rent of Godown for Military Store	1 May 1860 to 31 March 1861	41	13	4	458	6	8
Messrs. Ambrosi	Rent of House for Hospital Purposes	1 April 1860 to 31 March 1861	135	8	4	1,625	–	–
Messrs. Walker	Rent of Godown for Military Store	1 January 1861 to 31 January 1861	–		–	141	3	8
Messrs. Walker	Rent of Godown for Purveyor	1 December 1860 to 31 January 1861	–		–	187	10	–
Messrs. Baldwin & Co.	Rent of House used for Staff Quarters	1 January 1861 to 31 March 1861	72	18	4	218	15	–
Messrs. Jardine & Co.	Rent of Godowns for Military Store (3)	1 February 1861 to 31 March 1861	93 each.	15	–	562	10	–
		Total for 1860-61			£.	10,824	10	4

RECAPITULATION.

	£.	s.	d.
Total Amount Expended in 1858–59	7,041	13	4
" " 1859–60	6,460	12	8
" " 1860–61	10,824	10	4
Grand Total £.	24,326	16	4

War Office, 10 July 1866.

H. W. S. Whiffin, Chief Auditor.

App. No. 9.

STATEMENT of all MONIES expended upon FORTIFICATIONS, MILITARY STORE-HOUSES and BUILDINGS, and upon BARRACKS, at *Hong Kong* and *Kowloon*, from 1st April 1861 to 31st March 1865.

	Fortifications.			Military Store Buildings.			Barracks.		
1861-62.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount expended in Repairs, which include Painting, Whitewashing, and Incidental Expenses	-	-		172	9	5	2,632	-	3
Erecting Mat Shed, Barracks, Kowloon	-	-		-		-	1,839	1	6
Erecting 12 Sheds for Sentries	-	-		-		-	15	3	7
Erecting Mat Hut, Quarters for Orderlies, and Stoves for Purveying Department	-	-		-		-	139	-	2
Erecting Roof over Hospital Ship "Hercules"	-	-		-		-	700	11	2
Renewing Floors of Bath and Wash Rooms of General Hospital	-	-		-		-	223	11	5
Erecting an Oven in Officers' Mess Kitchen	-	-		-		-	10	9	5
Constructing a Baking Oven for General Hospital, Hong Kong	-	-		-		-	13	8	11
Constructing a Mat Hut for Medical Officers at Victoria Peak	-	-		-		-	4	1	11
Providing 7 Mat Sentry Boxes	-	-		-		-	4	16	9
Repairing Fire Engine	-	-		-		-	12	11	11
Providing and fixing Punkahs	-	-		-		-	9	7	8
Repairing Sentry Boxes	-	-		-		-	2	7	9
Sundry additions to Huts, Kowloon	-	-		-		-	29	9	-
Re-erecting Mat Shed, Cooking House, and Wash-house, at Kowloon, in lieu of those destroyed by fire	-	-		-		-	58	8	2
Providing a Bedstead Screen for Hospital	-	-		-		-	4	14	1
Erecting a School Room and Soldiers' Institute	-	-		-		-	10	14	5
£.	-	-		172	9	5	5,709	18	1
1862-63.									
Amount expended in repairs, as above	24	11	1	264	5	6	2,592	5	6
Repairing Roads and Paths	74	4	10	—			—		
Erecting 9 Mat Sheds for Sentries, Kowloon	-		-	-		-	14	10	4
Sanitary Improvements to Drains, Latrines to the Hospital and Infantry Lines	-		-	-		-	44	17	4
Fitting up Cook Houses with Stoves, Kowloon	-		-	-		-	3	1	5
Fitting Prison Accommodation on board the "Hercules"	-		-	-		-	56	19	8
Constructing a Gymnasium	-		-	-		-	88	1	3
Erecting a Shed for Protection of Rifle Range	-		-	-		-	6	-	10
£.	98	15	11	264	5	6	2,805	16	4
1863-64.									
Amount expended in Repairs	-		-	213	6	6	2,907	9	5
Altering the position of Gateway of New Powder Magazine	-		-	28	11	1	—		
Repairing Roads and Paths	59	16	8	—			—		
Repairing 2 Magazines for Rifle practice	-		-	-		-	6	5	-
Erecting a Sun Shade for Sentry Arsenal Yard	-		-	26	7	9	—		
Erecting a Shed at Arsenal Yard	-		-	460	1	6	—		
Erecting a Workshop for Armourer Sergeant	-		-	98	6	-	—		
Erecting 4 Batteries, defence of harbour, Hong Kong	366	7	3	—			—		
Erecting Lightning Conductor for Magazine	-		-	5	4	11	—		
Carried forward	426	3	11	826	13	9	2,913	14	5

App. No. 9.

	Fortifications.			Military Store Buildings.			Barracks.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	426	3	11	826	13	9	2,913	14	5
Providing Cooking Accommodation for Gun Lascars	-		-	-		-	31	8	4
Providing 3 Bed Side-screens for Hospital, Kowloon	-		-	-		-	15	1	4
Enclosing the front of an open Shed - - -	-		-	15	4	10	—		
Renewing Floor and Roof to Verandah - - -	-		-	-		-	99	10	3
Renewing Ceiling and Joists, Commissariat Quarters	-		-	-		-	180	12	6
Fixing Boiler in Kitchen, enlarging Bath Room, and erecting Latrine in Hospital, Kowloon - -	-		-	-		-	30	2	11
Renewing Pipes and Cocks of Ablution Room, Murray and North Barracks - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	161	6	10
Fitting Ventilators to Officers' Quarters at Murray Barracks - - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	32	2	8
Providing additional Cell Accommodation for Provost Establishment - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	550	13	9
Repairing Barrack Squares and Parades - -	-		-	-		-	111	11	3
Erecting Mat Shed, Barracks, Kowloon - - -	-		-	-		-	3,799	14	4
Erecting Mat Shed to Gymnasium - - - - -	-		-	-		-	4	12	1
Erecting a Brick Wall and Palisade Fence, at north-west angle of North Barracks - - - -	-		-	-		-	35	16	8
Providing 3 Presses for Hospital Wards - -	-		-	-		-	15	1	5
Providing 4 Wooden Stools for Urine Tubs - -	-		-	-		-	3	9	1
Erecting a Screen and Verandah, Commissariat Buildings - - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	7	11	9
Improving Drainage of General Hospital - -	-		-	-		-	75	7	2
Converting part of a Salt Meat Store into a Guard Room, and supplying Granite for Floors of remainder - - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	156	—	5
Renewing Verandah of Head Quarters' House -	-		-	-		-	545	14	7
Improvements to - - - ditto - - - -	-		-	-		-	184	9	11
Fitting Rattan Blinds to Verandah, Hospital - -	-		-	-		-	27	1	8
Providing and Fixing Punkahs for Guard Room -	-		-	-		-	27	18	11
Converting Servants' Rooms into a Store for Officers' Mess - - - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	7	15	—
£.	426	3	11	847	2	7	9,016	17	3
1864–65.									
Amount expended on Repairs - - - - -	8	1	2	267	11	8	3,131	1	—
Enclosing War Department Buildings with a Bamboo Fence - - - - - - - - -	43	1	9	—			—		
Repairing Roads and Paths - - - - - -	59	18	8	—			—		
Providing a Boundary Stone, Kowloon - - -	1	7	—	—			—		
Constructing a Fire Place for the browning of small Arms - - - - - - - - -	-		-	5	16	9	—		
Erecting a Flag Staff, Head Quarters' House - -	-		-	-		-	15	3	9
Renewing Roof of Old Magazine, No. 2 - - -	-		-	74	10	2	—		
Erecting a Shed for Workmen, by Armourers' Shop -	-		-	10	14	—	—		
Converting part of Canteen into Guard Room - -	-		-	-		-	12	13	8
Providing Stones for marking out War Department Property - - - - - - - - -	13	7	1	—			—		
Constructing Screens for Armstrong Guns - -	-		-	9	10	—	—		
Repairing Magazine, Kellatt's Island - - -	-		-	79	10	1	—		
Erecting Sun Shades for Sentries - - - -	-		-	-		-	8	2	6
Fixing Iron Bars to Barrack Store - - -	-		-	-		-	6	7	3
Fixing a Stove in Military Accountant's Office -	-		-	-		-	10	2	3
Erecting a Verandah to Native Hospital - - -	-		-	-		-	4	16	6
Repairs to Armourer Sergeants' Quarters - -	-		-	-		-	14	8	6
Constructing additional Ranges in Artillery Cook House - - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	11	19	7
Additions to Huts, Kowloon - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	22	5	5
Enlarging Quarters Commissariat Staff Corps, at Kowloon - - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	17	6	9
Fixing a Ventilator to Main Guard Room - - -	-		-	-		-	10	19	2
Enlarging Commissariat Quarters - - - -	-		-	-		-	1	10	—
Erecting a Mat Shed, Rifle Range, Kowloon - -	-		-	-		-	5	11	4
Fitting up Barracks at Stanley for Families expected from England - - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	79	17	7
Rivetting Boilers of Cook House - - - - -	-		-	-		-	2	6	—
Converting a Store Shed into Bakery, and erecting two Ovens - - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	291	11	8
Fitting Punkahs, Military Accountant's Office and Staff Sergeants' Quarters - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	19	1	4
Carried forward - - - £.	125	15	8	447	12	8	3,665	4	3

App. No. 9.

	Fortifications.			Military Store Buildings.			Barracks.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	125	15	8	447	12	8	3,665	4	3
Converting Commissariat Store Shed into Bakery -	-		-	-		-	3	15	-
Erecting Mat Shed Barracks, native lines - -	-		-	-		-	145	-	11
Providing Fittings at Pack Store and Cook House, Stanley Barracks - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	41	18	9
Converting Servants' Rooms into Barrack Store Rooms - - - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	2	19	7
Converting sundry Buildings into Store Guard Room and Quarters - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	2	11	-
Fitting up Married Quarters in Hospital as Purveyor's Store - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	17	10	-
Renewing the Ground Floor Hospital, Stanley -	-		-	-		-	57	17	11
Cupboards and Fittings for Wards on board the "Hercules" - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	32	10	8
Erecting new Oven in Hospital and Boarding Floor of Pack Store - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	2	10	2
Rebuilding Gun Lascars' Cook House and three others at Kowloon, in lieu of those destroyed by Fire - - - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	252	14	7
Rebuilding Cook Houses for 22nd Bombay Native Infantry - - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	207	8	6
Providing Benches in Officers' Cook Houses - -	-		-	-		-	9	6	10
Providing a Door for Officers' Quarters - - -	-		-	-		-	10	14	5
Improving Latrines, Murray and North Barracks -	-		-	-		-	24	13	8
Laying down Water Pipes, Commissariat - -	-		-	-		-	72	10	-
Altering Vaults for Storage of Flour - - -	-		-	-		-	94	15	5
Resetting Boilers in Soldiers' Cook House - -	-		-	-		-	23	10	3
Re-erecting Women's Latrine - - - -	-		-	-		-	1	3	8
Removing Mat Hut Barracks, Kowloon - -	-		-	-		-	55	-	6
Improving Ventilation, Stanley Barracks - -	-		-	-		-	23	18	-
Renewing Roof of Cook House, Murray Barracks -	-		-	-		-	138	10	-
Providing Hose for Fire Engine - - - -	-		-	-		-	55	6	11
Erecting Mat Huts for Royal Engineers at Kowloon	-		-	-		-	386	19	8
Erecting Cook Houses, Kowloon - - - -	-		-	-		-	45	1	1
Renewing Pipes and Cocks of Ablution Room Murray Barracks - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	154	7	11
Laying a Drain for Cooking Huts - - - -	-		-	-		-	13	2	3
Fixing a Tiled Roof on Royal Engineers' Cook House, and constructing Mat Shed Washhouse, Kowloon - - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	53	9	4
Erecting a Trial Hut, Kowloon - - - -	-		-	-		-	699	16	2
Erecting Roof of Salt Provision Shed, and Paving with Granite - - - - - - - - -	-		-	-		-	206	17	5
Fixing Windows and Floors in Commissariat Shed -	-		-	-		-	2	10	-
Fixing Urinals and Privies - - - - -	-		-	-		-	7	1	9
TOTAL - - - £.	125	15	8	447	12	8	6,510	11	7

RECAPITULATION.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Total Amount expended in 1861-62 - - -	-		-	172	9	5	5,709	18	1
Ditto - - ditto - - 1862-63 - - -	98	15	11	264	5	6	2,805	16	4
Ditto - - ditto - - 1863-64 - - -	426	3	11	847	2	7	9,016	17	3
Ditto - - ditto - - 1864-65 - - -	125	15	8	447	12	8	6,510	11	7
TOTAL - - - £.	650	15	6	1,731	10	2	24,043	3	3

H. W. S. Whiffin,
Chief Auditor.

STATEMENT of MONIES paid for Hire of GODOWNS or other Temporary Buildings at *Hong Kong* and *Kowloon*, between 1st April 1861 and 31st March 1865.

Name of Person from whom Hired.	Particulars of Premises.	Period and Rate.	Amount.
1861–62.			£. s. d.
Messrs. Lindsay & Co. -	Rent of Godowns for Military Store.	1 April to 31 October 1861, at 166 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per month.	1,166 13 4
Messrs. Lapraik - - -	- ditto - - - - - -	1 April 1861 to 31 March 1862, at 65 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* per month.	787 10 –
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto - - - - - -	1 April 1861 to 31 March 1862, at 41 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per month.	500 – –
Messrs. Jardine, Mathison & Co.	- ditto - - - - - -	1 April to 31 July 1861, at 93 *l.* 15 *s.* per month.	375 – –
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto - - - - - -	- ditto - - - - - -	375 – –
Ditto - - - - -	Rent of Godowns for Purveyor's Department.	1 May to 30 June 1861, at 93 *l.* 15 *s.* per month.	187 10 –
Messrs. Baldwin & Co. -	House used for Staff Quarters -	1 April to 30 June 1861, at 72 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* per month.	218 15 –
Messrs. Ambrosi - - -	House for Hospital Purposes and Occupation.	1 April to 31 July 1861, at 135 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* per month.	541 13 4
Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co. -	Hire of Godowns for Commissariat.	1 April 1861 to 31 March 1862 (for the year).	335 18 9
Messrs. Johnson & Co. -	Hire of Godowns for Purveyor's Department.	1 April to 15 August 1861, at 83 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per month.	375 – –
Ditto - - - - -	House for Officers' Quarters -	1 April to 15 September 1861, at 83 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per month.	458 6 8
Messrs. Pollard & Overbeck	House and Godown used for Military Store Purposes.	1 November 1861 to 31 March 1862, at 166 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per month.	833 6 8
Messrs. Fletcher & Co. -	Hire of Godown for Purveyor's Stores.	1 October 1861 to 31 March 1862, at 140 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* per quarter.	281 5 –
Ditto - - - - -	Hire of two Godowns for Commissariat Stores.	From 11 July 1861 to 31 March 1862.	1,000 10 –
Messrs. Ambrosi - - -	Hire of Buildings for Officers' Quarters.	6 November 1861 to 31 March 1862, at 281 *l.* 5 *s.* per quarter.	453 2 6
Messrs. Sassoon - - -	Rent of House for Officers' Quarters.	From 16 October 1861 to 31 March 1862.	541 13 4
		TOTAL 1861–62 - - - £.	8,431 4 7
1862–63.			
Messrs. Naurajaa - -	Dwelling House for Commandant.	1 April 1862 to 31 March 1863, at 12 *l.* 10 *s.* per month.	150 – –
Messrs. Lapraik - - -	Godown for Military Store -	1 April to 31 August 1862, at 41 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per month.	208 6 8
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto - - - - - -	1 April 1862 to 31 March 1863, at 65 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* per month.	787 10 –
Messrs. Pollard & Overbeck	Godown used for Military Stores	1 April to 30 June 1862, at 166 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per month.	500 – –
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto - - - - - -	1 July 1862 to 31 March 1863, at 135 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* per month.	1,218 15 –
Messrs. Ambrosi - - -	House for Officers' Quarters -	1 April to 31 December 1862, at 281 *l.* 5 *s.* per quarter.	843 15 –
Ditto - - - - -	- ditto - - - - - -	1 January to 31 March 1863, at 232 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d.* per quarter.	232 17 3
Messrs. Fletcher & Co. -	Two Godowns for Commissariat Stores.	1 April to 31 March 1863, at 281 *l.* 5 *s.* each per quarter.	1,125 – –
Ditto - - - - -	One Godown for Purveyor's Store.	From 1 October to 31 December 1862.	155 14 11
Messrs. Sassoon - - -	House for Officers' Quarters -	1 April 1862 to 31 March 1863, at 250 *l.* per quarter.	1,000 – –
		TOTAL 1862–63 - - - £.	6,221 18 10

Name of Person from whom Hired.	Particulars of Premises.	Period and Rate.	Amount.
1863–64.			£. s. d.
Messrs. Naurajaa - -	Dwelling House for Commandant	1 April to 31 May 1863, at 12 *l.* 10 *s.* per month.	25 – –
Messrs. Pollard & Overbeck -	House and Godown for Military Store Department.	1 April 1863 to 31 March 1864, at 135 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* per month.	1,625 – –
Messrs. Sassoon - - -	House for Officers' Quarters -	1 April 1863 to 31 March 1864, at 250 *l.* per quarter.	1,000 – –
Messrs. Winniberg - -	Two Godowns for Stores - -	From 11 April to 31 May 1863 -	10 8 4
Ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - - - -	1 June to 31 August 1863, at 6 *l.* 5 *s.* per month.	18 15 –
Messrs. Wright - - -	House - - - - - -	1 April to 31 August 1863, at 116 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per month.	583 6 8
Messrs. Fletcher & Co. -	Godown for Commissariat Stores	From 1 April to 30 June 1863 -	281 5 –
Ditto - - - -	House and Godown for Commissariat.	1 April 1863 to 31 March 1864, at 281 *l.* 5 *s.* per quarter.	1,125 – –
Ditto - - - -	Purveyor's Stores - - -	1 April 1863 to 31 March 1864, at 140 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* per quarter.	562 10 –
Ditto - - - -	Two Rum Stores - - -	From 1 July to 30 September 1863	208 13 4
Ditto - - - -	One ditto - - - - -	From 1 October to 31 December 1863.	140 12 6
Ditto - - - -	One ditto - - - - -	From 1 January to 14 February 1864.	69 10 1
Messrs. Ambrosi - - -	Quarters for Officers - - -	1 April 1863 to 31 March 1864, at 218 *l.* 15 *s.* per quarter.	875 – –
Messrs. Jardine, Mathison & Co.	House for Officers - - -	1 July 1863 to 31 March 1864, at 75 *l.* per quarter.	675 – –
Messrs. Mitchell - - -	Commissariat Office - - -	From 1 November 1863 to 31 January 1864.	26 – 10
Messrs. Slint - - -	Commissariat Stores - - -	From 25 January to 3 March 1864	26 – 10
		TOTAL 1863–64 - - - £.	7,252 2 7
1864–65.			
Messrs. Sassoon - - -	House for Officers' Quarters -	1 April to 31 March 1865 - -	1,013 6 8
Messrs. Boyle - - -	House Rent - - - - -	From 1 February to 8 August 1864.	62 10 –
Messrs. Winniberg - -	- ditto - - - - - -	From 1 May 1864 to 31 March 1865.	184 6 8
Messrs. McPherson & Marshall	Military Train Barracks - -	From 4 March to 30 June 1864 -	50 – –
Messrs. Pollard & Overbeck -	House and Godown for Military Store.	April 1864 - - - - -	135 8 4
Messrs. Schmidt - - -	Commissariat Store House - -	From 12 May to 12 August 1864 -	93 15 –
Messrs. Ambrosi - - -	Officers' Quarters - - -	From 1 April 1864 to 31 March 1865.	883 15 –
Messrs. Jardine, Mathison & Co.	- ditto - - - - - -	From 1 April to 31 August 1864 -	125 – –
Messrs. Fletcher & Co. -	Purveyor's Stores - - -	From 1 April to 30 June 1864 -	140 12 6
Ditto - - - -	Military Store - - - -	April 1864 - - - - -	93 15 –
		TOTAL 1864–65 - - - £.	2,782 9 2

RECAPITULATION.

	£. s. d.
Total Amount expended in 1861–62 - - - - -	8,431 4 7
Ditto - - ditto - - 1862–63 - - - - -	6,221 18 10
Ditto - - ditto - - 1863–64 - - - - -	7,252 2 7
Ditto - - ditto - - 1864–65 - - - - -	2,782 9 2
TOTAL - - - £.	24,687 15 2

H. W. S. Whiffin, Chief Auditor.

App. No. 9.

STATEMENT of all MONIES Expended upon FORTIFICATIONS, MILITARY STORE-HOUSES, and BUILDINGS, and upon BARRACKS at *Hong Kong* and *Kowloon*, from 1st April to 30th September 1865.

	Fortifications.			Military Store Buildings.			Barracks.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount expended in Repairs	2	12	–	72	12	–	887	16	8
Surveying a portion of Stone Cutters' Island	31	13	–	—			—		
Removing Earth on account of landslip	6	15	10	—			—		
Repairing Roads and Paths	5	13	–	—			—		
Fixing iron bars to Windows of Military Store Buildings	-		-	13	16	10	—		
Erecting a Cook House for Military Store Foreman	-		-	17	16	10	—		
Rebuilding with brick the Street face of Shell Store in Arsenal	-		-	7	8	5	—		
Enclosing the front, and fixing boarded floor and windows to Commissariat premises	-		-	-		-	153	10	8
Constructing a charcoal oven for blueing arms	-		-	1	17	–	—		
Erecting a Mat Shed over the Laboratory Tent	-		-	20	1	7	—		
Renewing the Floor and Joists of New Magazine	-		-	1	7	–	—		
Securing Floor of Commissariat Treasury against ingress of Thieves from the Drains	-		-	-		-	43	2	1
Erecting a Mat Shed for Machine Rifle rest	-		-	3	2	3	—		
Constructing Four Artillery Targets	-		-	3	9	3	—		
Erecting a Trial Hut at Kowloon	-		-	-		-	1,742	18	7
Fitting up Native Hospital as Married Soldiers' Quarters	-		-	-		-	57	17	11
Supplying Hose for Fire Engine	-		-	-		-	4	9	6
Supplying Boilers and Ovens to Royal Engineer Cook Houses, North Barracks	-		-	-		-	1	14	–
Erecting Officers' Hut at Kowloon	-		-	-		-	61	5	1
Erecting a Church at Kowloon	-		-	-		-	80	16	2
Erecting a Commissariat Flour Store	-		-	5	–	–	-		-
Renewing Verandah at Head Quarters' House	-		-	-		-	57	10	4
Opening a door of Communication for Officers' Quarters, Murray Barracks	-		-	-		-	1	–	–
Repairs to Head Quarters' House	-		-	-		-	3	15	–
Constructing Sentry Boxes	-		-	-		-	15	19	6
Erecting Latrine Arsenal Barracks	-		-	-		-	1	–	6
Erecting Temporary Cooking Accommodation for 67th Regiment	-		-	-		-	2	–	–
Supplying Punkahs to Guard Room	-		-	-		-	1	–	–
Supplying Fittings to Heard's Godown, occupied by 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment	-		-	-		-	78	8	2
£.	46	13	10	146	11	2	3,194	4	2

H. W. S. Whiffin, Chief Auditor.

App. No. 9.

STATEMENT of MONIES paid for GODOWNS and other Temporary Buildings at *Hong Kong* and *Kowloon*, from 1st April to 30th September 1865.

Name of Person from whom Hired.	Description of Premises.	Period and Rate.	Amount.
			£. s. d.
Messrs. Sassoon -	Hire of House for Officers' Quarters.	1 to 30 April 1865, at 85 *l.* per month.	85 – –
Messrs. Winniberg	- ditto - - - - -	1 to 30 April, at 17 *l.* -	17 – –
Messrs. Sassoon -	- ditto - - - - -	1 May to 30 June, at 42 *l.* 10 *s.* per month.	85 – –
Ditto - -	Hire of three Houses for Officers' Quarters.	1 May to 30 June -	122 6 6
Ditto - -	„ of one „ „	10 „ to 30 „ -	
Ditto - -	„ of one „ „	11 „ to 30 „ -	
Messrs. Ambrosi -	Hire of one House for Hospital	1 April to 30 June, at 74 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* per month	223 2 6
Messrs. Heard & Co.	Hire of one House for Barracks for the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment.	31 May to 31 July, at 212 *l.* 10 *s.* per month.	425 – –
		£.	957 9 –

War Office, 10 April 1866.

H. W. S. Whiffin, Chief Auditor.

Note.—The China Accounts for the Quarter ending 31 December 1865, had not been received at the War Office up to the date of this Return.

App. No. 9.

STATEMENT of all MONIES expended upon FORTIFICATIONS, MILITARY STORE-HOUSES, and BUILDINGS, and upon BARRACKS, at *Hong Kong* and *Kowloon*, from 1st October to 31st December 1865.

	Fortifications.			Military Store Buildings.			Barracks.		
	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount expended on Repairs	-		-	2	9	6	471	6	9
Repairing Roads and Paths	5	13	3		—			—	
Removing earth on account of Landslip	-	8	9		—			—	
Constructing a charcoal Oven for blueing arms	-		-	7	5	8		—	
Erecting a new Laboratory	-		-	2	12	-		—	
Fitting up Commissariat Bread Racks with zinc, to prevent the incursion of rats, &c.	-		-	25	9	8		—	
Renewing joists of Shifting-room, New Magazine	-		-	15	14	9		—	
Erecting Latrine at Arsenal	-		-	-		-	1	11	-
Supplying Hose for Fire Engines	-		-	-		-	17	16	-
Securing Floor of Commissariat Treasury against the ingress of Thieves from the Drains	-		-	-		-	-	5	-
Supplying Punkhas for Armour-serjeant's Quarters	-		-	-		-	2	4	6
Supplying Punkhas for Royal Engineer's Office	-		-	-		-	1	5	1
Supplying Punkahs for Quartermaster General's Office	-		-	-		-	1	15	4
Supplying Punkahs for Guard Rooms	-		-	-		-	11	-	10
Supplying Punkahs for Military Accountant's Office	-		-	-		-	3	3	-
Supplying Punkahs for Married Soldiers' Quarters	-		-	-		-	12	16	3
Supplying Fittings to Heard's Godown, as Quarters	-		-	-		-	1	-	-
Supplying Fittings to Fletcher's Godown, as Quarters	-		-	-		-	236	5	7
Supplying Fittings to M'Gregor's Godown, as Quarters	-		-	-		-	329	19	1
Supplying Fittings to Temporary Hospital	-		-	-		-	36	17	5
Whitewashing Her Majesty's Hospital Ship, "Hercules"	-		-	-		-	4	2	1
Erecting a Spiral Hut at Kowloon	-		-	-		-	3	18	-
Erecting Outbuildings in rear of Fletcher's Godowns	-		-	-		-	7	-	-
Reconstructing Roof of Military Hospital	-		-	-		-	8	5	-
Erecting Temporary Cooking Accommodation for the 67th Regiment	-		-	-		-	20	19	-
Fitting an Oven and Boiler to Royal Engineer's Cook-house	-		-	-		-	18	14	4
Opening a Door of communication for Officers' Quarters	-		-	-		-	10	1	3
Constructing Jalousies for Ventilation of Quarters of Acting Serjeant Major, Royal Artillery	-		-	-		-	2	16	6
Repairing Huts at Kowloon	-		-	-		-	361	5	2
Fitting up Married Soldiers' Quarters	-		-	-		-	242	10	-
Supplying Sunshades for Sentries	-		-	-		-	1	6	-
Substituting a Window and Frame for Wire Blinds of Female Schoolroom	-		-	-		-	3	9	3
Repairing Roof of North Barracks, blown down in a Typhoon	-		-	-		-	199	5	-
£.	6	2	-	53	11	7	2,010	17	5

War Office, 7 May 1866.

H. W. S. Whiffin, Chief Auditor.

App. No 9.

STATEMENT of MONIES Paid for GODOWNS and other Temporary Buildings at *Hong Kong* and *Kowloon*, from 1st October to 31st December 1865.

From whom Hired.	Description of Premises.	Period and Rate.	Amount. £.	s.	d.
Fletcher's - - Messrs. Wood and Kaye.*	Hire of three Godowns for Soldiers' Barracks.	September Quarter, at 403 *l.* 15 *s.* per month.	1,211	5	–
Mr. Ambrosé -	Hire of St. Francis Hospital -	September Quarter, at 74 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.*	223	2	6
McGregor's - - Mr. Baldwin.*	Hire of five Houses and part of a Godown.	From 24 July to 23 October, and from 30 August to 23 October, at 452 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* per month.	1,350	5	3
		£.	2,784	12	9

War Office, 7 May 1866. *H. W. S. Whiffin*, Chief Auditor.

* These premises were all hired for one year certain, but the rent is only calculated for the first quarter. The same applies to Alexander's house (Cf. 500 a month) for a hospital, and to other houses hired for offices and officers' quarters.

Hire of Godowns :—	£.	s.	d.	
From 1st April 1861 to 31 March 1862 - -	8,431	4	7	
Ditto - 1862 - ditto 1863 - -	6,221	18	10	
Ditto - 1863 - ditto 1864 - -	7,252	2	7	
Ditto - 1864 - ditto 1865 - -	2,782	9	2	
Ditto - 1865 { 31 Sept. 1865 - -	957	9	–	£. 3,742 1 –
{ 31 Dec. 1865 - -	2,784	12	–	

General Guy's letter of 11th November 1865 calls the attention of the Secretary of State for War to the fact, that the hire of quarters and hospital accommodation, although carried out upon the most economical plans, amounts to 13,158 *l.* for one year.

App. No. 9.

PAPER handed in by Captain *Galton*, 7 June 1866.

LIST of BUILDINGS hired at *Hong Kong*, with the several Rents, according to latest Returns.

NAME of PROPRIETOR.	Period for which Hired.	Purpose for which Hired.	Rent per Mensem.	REMARKS. Rent per Annum.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
D. L. Ambrosi - -	1 year -	Married soldiers' quarters	72 18 4	875 - -
A. Lasson - - -	1 , -	5 houses, officers' quarters	108 7 6	2,200 - -
Ditto - - -	1 „ -	1 house „ „	42 10 -	510 - -
Fletcher & Co. - -	1 „ -	Soldiers' barracks -	403 15 -	4,845 - -
Ditto - - -	1 „ -	Officers' quarters - -	138 2 6	1,657 10 -
G. R. Lammert - -	1 „ -	2 houses, ditto - -	25 10 -	310 - -
— McGregor - -	1 „ -	Ditto, and soldiers' barracks. - -	446 5 -	5,355 - -
Fletcher & Co. - -	1 „ -	Quarters for Commissariat Officer - - -	138 2 6	1,657 10 -
		TOTAL - - - £.		17,310 - -
		Hospital - - - - - -		1,300 - -
				18,610 - -

Appendix, No. 10.

PAPERS handed in by Mr. *Henry S. Gore*, 30 April 1866.

DISEMBARKATION RETURN of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment of FOOT, at *Hong Kong*, this 8th day of February 1865, arrived from *Gibraltar*.

SHIPS' NAMES AND DESCRIPTION (whether Ships of War, Transports, Freight Ships, Coasting Steamers, &c., to be stated).	Companies.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File. Corporals.	Rank and File. Privates.	Officers' Servants, not Soldiers.	*See* annexed Detail. Women.	*See* annexed Detail. Children.	General Total on Board each Ship.	Alterations among the Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates, since Embarkation. Joined.	Transfers. Received.	Transfers. Sick left at Cape of Good Hope.	Dead.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Officers' Horses.
H.M. Screw Transport "Tamar"	10	2	7	19	6	49*	23	40	728	–	51	82	1,007	2	–	3	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	10	2	7	19	6	49	23	40	728	–	51	82	1,007	2	–	3	–	–	–	–

DISTRIBUTION of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment of FOOT, on this 8th day of February 1865.

	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File. Corporals.	Rank and File. Privates.
Numbers Disembarked	2	7	19	6	49*	23	40	728
Left on the Recruiting Service	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sick Absent—At Cape of Good Hope	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
In Arrest at Gibraltar	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Staff employ in Mauritius	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Absent:								
With Leave	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Without Leave	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL Effectives	3	10	20	6	49	23	40	731
Wanting to complete	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ESTABLISHMENT	3	10	20	6	48	21	40	730

* Includes Schoolmaster.

The Battalion embarked at Gibraltar on the 3rd day of November 1864, and sailed on the 3rd day of November 1864.

William Sankey, Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment.

List of the Officers who have Disembarked.

Rank and Names.	From on Board what Ship.	Rank and Names.	From on Board what Ship.	Rank and Names.	From on Board what Ship.
Colonel W. Sankey Surgeon G. Saunders Major S. Darling Captain W. Daunt „ A. M. Carden Paymaster W. Morrison Captain C. C. Grantham „ C. I. C. Roberts „ H. G. H. Grubbe „ H. Gipps „ A. G. E. Morley Asst. Surgeon C. C. Piper	H. M. Screw Transport "Tamar."	Lieut. J. H. Cumming Lieut. & Adj. A. J. B. Wright „ J. S. Jeffares „ J. L. Bradshaw „ C. S. Parry „ E. W. F. Leighton „ E. Fursdon „ R. G. Dunn „ F. Glennie „ R. Nicholson „ H. A. B. Bruce	H. M. Screw Transport "Tamar."	Quartermaster P. Boylan Asst. Surgeon J. Stock Ensign J. A. Ind „ J. W. Clogstoun „ R. M. Jephson „ H. Bacon „ W. S. Duthie „ J. J. Buchanan „ J. Lovell „ E. E. Maltby „ E. P. Elmhurst	H. M. Screw Transport "Tamar."

Absent Officers.

Rank and Names.	Reasons for being Absent.	Where to be Found.
Colonel Knox Lieutenant Clarke	Absent without leave.	
Captain Burland	Absent with leave	Derwent, near Gloucester.
„ French	In arrest at Gibraltar	Gibraltar.
„ Straubenzie	Staff employ Mauritius	Mauritius.

Return of Arms, &c.

Pioneer's Appointments.

Description.	For Serjeants. Muskets, Rifled, Pattern (1856), with Rammers and Sword Bayonets.	For Serjeants. Scabbards.	For Rank and File. Muskets, Rifled, Pattern (1853), with Rammers and Bayonets.	For Rank and File. Scabbards.	Cap Pouches.	Muzzle Stoppers.	Wrenches, Nipple, N. P. With Cramps, &c.	Wrenches, Nipple, N. P. Without Cramps, &c.	Spare Nipples.	Snap Caps.	Drums with Sticks.	Bugles and Strings.	Pack Saddle Forge with Tools.	Shovels.	Pick Axes.	Spades.	Felling Axes.	Hand Axes.	Saw.	Crow-bar.	Hammer, Claw, large.	Auger.	Chisel.	Cold Chisel.	File Saw.	Bill-hooks.	Gun Spikes.	Swords, Saw Back, with Scabbards.	Waist Belts, with Plates and Frogs.
Good	40	40	759	759	799	799	40	759	257	799	10	10	1	5	5	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	22	11	11
Repairable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	40	40	759	759	799	799	40	759	257	799	10	10	1	5	5	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	22	11	11

Return of Accoutrements, &c.

DISTRIBUTION.	For Staff Serjeants. Sling Sword Belts.	Waist Plates.	Swords and Scabbards.	Sword Knots.	For Serjeants. Pouches.	Pouch Belts.	Waist Belts, with Sliding Frogs.	Waist Plates.	Musket Slings.	For Drummers, Fifers, and Buglers. Swords and Scabbards.	Waist Belts with Sliding Frogs.	Sword Knots.	Waist Plates.	Drum Carriages.	Fifes and Cases, with Slings and Tassels.	For Rank and File. Pouches, large, 40 rounds.	Pouches, small, 20 rounds.	Pouch Belts.	Waist Belts with Sliding Frogs.	Waist Plates.	Musket Slings.
Number Embarked	8	8	8	8	40	40	40	40	40	20	20	–	20	11	–	759	759	759	759	759	759
Left Behind	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	8	8	8	8	40	40	40	40	40	20	20	–	20	11	–	759	759	759	759	759	759

Return of Clothing, &c.

DISTRIBUTION.	Serjeants.						Drummers and Fifers.						Rank and File.								
	Tunics.	Jackets.	Trousers.	Boots.	Caps.	Great Coats.	Tunics.	Jackets.	Trousers.	Boots.	Caps.	Great Coats.	Tunics.	Jackets.	Trousers.	Boots.	Caps.	Great Coats.	Colours.	Haversacks.	Squad Bags.
Quantity Embarked -	40	–	40	80	40	40	20	–	20	40	20	20	759	–	759	1,578	759	759	2	838	30
In possession of Men left Behind - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total - - -	40	–	40	80	40	40	20	–	20	40	20	20	759	–	759	1,578	759	759	2	838	30

Return of Ammunition Disembarked with the Regiment.

Cartridges, Ball, Rifled Musket (1853) Pattern - - - - - 46,340.
Caps, Percussion - - - - - - - - - - - 69,510.

William Sankey, Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment.

Families of Officers Disembarked.

Rank and Names of Married Officers.	Wives.	Children.						Servants.	
		Above 16 Years of Age, Females only.	Of 7 and under 16 Years of Age.		Of 1 and under 7 Years of Age.		Under 1 Year of Age.	Male.	Female.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
Major Darling - - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assistant Surgeon Piper -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lieutenant Cummins - -	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Quartermaster Boylan - -	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total - - -	4	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–

Families of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Disembarked.

Rank of Husbands of Soldiers' Wives Disembarked.	Wives.	Children.				
		Between 10 and 14 Years of Age.	Between 10 and 21 Years of Age.	Of 1 and under 10 Years of Age.		Under 1 Year of Age.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Wives of Staff Serjeants - - - -	4	2	–	4	4	2
Wives of Serjeants - - - - -	20	3	–	13	12	10
Wives of other Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Rank and File - - -	23	2	1	13	9	4
Total - - -	47	7	1	30	25	16

Number of Courts Martial during the Voyage - - - - - Two (2).

William Sankey, Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment.

(Indorsement.)

Disembarkation Return of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment of Foot, at *Hong Kong* (arrived from *Gibraltar*), this 7th day of February 1865.

Number of Troops - - - - - - 10.
Day of Disembarkation - - - - - 8th February 1865.
From on Board what Ship - - - - - H.M.S. "Tamar."

DISEMBARKATION RETURN of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment of INFANTRY, at *Hong Kong*, this 31st day of May 1865, arrived from *Cape of Good Hope*.

SHIPS' NAMES AND DESCRIPTION (whether Ships of War, Transports, Freight Ships, Coasting Steamers, &c., to be stated).	Companies.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.		Officers' Servants, not Soldiers.	*See* annexed Detail.		General Total on Board each Ship.	Alterations among the Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers and Privates, since Embarkation.						Officers' Horses.
								Corporals.	Privates.		Women.	Children.		Joined.	Transfers. Received.	Transfers. Given.	Dead.	Discharged.	Deserted.	
H.M.S. "Tamar" - - -	10	2	4	14	5	37	21	39	607	2	62	105	898	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
TOTAL - - -	10	2	4	14	5	37	21	39	607	2	62	105	898	–	–	4	–	–	–	–

DISTRIBUTION of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment of INFANTRY, on this 31st day of May 1865.

	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	
							Corporals.	Privates.
Numbers Disembarked - - -	2	4	14	5	37	21	39	607
Left on the Recruiting Service -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Absent:								
With Leave - - - -	1	3	3	–	–	–	1	10
Without Leave - - -	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL Effective - - -	3	10	18	5	37	21	40	618
Wanting to complete - - -	–	–	2	–	11	–	–	22
ESTABLISHMENT - - -	3	10	20	5	48	21	40	640

The Battalion embarked at Port Natal and East London on the 10th and 14th days of April 1865, and sailed on the 11th and 15th days of April 1865.

Augustus F. Jenner, Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment.

LIST of the OFFICERS who have Disembarked.

RANK AND NAMES.	From on Board what Ship.	RANK AND NAMES.	From on Board what Ship.	RANK AND NAMES.	From on Board what Ship.
Colonel A. F. Jenner - -	H.M.S. "Tamar."	Lieutenant V. Williams -	H.M.S. "Tamar."	Ensign P. H. Smith - -	H.M.S. "Tamar."
Major A. H. L. Wyatt (Col.)		„ A. H. Vaughan		„ H. Denny - -	
Captain T. B. Tiute - -		„ F. F. Gibbons -		„ O. J. Forjett -	
„ W. T. Corrie -		„ R. Cumberlege		Adjutant H. H. Skill -	
„ W. A. Smyth - -		Ensign S. Halahan - -		Paymaster R. R. Robinson	
„ L. C. Brown -		„ J. P. Tighe - -		Quartermaster J. R. Atkins	
Lieutenant M. Guard -		„ G. V. Meredith -		Surgeon W. T. Black -	
„ J. R. Kelsall -		„ T. A. Kemble -		Assistant Surgeon A. Macintyre.	
„ O. C. Robinson					

Absent Officers.

Rank and Names.	Reasons for being Absent.	Where to be Found.
Major T. Peebles	With leave	England.
Captain W. H. Crompton	ditto	ditto.
„ R. V. Dickens	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant E. J. B. Donelan	Sick leave	ditto.
„ G. A. Eliot	With leave	Cape Town.
Captain R. Maunsell	Sick leave	Left at Mauritius, having been found medically unfit for service in China.
„ A. D. Dixon	Without leave	England.
„ R. Maule	ditto	ditto.
„ W. G. Byron	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant E. H. Hare	ditto	ditto.

Vacant Officers.

Rank	Lieutenant.
Since what time	4 February 1865.
By what means	Death.

Return of Arms, &c.

Pioneer's Appointments.

Description.	For Serjeants. Muskets, Rifled, Pattern (1856), with Rammers and Sword Bayonets.	For Serjeants. Scabbards.	For Rank and File. Muskets, Rifled, Pattern (1853), with Rammers and Bayonets.	For Rank and File. Scabbards.	Cap Pouches.	Muzzle Stoppers.	Wrenches, Nipple, N.P. With Cramps, &c.	Wrenches, Nipple, N.P. Without Cramps, &c.	Spare Nipples.	Snap Caps.	Drums with Sticks.	Bugles and Strings.	Pack Saddle Forge, with Tools.	Shovels.	Pick Axes.	Spades.	Felling Axes.	Hand Axes.	Saw.	Crow-bar.	Hammer, Claw, large.	Auger.	Chisel.	Cold Chisel.	File Saw.	Bill-hooks.	Gun Spikes.	Swords, Saw Back, with Scabbards.	Waist Belts, with Plates and Frogs.
Good	39	39	670	670	670	670	80	670	36	20	10	10	1	4	5	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	22	11	11
Repairable	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	39	39	670	670	670	670	80	670	36	20	10	10	1	4	5	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	22	11	11

Return of Accoutrements, &c.

DISTRIBUTION.	For Staff Serjeants. Sling Sword Belts.	Waist Plates.	Swords and Scabbards.	Sword Knots.	For Serjeants. Pouches.	Pouch Belts.	Waist Belts, with Sliding Frogs.	Waist Plates.	Muskets.	For Drummers, Fifers and Buglers. Swords and Scabbards.	Waist Belts with Sliding Frogs.	Sword Knots.	Waist Plates.	Drum Carriages.	Fifes and Cases, with Slings and Tassels.	For Rank and File. Pouches, large, 40 Rounds.	Pouches, small, 20 Rounds.	Pouch Belts.	Waist Belts, with Sliding Frogs.	Waist Plates.	Musket Slings.
Number Embarked	8	8	8	8	39	39	39	39	39	20	20	1	20	9	14	670	670	670	670	670	670
Left Behind	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	8	8	8	8	40	40	40	40	40	20	20	–	20	9	14	670	670	670	670	670	670

RETURN OF CLOTHING, &c.

DISTRIBUTION.	Serjeants.						Drummers and Fifers.						Rank and File.							Haversacks.	Squad Bags.
	Tunics.	Jackets.	Trousers.	Boots.	Caps.	Great Coats.	Tunics.	Jackets.	Trousers.	Boots.	Caps.	Great Coats.	Tunics.	Jackets.	Trousers.	Boots.	Caps.	Great Coats.	Colours.		
Quantity embarked -	40	66	58	61	–	46	29	25	25	50	–	25	792	765	713	1,325	–	720	2	725	40
Serge Frocks - -	48	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	870	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
In possession of men left behind.	4	4	8	8	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	83	13	26	26	–	26	–	–	–
TOTAL - - -	92	70	66	69	–	50	49	25	25	50	–	25	1,675	778	749	1,351	–	746	2	725	40

RETURN of AMMUNITION Disembarked with the Regiment.

Cartridges, Ball, Rifled Musket (1853) Pattern - - - 40,482
Caps, Percussion - - - - - - - - - 60,723

Augustus F. Jenner,
2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment.

DETAIL of OFFICERS' AND SOLDIERS' FAMILIES Disembarked.

DESCRIPTION.	Women.	Children.
1st.—Officers' Wives and Children - - - - - -	6	13
2nd.—Female Servants - - - - - - - - -	2	–
3rd.—Wives and families of non-commissioned officers and rank and file, being the regulated number.	54	92
4th.—The same, above the regulated number, by authority of dated	–	–
TOTAL - - - -	62	105

CASUALTIES since Embarkation.

Captain Maunsell disembarked at Mauritius on the 2nd May, having been found medically unfit for service in China, accompanied by his wife and three children.
Three children died, and five children born.
Three soldiers left at Mauritius to proceed home, being found medically unfit for service in China, and one soldier, servant to Captain Maunsell (with wife).
The conduct of the men during the voyage has been very good; and there were two men landed and tried by court martial at Mauritius.
The state of health of the battalion has been very good.

(Indorsement).

DISEMBARKATION RETURN of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment of Infantry, at *Hong Kong* (arrived from *Cape of Good Hope*), this 31st day of May 1865.

Number of Troops.	Days of Disembarkation.	From on Board what Ship.
Baggage Guard - - (11 S., 13 Pts.)	30 May 1865 - -	H.M.S. "Tamar."
620 - - - -	31 „ „ - -	- - ditto.
70 - - - -	1 June „ - -	- - ditto.

For the D. A. A. General.

Appendix, No. 11.

ANNUAL RETURN for the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment of FOOT, Station, *Hong Kong*, 1 January 1866.

Service Companies of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment of Foot.

STATE, showing the Increase and Decrease from 1 January 1865 to 31 December 1865.

MONTHS.	STATIONS.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Causes of Increase.					Causes of Decrease.						
					Joined as Recruits.	Joined from Desertion.	Joined from England.	Transfers received from other Corps.	Total Gained.	Dead.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Transferred to other Corps.	Sent to England.	Sentenced to Penal Servitude.	Total Lost.
1 January - 1865	At sea - - - -	48	23	768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 February 1865	At sea - - - -	48	23	768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 March - „	Hong Kong - - -	48	23	767	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
1 April - „	- ditto - - -	48	21	762	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	5
1 May - „	- ditto - - -	49	20	757	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	7
1 June - „	- ditto - - -	49	20	757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 July - „	- ditto - - -	49	20	751	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
1 August - „	- ditto - - -	49	19	724	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	4	-	15	-	28
1 September „	- ditto - - -	48	20	708	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	4	3	16
1 October - „	- ditto - - -	48	20	703	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
1 November „	- ditto - - -	48	19	642	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	59	-	62
1 December „	- ditto - - -	48	19	637	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
1 January - 1866	- ditto - - -	48	19	636	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	45	-	4	1	84	3	137

MOVEMENTS which have taken place in the Quarters of the Regiment, and particulars of any Actions or Services in which the Regiment may have been engaged during the preceding Year, or any other event worthy of record, such as the presentation of Colours, &c.

Head quarters arrived in Hong Kong on the 7th February 1865, two companies being sent to Kowloon, which rejoined head quarters in July.

(signed) *T. E. Knox*, Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment.

Recruits Enlisted.									Transfers.			
Enlisted.			Casualties among the Recruits.						Received, Specifying from what Regiments.	Number.	Given, Specifying to what Regiments.	Number.
At Head Quarters.	In Districts.	Total.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Rejected.	Claimed as Deserters from other Corps.	Given up as Militia Men.	Given up as Apprentices.				
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	Army Hospital Corps.	1

Annual Return for the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment of Foot, Station, *Hong Kong*, 1 January 1866—*cont^d.*

Deceased Men.

Number Died.	COMPLAINTS.												
	Killed in Action.	Killed by a Fall.	Fevers.	Consumption.	Intemperance.	Disease of the Heart.	Apoplexia.	Suffocates.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Insolutes.	Hepatitis.	Cholera.
45	–	1	12	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	9

Discharged Men.

Number Discharged.	Limited Service Expired.	Medically Unfit.		At Request.				By Sentence of Courts Martial.		On account of Bad Character.	On Reduction of Establishment.
		With Pension.	Without Pension.	With Pension.	Free Discharge with Gratuity.	Free Discharge.	By Purchase.	Transported.	With Ignominy.		
2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–

Men who have Re-engaged, or Re-enlisted, for a Second Limited Period of Service.

Without previous Discharge.		After Discharge.	
Prior to expiration of First Period.	On or after completion of First Period.	Within Twelve Months.	After Twelve Months.
17	–	–	–

Deserters.

	Number.	PERIOD OF SERVICE PREVIOUS TO DESERTION.							
		Under Three Months.	Three to Six Months.	Six to Twelve Months.	One to Two Years.	Two to Three Years.	Three to Four Years.	Four to Five Years.	Upwards of Five Years.
Deserted	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Rejoined	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

RETURN of Men sent Home from the Service Companies during the Year, showing the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

Date of Embarkation.	Port of Embarkation.	On Board what Ship.	Number sent Home from the Service Companies.				How disposed of, including Casualties in the Passage.							
			Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Joined the Depôt Companies.			Dead.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Remaining to be accounted for in the ensuing Year.	TOTAL.
							Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.					
Remaining to be accounted for in last Return			–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		"Sovereign of India"	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3
		H.M.S. "Tamar"	–	1	14	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		P. & O. Company's steamer	–	–	4	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
		"Gresham"	9	–	46	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		P. & O. Company's steamer	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		TOTAL	9	1	74	84	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	4

Annual Return for the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment of Foot, Station, *Hong Kong*, 1 January 1866—*cont^d.*

Return of Courts Martial held during the Year 1865.

Number of Men Tried - -		COURT BY WHICH TRIED.						Total.	Number of Cases in which Corporal Punishment has been Awarded and Inflicted.	
		General.		District or Garrison.		Regimental or Detachment.				
		Non-commissioned Officers.	Privates and Drummers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Privates and Drummers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Privates and Drummers.		Awarded.	Inflicted.
Once - 74										
Twice - 13										
Three times 1										
Number of Trials - - - - -		–	–	4	39	8	52	103	–	–
Offences for which Tried:										
Violence to superiors and insubordination - - - - -		–	–	–	5	–	–	5	1	1
Disobedience - - - - -		–	–	2	2	–	1	5	1	–
Quitting, or sleeping on post -		–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–
Drunk on duty under arms - -		–	–	–	2	1	8	11	–	–
Habitual drunkenness - - -		–	–	–	22	–	37	59	–	–
Disgraceful conduct - - -		–	–	2	3	–	–	5	2	–
Absence without leave - - -		–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
Making away with necessaries -		–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
Miscellaneous (*See* Article of War, 104) - - - - - -		–	–	–	1	7	2	10	–	–
Total of Offences - - -		–	–	4	39	8	52	103		
Convicted and Sentenced:										
To be reduced to the ranks - -		–	–	* 4	–	8	–	12	Number of Lashes.	
Corporal punishment and imprisonment - - - - - -		–	–	–	4	–	–	4	200	
Solitary confinement - - -		–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Number of Days.	
Solitary confinement and imprisonment with or without hard labour		–	–	–	–	–	4	4	14	
Imprisonment, with or without hard labour - - - - - -		–	–	–	37	–	47	84	112	
Total of Convictions - - -		–	–	4	41	8	52	105	4,882	
Acquitted - - - - - - -		–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Punishments Inflicted:										
Reduction to the ranks - -		–	–	4	–	8	–	12	Number of Lashes.	
Corporal punishment and imprisonment - - - - - -		–	–	–	4	–	–	4	75	
Solitary confinement - - -		–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Number of Days.	
Solitary confinement and imprisonment with or without hard labour		–	–	–	–	–	4	4	126	
Imprisonment with or without hard labour - - - - - -		–	–	–	37	–	47	84	4,542	
Total of Punishments - - -		–	–	4	41	8	52	105		
Pardoned - - - - - - -		–	–	–	–	–	–	–		

Return of Men given to the Civil Power during the Year 1865.		Numbers Sentenced to be Marked with the Letter D.		Number Sentenced to be Marked with the Letters B. C.		Number Recommended to be Discharged with Ignominy.		Total Number put under Stoppages with or without other Punishment.			
		Awarded.	Inflicted.	Awarded.	Inflicted.	Awarded.	Inflicted.	To replace Necessaries or Appointments, &c. &c.	For Habitual Drunkenness.	Under 76 and 77 Article of War.	Miscellaneous.
Given up and tried	4										
Convicted - -	3										
Acquitted - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	59	10	1

T. E. Knox, Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel.

* Two Non-commissioned officers sentenced to imprisonment with reduction to the ranks.

Annual Return for the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment of Foot, Station, *Hong Kong*, 1 January 1866—*cont^d.*

NAMES of OFFICERS who have Died during the last Year.

CHRISTIAN AND SURNAME.	Rank.	Place and Period of Decease.	Cause of Disease, whether Killed in Action, Died of Wounds, or Disease.
P. Boylum	Quarter Master	Hong Kong, 29th September	Disease.
G. Fursdon	Lieutenant	Hong Kong, 18th October	Disease.

Number of each Country.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL exclusive of Officers.
English	26	26	13	28	319	386
Scotch	4	–	–	1	16	17
Irish	7	21	6	11	258	296
Foreigners	–	1	–	–	3	4
TOTAL	37	48	19	40	596	703

Number of each Religious Persuasion.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL exclusive of Officers.
Church of England	37	35	12	28	307	382
Presbyterians	–	–	–	1	20	21
Other Protestants, not included in the foregoing	–	1	–	1	2	4
Catholics	–	12	7	10	267	296
TOTAL	37	48	19	40	596	703

Terms of Service yet unexpired.

	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Enlisted for unlimited service	1	–	–	1	2
Number whose services expire in the year 1877	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto, in the year 1876	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto, in the year 1875	3	–	–	15	18
Ditto, in the year 1874	1	–	–	3	4
Ditto, in the year 1873	2	2	–	4	8
Ditto, in the year 1872	–	1	1	1	3
Ditto, in the year 1871	1	8	–	13	22
Ditto, in the year 1870	1	2	2	30	35
Ditto, in the year 1869	2	2	3	39	46
Ditto, in the year 1868	32	4	30	426	492
Ditto, in the year 1867	4	–	3	49	56
Ditto, in October 1, 1866	1	–	1	15	17
TOTAL	48	19	40	596	703

Ages.

	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Under 18 years	–	–	–	1	1
From 18 to 19 years	–	–	–	–	–
From 19 to 20 years	–	–	–	–	–
From 20 to 25 years	3	16	8	166	193
From 25 to 30 years	26	3	26	295	350
From 30 to 35 years	16	–	4	100	120
From 35 to 40 years	3	–	2	28	33
From 40 to 50 years	–	–	–	6	6
Upwards of 50 years	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	48	19	40	596	703

Past Services.

	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL.
21 years and upwards	–	–	–	–	–
20 years	–	–	–	–	–
19 years	1	–	–	–	1
18 years	1	–	–	–	1
17 years	3	–	1	2	6
16 years	–	–	–	–	–
15 years	–	–	–	–	–
14 years	2	–	–	–	2
13 years	1	–	–	–	1
12 years	1	–	–	–	1
11 years	2	–	–	14	16
10 years	–	1	–	15	16
9 years	4	–	3	48	55
8 years	30	4	29	426	489
7 years	2	2	3	38	45
6 years	1	2	2	30	35
5 years	–	8	–	13	21
4 years	–	1	1	1	3
3 years	–	2	–	5	7
2 years	–	–	–	3	3
1 year	–	–	–	–	–
Under 1 year	–	–	–	1	1
TOTAL	48	19	40	596	703

ANNUAL RETURN for the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment of FOOT, Station, *Hong Kong*, 1 January 1866.

Service Companies of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment of Foot.

STATE, showing the Increase and Decrease, from 1 January 1865 to 31 December 1865.

MONTHS.	STATIONS.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Causes of Increase.						Causes of Decrease.					
					Joined as Recruits.	Joined from Desertion.	Joined from England.	Transfers received from other Corps.	Re-enlisted.	Total Gained.	Dead.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Transferred to other Corps.	Sent to England.	Total Lost.
1 January 1865	Fort Napi erand Frontier	44	20	694	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 February 1865	ditto	43	20	680	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	1	8	15
1 March „	ditto	43	20	680	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 April „	D'Urban and Frontier	42	20	679	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2
1 May „	At Sea	37	21	662	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	16	21
1 June „	Hong Kong	37	21	658	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
1 July „	ditto	37	21	652	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	6
1 August „	ditto	36	20	635	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	14	19
1 September „	ditto	37	19	721	–	–	–	–	1	1	10	–	–	1	4	15
1 October „	ditto	38	18	602	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	1	19
1 November „	ditto	32	16	489	1	–	–	–	–	1	14	–	–	–	108	122
1 December „	ditto	33	15	483	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	–	–	3	7
1 January 1866	ditto	34	15	481	–	–	1	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	3
	TOTAL	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	5	61	4	7	2	159	233

MOVEMENTS which have taken place in the Quarters of the Regiment, and particulars of any Actions or Services in which the Regiment may have been engaged during the preceding Year, or any other Event worthy of Record, such as the presentation of Colours, &c.

Head Quarters, embarked at Port Natal for China, on - - - - - 10 April - 1865.
Left Wing „ East London „ - - - - - 15 April - „
Two Companies „ Hong Kong, for detachment at Japan - - 1 September „

Recruits Enlisted.									Transfers.			
Enlisted.			Casualties among the Recruits.						Received, specifying from what Regiments.	Number.	Given, specifying to what Regiments.	Number.
At Head Quarters.	In Districts.	Total.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Rejected.	Claimed as Deserters from other Corps.	Given up as Militia Men.	Given up as Apprentices.				
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3/60th Regiment -	1	Military Staff - -	1
									84th Regiment -	1	99th Regiment - -	1

Annual Return for the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment of Foot, Station, *Hong Kong* 1 Jan. 1866—*cont^d.*

Deceased Men.

Number Died.	COMPLAINTS.											
	Killed in Action.	Wounds.	Fevers.	Consumption.	Insolatio.	Pulmonic.	Apoplexy.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Hepatitis.	Cholera.	Drowned.
61	-	-	33	-	1	1	1	17	4	2	1	1

Discharged Men.

Number Discharged.	Limited Service expired.	Medically Unfit.		At Request.				By Sentence of Courts Martial.		On Account of Bad Character.	Having Deserted, and Re-joined, Unfit for Service.	Men who have Re-engaged, or Re-enlisted, for a Second Limited Period of Service.			
												Without Previous Discharge.		After Discharge.	
		With Pension.	Without Pension.	With Pension.	Free Discharge with Gratuity.	Free Discharge.	By Purchase.	Transported.	With Ignominy.			Prior to expiration of First Period.	On, or after completion of First Period.	Within Twelve Months.	After Twelve Months.
4	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Deserters.

	Number.	PERIOD OF SERVICE PREVIOUS TO DESERTION.							
		Under Three Months.	Three to Six Months.	Six to Twelve Months.	One to Two Years.	Two to Three Years.	Three to Four Years.	Four to Five Years.	Upwards of Five Years.
Deserted	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Rejoined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

RETURN of MEN sent Home from the Service Companies during the Year, showing the Manner in which they have been Disposed of.

Date of Embarkation.	Port of Embarkation.	On Board what Ship.	Number sent Home from the Service Companies.				How Disposed *of*, including Casualties in the Passage.							
			Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Joined the Depôt Companies.			Dead.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Re-engaged.	Remaining to be Accounted for in the ensuing Year.	Total.
							Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.						
Remaining to be accounted for in last Return			2	-	14	16	2	-	11	-	3	-	-	-	16
			1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			1	-	7	8	-	-	4	1	2	-	1	-	8
			2	-	9	11	2	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	11
			3	-	2	5	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	5
			-	-	4	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
			-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
24 July 1865	Hong Kong	"Tamar"	1	1	12	14	1	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	14
28 August 1865	ditto	"Behar"	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
11 October 1865	ditto	"Gresham"	6	3	99	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	108
15 Nov. 1865	ditto	"Benares"	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
		TOTAL	16	4	155	175	8	1	40	2	8	-	1	115	175

Annual Return for the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment of Foot, Station, *Hong Kong*, 1 Jan. 1866—*cont^d*.

Return of Courts Martial held during the Year 1865.

Number of Men Tried - -	COURT BY WHICH TRIED.						Total.	Number of Cases in which Corporal Punishment has been Awarded and Inflicted.	
	General.		District or Garrison.		Regimental or Detachment.				
	Non-commissioned Officers.	Privates and Drummers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Privates and Drummers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Privates and Drummers.		Awarded.	Inflicted.
Once - 47 / Twice - 5 / Three times 1									
Number of Trials - - - - -	–	–	3	19	11	27	60	–	–
Offences for which Tried:									
Desertion - - - - - -	–	–	–	4	–	–	4		
Violence to superiors and insubordination - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1
Disobedience - - - - -	–	–	–	2	1	–	3		
Quitting, or sleeping on post -	–	–	–	3	–	–	3		
Habitual drunkenness - - -	–	–	–	–	–	23	23		
Disgraceful conduct - - -	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	1	1
Making away with necessaries -	–	–	–	–	–	2	2		
Miscellaneous—(*See* Art. of War, 104) - - - - - -	–	–	3	5	10	2	20	1	1
Total of Offences - - -	–	–	3	19	11	27	60		
Convicted and Sentenced;									
To be reduced to the ranks - -	–	–	3	–	11	–	14		
Corporal punishment and imprisonment - - - - - -	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	Number of Lashes. 150	
Imprisonment, with or without hard labour - - - - - -	–	–	–	16	–	27	43	Number of Days. 3,695	
Total of Convictions - - -	–	–	3	19	11	27	60		
Acquitted - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Punishments Inflicted:									
Reduction to the ranks - -	–	–	3	–	10	–	13		
Corporal punishment and imprisonment - - - - - -	–	–	–	3*	–	–	3	Number of Lashes. 125 *	
Imprisonment, with or without hard labour - - - - - -	–	–	–	15	–	27	42	Number of Days. 2,572	
Total of Punishments - - -	–	–	3	18	10	27	58		
Pardoned - - - - - - -	–	–	–	1	1	–	2		

Return of Men given to the Civil Power during the Year.		Number sentenced to be marked with the letter D.		Number sentenced to be marked with the letters B. C.		Number recommended to be Discharged with Ignominy.		Total Number put under Stoppages, with or without other Punishment.			
		Awarded.	Inflicted.	Awarded.	Inflicted.	Awarded.	Inflicted.	To replace Necessaries or Appointments, &c. &c.	For Habitual Drunkenness.	Under 76 and 77 Art. of War.	Miscellaneous.
Given up and tried	2										
Convicted - -	2										
Acquitted - -	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	5	23	–	2

(signed) *Augustus Jenner*, Colonel,
2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment.

* In case of Private Brennan, 25 lashes only inflicted, on recommendation of Medical Officer in attendance.

Annual Return for the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment of Infantry; Station, *Hong Kong*, 1 Jan. 1866—*cont^d.*

NAMES of OFFICERS who have died during the last Year.

CHRISTIAN AND SURNAME.	Rank.	Place and Period of Decease.	Cause of Decease, whether Killed in Action, Died of Wounds, or Disease.
Alexander Macintyre	Assistant Surgeon	Hong Kong, 5th September 1865	Disease.
Morris Girard	Lieutenant	„ 9th „	Disease.

Number of each Country.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL, exclusive of Officers.
English	24	26	12	27	346	411
Scotch	1	–	–	2	11	13
Irish	8	8	3	5	90	106
Foreigners	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	33	34	15	34	447	530

Number of each Religious Persuasion.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL, exclusive of Officers.
Church of England	32	22	12	23	306	368
Presbyterians	–	8	1	4	45	58
Other Protestants, not included in the foregoing	–	–	–	–	–	–
Catholics	1	4	2	7	96	109
TOTAL	33	34	15	34	447	530

Terms of Service yet unexpired.

	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Enlisted for unlimited service	–	–	–	–	–
Number whose services expire in the year 1876	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto in the year 1875	1	1	–	6	8
Ditto in the year 1874	–	2	–	2	4
Ditto in the year 1873	–	–	–	11	11
Ditto in the year 1872	2	1	1	29	33
Ditto in the year 1871	3	1	1	33	38
Ditto in the year 1870	9	3	7	56	75
Ditto in the year 1869	7	4	10	102	123
Ditto in the year 1868	11	3	14	201	229
Ditto in the year 1867	1	–	–	3	4
Ditto in the year 1866	–	–	1	4	5
TOTAL	34	15	34	447	530

Ages.

	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Under 18 years	–	1	–	2	3
From 18 to 19 years	–	1	–	6	7
From 19 to 20 years	–	2	–	17	19
From 20 to 25 years	7	5	10	71	93
From 25 to 30 years	10	6	15	172	203
From 30 to 35 years	11	–	7	116	134
From 35 to 40 years	6	–	2	63	71
From 40 to 50 years	–	–	–	–	–
Upwards of 50 years	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	34	15	34	447	530

Past Services.

	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL.
21 years and upwards	–	–	–	–	–
20 years	–	–	–	–	–
19 years	–	–	–	–	–
18 years	–	–	–	–	–
17 years	–	–	2	1	3
16 years	3	–	–	2	5
15 years	1	–	–	–	1
14 years	1	–	–	1	2
13 years	–	–	–	1	1
12 years	–	–	–	–	–
11 years	1	–	–	1	2
10 years	–	–	–	–	–
9 years	1	–	1	4	6
8 years	–	–	–	3	3
7 years	12	3	14	205	234
6 years	7	4	9	113	133
5 years	8	3	7	76	94
4 years	–	1	1	33	35
3 years	–	1	–	1	2
2 years	–	2	–	1	3
1 year	–	–	–	1	1
Under 1 year	–	1	–	4	5
TOTAL	34	15	34	447	530

ANNUAL RETURN for the 99th Regiment of FOOT; Station, *Kowloon, China*, 1 January 1865.

Service Companies of the 99th Regiment of Infantry.

STATE, showing the Increase and Decrease, from 1 January 1864 to 31 December 1864.

MONTHS.	STATIONS.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Causes of Increase.					Causes of Decrease.					
					Joined as Recruits.	Joined from England.	Transfers received from other Corps.	Joined from Desertion.	Total Gained.	Dead.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Transferred to other Corps.	Sent to England.	Total Loss.
1 January 1864	Hong Kong	46	16	714	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 February 1864	ditto	47	18	705	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	6
1 March „	ditto	47	18	704	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
1 April „	ditto	47	18	704	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	2
1 May „	ditto	47	15	706	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	2
1 June „	ditto	47	14	707	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1
1 July „	ditto	45	14	624	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	2	79	85
1 August „	ditto	45	16	616	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	6
1 September „	ditto	45	16	614	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2
1 October „	Kowloon	46	19	639	–	34	–	–	34	3	1	–	1	–	5
1 November „	ditto	46	20	635	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	3
1 December „	ditto	46	20	623	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	8	12
1 January 1865	ditto	46	20	619	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	3	5
	TOTAL	–	–	–	1	34	1	3	39	26	6	5	3	90	130

MOVEMENTS which have taken place in the Quarters of the Regiment, and particulars of any Actions or Services in which the Regiment may have been engaged during the preceding Year, or any other Event worthy of Record, such as the presentation of Colours, &c.

The Regiment moved from Hong Kong to Kowloon on the 15th September 1864.

Recruits Enlisted.									Transfers.			
Enlisted.			Casualties among the Recruits.						Received, Specifying from what Regiments.	Number.	Given, Specifying to what Regiments.	Number.
At Head Quarters.	In Districts.	Total.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Rejected.	Claimed as Deserters from other Corps.	Given up as Militia Men.	Given up as Apprentices.				
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Military Store Department - -	1	Corps of Military Staff Clerks - - -	2
											3/60th Rifles - -	1

Annual Return for the 99th Regiment of Foot; Station, *Kowloon, China,* 1 January 1865—*continued.*

Deceased Men.

Number died.	COMPLAINTS.															
	Killed in Action.	Wounds.	Fevers.	Consumption.	Dropsy.	Pulmonic.	Paralytic.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Phthisis.	Asthenia.	Cholera.	Submersis.	Coup de Soleil.	Insolatio.	Hepatitis.
26	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	3	2	2	2	6	1	1	1	1

Discharged Men.

Number Discharged.	Limited Service Expired.	Medically unfit.		At Request.				By Sentence of Courts Martial.		On Account of Bad Character.	On Reduction of Establishment.	Men who have Re-Engaged, or Re-Enlisted for a Second Limited Period of Service.			
												Without previous Discharge.		After Discharge.	
		With Pension.	Without Pension.	With Pension.	Free Discharge with Gratuity.	Free Discharge.	By Purchase.	Transported.	With Ignominy.			Prior to Expiration of First Period.	On, or after Completion of First Period.	Within Twelve Months.	After Twelve Months.
6	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	–

Deserters.

—	Number.	PERIOD OF SERVICE PREVIOUS TO DESERTION.							
		Under Three Months.	Three to Six Months.	Six to Twelve Months.	One to Two Years.	Two to Three Years.	Three to Four Years.	Four to Five Years.	Upwards of Five Years.
Deserted	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Rejoined	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2

RETURN of MEN sent Home from the Service Companies during the Year, showing the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

Date of Embarkation.	Port of Embarkation.	On Board what Ship.	Number sent Home from the Service Companies.				How disposed of, including Casualties in the Passage.							
			Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Joined the Depot Companies.			Dead.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Remaining to be accounted for in the ensuing Year.	Total.
							Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.					
Remaining to be accounted for in last Return			–	3	57	60	–	3	53	4	–	–	–	60
9 June 1864		H.M.S. "Vulcan"	2	–	77	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	79	–
1 November „		Mail Steamer	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
15 „ „		ditto	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
15 December „		ditto	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
		TOTAL	2	–	88	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	–

Annual Return for the 99th Regiment of Foot; Station, *Kowloon, China*, 1 January 1865—*continued.*

Return of Courts Martial held during the Year 1864.

Number of Men Tried - - { Once - 53 / Twice - 3 / Three times 1

	Court by which tried.						Total.	Number of Cases in which Corporal Punishment has been Awarded and Inflicted.	
	General.		District or Garrison.		Regimental or Detachment.				
	Non-commissioned Officers.	Privates and Drummers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Privates and Drummers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Privates and Drummers.		Awarded.	Inflicted.
Number of Trials	–	2	–	29	10	21	62	–	–
Offences for which tried:									
Desertion	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–
Violence to superiors and insubordination	–	2	–	4	–	3	9	1	1
Disobedience	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–
Quitting, or sleeping on post	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Drunk on duty under arms	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	–	–
Habitual drunkenness	–	–	–	17	–	12	29	–	–
Disgraceful conduct	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–
Absence without leave	–	–	–	2	1	1	4	–	–
Making away with necessaries	–	–	–	8	–	1	9	–	–
Miscellaneous (*See* Articles of War, 104)	–	–	–	7	8	5	20	–	–
Total of Offences	–	2	–	49	10	24	85		
Convicted and Sentenced:									
Penal servitude	–	1	–	–	–	–	1		
To be reduced to the ranks	–	–	–	–	10	–	10		
Corporal punishment and imprisonment	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	Number of Lashes. 50	
Solitary confinement and imprisonment with or without hard labour	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	Number of Days. 196	
Imprisonment, with or without hard labour	–	1	–	28	3	19	51	3,689	
Total of Convictions	–	2	–	30	13	21	66		
Acquitted	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Punishments Inflicted:									
Penal servitude	–	1	–	–	–	–	1		
Reduction to the ranks	–	–	–	–	10	–	10		
Corporal punishment and imprisonment	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	Number of Lashes. 50	
Solitary confinement and imprisonment with or without hard labour	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Number of Days. 42	
Imprisonment, with or without hard labour	–	1	–	29	3	20	53	3,843	
Total of Punishments	–	2	–	30	13	21	66		
Pardoned	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		

Return of Men given to the Civil Power during the Year.		Number Sentenced to be Marked with the Letter D.		Number Sentenced to be Marked with the Letters B. C.		Number Recommended to be Discharged with Ignominy.		Total Number put under Stoppages with or without other Punishment.			
		Awarded.	Inflicted.	Awarded.	Inflicted.	Awarded.	Inflicted.	To replace Necessaries or Appointments, &c. &c.	For Habitual Drunkenness.	Under 76 and 77 Articles of War.	Miscellaneous.
Given up and tried	11										
Convicted	–										
Acquitted	11	4	4	–	–	2	1	9	29	4	–

(signed) *J. H. Dunne*, Major Commanding 99th Regiment.

Annual Return for the 99th Regiment of Foot; Station, *Kowloon, China*, 1 January 1865—*continued.*

Names of Officers who have Died during the last Year.

Christian and Surname.	Rank.	Place and Period of Decease.	Cause of Decease, Whether Killed in Action, Died of Wounds, or Disease.
W. B. Purcell	Captain	Bath, 6 January 1864	Fever.
H. Kinahan	Lieutenant	Hong Kong, 28 January	Dysentery.
Charles Dew	Ensign	Madeira, 13 October	Dysentery.

Number of each Country.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total, exclusive of Officers.
English	20	26	8	24	274	332
Scotch	2	3	–	1	22	26
Irish	11	17	12	15	283	327
Foreigners	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	33	46	20	40	579	685

Number of each Religious Persuasion.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total, exclusive of Officers.
Church of England	29	33	9	22	249	313
Presbyterians	2	2	1	3	35	41
Other Protestants, not included in the foregoing	–	–	–	–	–	–
Catholics	2	11	10	15	295	331
Total	33	46	20	40	579	685

Terms of Service yet Unexpired.

	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Enlisted for unlimited service	5	2	–	15	22
Number whose services expire in the year	3	1	5	82	91
Ditto, in the year	10	9	–	90	109
Ditto, in the year	5	6	–	102	113
Ditto, in the year	6	5	–	77	88
Ditto, in the year	9	9	11	159	188
Ditto, in the year	2	1	–	17	20
Ditto, in the year	–	–	–	7	7
Ditto, in the year	2	3	1	5	11
Ditto, in the year	2	3	–	8	13
Ditto, in the year	1	2	–	3	6
Ditto, in the year	1	–	2	4	17
Total	46	20	40	579	685

Ages.

	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Under 18 years	–	2	–	1	3
From 18 to 19 years	–	1	–	1	2
From 19 to 20 years	–	3	–	2	5
From 20 to 25 years	9	9	9	162	189
From 25 to 30 years	23	1	26	320	370
From 30 to 35 years	9	3	4	65	81
From 35 to 40 years	3	1	1	26	31
From 40 to 50 years	2	–	–	2	4
Upwards of 50 years	–	–	–	–	–
Total	46	20	40	579	685

Past Services.

	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
21 years and upwards	–	–	–	–	–
20 years	–	–	–	–	–
19 years	–	1	–	4	5
18 years	3	–	–	4	7
17 years	–	–	–	5	5
16 years	2	–	–	5	7
15 years	2	–	–	3	5
14 years	1	–	–	2	3
13 years	1	–	–	–	1
12 years	2	1	–	4	7
11 years	1	–	–	3	4
10 years	1	–	–	2	3
9 years	3	2	7	89	101
8 years	10	–	9	92	111
7 years	5	–	6	102	113
6 years	6	–	5	77	88
5 years	8	9	11	154	182
4 years	–	–	1	16	17
3 years	–	–	–	5	5
2 years	1	3	1	5	10
1 year	–	2	–	6	8
Under 1 year	–	2	–	1	3
Total	46	20	40	579	685

Appendix, No. 12.

PAPERS handed in by Colonel *Egerton*, 14 May 1866.

MONTHLY RETURN of the Service Companies of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment of Foot; Head Quarters at *Hong Kong*, 1st January 1866.

STATION, &c.	No. of Companies.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.*	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.
Effective Strength, exclusive of Men sent or left at Home. — Fit for duty at head quarters	10	2	5	13	4	38	19	35	416
On command at - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	2	25
On command at - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	5
On command at - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2
Sick, present - - -	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	3	114
In military confinement -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
Servants to General and Staff Officers - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL - - -	10	2	6	16	4	48	19	40	595
Officers Absent — On Staff employ - - -	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
On duty with other corps -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
With leave - - - -	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Without leave - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL Effectives - - -	3	8	20	5	48	19	40	596	
Establishment - - - - - -	3	10	20	6	48	21	40	630	
Borne as Supernumeraries, and not Included in the above Numbers: Under sentence of penal servitude - - - - -					–	–	–	1	
Invalids, &c., sent Home, but who have not yet been taken on the Strength of the Depôt Companies - - - - -					10	1	1	66	

ACCOUNT showing the Increase and Decrease of the Service Companies during the last Month.

	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Effective Strength on 1st of last Month - - - - -	48	19	40	597	704
Promoted - - - - -	1	–	2	2	5
Recruits joined - - - -	–	–	–	1	1
Increase - - -	1	–	2	3	6
Dead - - - - -	–	–	–	2	2
Promoted - - - - -	–	–	1	2	3
Reduced - - - - -	1	–	1	–	2
Decrease - - -	1	–	2	4	7
Effective Strength on the 1st of the present Month, exclusive of the Supernumeraries above specified	48	19	40	596	703

Effective Strength of the Service Companies.

COMPANIES.	Officers Present. Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Staff - - - - - -	–	–	–	16	1	–
Captain C. C. Grantham - (A)	1	1	–	3	2	65
„ H. G. H. Grubbe - (B)	1	1	1	3	1	68
„ C. J. C. Roberts - (C)	1	1	1	4	2	63
„ G. H. French - (D)	–	1	1	3	2	58
„ A. M. Cardew - (E)	1	–	1	3	2	67
„ G. E. Morley - (F)	1	1	1	3	2	60
„ W. H. Burlwood - (G)	–	1	1	3	2	59
„ H. Gipps - - (H)	–	1	1	3	2	67
„ B. V. Straubenzie - (I)	–	1	1	3	2	64
„ W. Daunt - - (K)	1	1	–	3	2	65
	6	9	8	47	20	636

* Number of Staff Serjeants, &c. included in the Column of "Serjeants" with the Regiment - -

	Number.
Serjeant major - - -	1
Quartermaster serjeant - -	1
Serjeant instructor of musketry	1
Bandmaster serjeant - -	1
Paymaster serjeant - - -	1
Hospital serjeant - - -	1
Orderly-room clerk - - -	1
Colour serjeants - - -	9
TOTAL - - -	16

	Lance Serjeants.	Lance Corporals.	Acting Drummers.
Number of - - -	8	78	4

Average number of nights in bed during the last month - 3½

Classification in Terms of General Orders, Nos. 737 and 738, 9th and 25th November 1859.

	1st Class.	2d Class.
Number of - - - - - -	601	112

EXPLANATIONS of Recruits, Re-enlistments, Discharges, Transfers, &c., during past Month.

	Men.	Boys.
Recruits, enlisted at head quarters	–	1

Thos. E. Knox, Colonel and Lieut. Colonel Commanding 2nd Battalion, 9th Foot.

(True Copy.)

H. Egerton, D. A. G.

MONTHLY RETURN of the Service Companies of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment of Foot; Head Quarters at *Hong Kong*, 1st February 1866.

STATION, &c.	No. of Companies.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.*	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.
Effective Strength, exclusive of Men sent or left at Home. — Fit for duty at head quarters	10	2	6	8	4	43	18	32	425
On Command — At Canton	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	4
On Command — At Foochow	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2
On Command — At Stanley	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	10
Sick, present	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	7	65
In military confinement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Servants to General and Staff Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL	10	2	6	12	4	48	19	40	525
Officers Absent — On staff employ		–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Officers Absent — On duty with other corps		–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Officers Absent — With leave		1	1	5	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL Effectives		3	8	19	5	48	19	40	525
Establishment		3	10	20	6	48	20	40	630
Borne as Supernumeraries, and not Included in the above Numbers: Under sentence of penal servitude						–	–	–	7
Invalids, &c., sent Home, but who have not yet been taken on the Strength of the Depôt Companies						12	1	3	123

Effective Strength of the Service Companies.

COMPANIES.	Officers Present. Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Staff	–	–	–	15	1	–
Captain Grantham (A)	1	–	–	3	1	54
„ Grubbe (B)	1	1	–	3	2	60
„ Roberts (C)	1	–	–	4	2	57
„ French (D)	–	1	1	3	2	53
„ Cardew (E)	1	–	1	3	2	59
„ Morley (F)	1	–	–	3	2	53
„ Burland (G)	–	1	1	3	2	52
„ Gipps (H)	–	1	1	3	2	59
„ Straubenzie (I)	–	1	–	3	2	59
„ Daunt (K)	1	–	–	4	2	59
	6	5	4	47	20	565

*Number of Staff Serjeants, &c. included in the Column of "Serjeants" with the Regiment

	Number.
Serjeant major	1
Quartermaster serjeant	1
Serjeant instructor of musketry	1
Bandmaster serjeant	1
Paymaster serjeant	1
Hospital serjeant	1
Orderly-room clerk	1
Colour serjeants	8
TOTAL	15

	Lance Serjeants.	Lance Corporals.	Acting Drummers.
Number of	5	64	3

Average number of nights in bed during the last month – 3½

Classification in terms of General Orders, Nos. 737 and 738, 9th and 25th November 1859.

	1st Class.	2d Class.
Number of	536	96

ACCOUNT showing the Increase and Decrease of the Service Companies during the last Month, 1st February 1866.

	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Effective strength on 1st of last month	48	19	40	596	703
Promoted	3	1	6	–	10
Increase	3	1	6	–	10
Dead	–	–	–	7	7
Deserted	–	–	–	1	1
Transfers given	–	–	–	1	1
Invalids sent home to be discharged	3	–	2	52	57
Sent home to join the depôt companies	–	–	–	5	5
Promoted	–	1	3	5	9
Reduced	–	–	1	–	1
Decrease	3	1	6	71	81
Effective Strength on the 1st of the present Month, exclusive of the Supernumeraries above specified	48	19	40	525	632

T. E. Knox, Colonel and Lieut. Colonel Commanding 2nd Battalion, 9th Foot.

(True Copy.)

H. Egerton, D. A. G.

MONTHLY RETURN of the Service Companies of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment of Foot; Head Quarters at *Hong Kong*, 1st March 1866.

STATION, &c.	No of Companies.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.*	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.
Effective strength, exclusive of men sent or left at home. — Fit for duty at head quarters	10	2	5	10	4	44	19	37	453
On Command at Canton	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
On Command at Foochow	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
On Command at Stanley	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	10
Sick - present	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	2	40
In military confinement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
In custody of civil power	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL	10	2	6	12	6	49	19	40	521
Officers Absent — On staff employ		–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Officers Absent — On duty with other corps		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Officers Absent — With leave		1	1	4	–	–	–	–	–
Officers Absent — Without leave		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total effectives		3	8	18	6	49	19	40	521
Establishment		3	10	20	6	49	20	40	630
Borne as Supernumeraries and not included in the above Numbers: Under Sentence of penal servitude						–	–	–	7

COMPANIES.	Officers Present. Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Staff	–	–	–	18	1	–
Captain C. C. Grantham - (A)	1	–	1	3	1	58
„ H. G. H. Grubbe - (B)	1	–	1	3	2	56
„ C. J. C. Roberts - (C)	1	1	–	3	2	57
„ G. H. French - (D)	–	1	–	3	2	56
„ A. M. Cardew - (E)	1	–	1	3	2	58
„ A. G. Morley - (F)	1	1	–	3	2	55
„ W. H. Burland - (G)	–	1	–	3	2	54
„ H. Gipps - (H)	–	–	1	3	2	57
„ B. V. Straubenzie - (I)	–	1	–	3	2	56
„ W. Daunt - (K)	1	1	1	3	2	56
	6	6	5	48	20	561

ACCOUNT showing the Increase and Decrease of the Service Companies during the last Month, 1st March 1866.

	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Effective Strength on 1st of last Month	48	19	40	525	632
Transfers received	1	–	–	1	2
Promoted	3	–	3	–	6
Reduced	–	–	–	1	1
Increase	4	–	3	2	9
Dead	–	–	–	1	1
Invalids sent Home to be discharged	1	–	–	2	3
Promoted	1	–	3	3	7
Reduced	1	–	–	–	1
Decrease	3	–	3	6	12
Effective Strength on the 1st of the present Month, exclusive of the Supernumeraries above specified	49	19	40	521	629

* Number of Staff Serjeants, &c. included in the Column of "Serjeants" with the Regiment.

	No.
Serjeant major	1
Quartermaster serjeant	1
Serjeant instructor of musketry	1
Bandmaster serjeant	1
Paymaster serjeant	1
Serjeant armourer	1
Hospital serjeant	1
Orderly-room clerk	1
Colour serjeants	10
TOTAL	18

	Lance Serjeants.	Lance Corporals.	Acting Drummers.
Number of	6	62	4

Average Number of Nights in Bed during the last Month - 4

Classification in terms of General Orders, Nos. 737 and 738, 9th and 25th November, 1859:

	1st Class.	2d Class.
Number of	533	96

Thos. E. Knox, Colonel and Lieut. Colonel Commanding 2nd Battalion, 9th Foot.

H. Egerton, D. A. G.

(True Copy.)

MONTHLY RETURN of the Service Companies of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment of Infantry; Head Quarters at *Hong Kong, China*, 1st January 1866.

STATION, &c.	No. of Companies.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.*	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.
Effective Strength, exclusive of Men sent or left at Home. Fit for duty at head quarters	8	1	3	9	3	23	12	18	241
On Command at Japan	2	–	2	2	–	8	2	8	129
On Command at Stanley	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
On Command at Cape Colony	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7
Sick: Present	–	–	–	2	–	3	1	7	56
In military confinement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
In custody of civil power at Cape Town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL	10	1	5	13	3	34	15	34	447
Officers absent on staff employ		1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Officers absent with leave		1	3	2	1	–	–	–	–
Officers absent without leave		–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Total Effectives		3	10	15	5	34	15	34	447
Establishment		3	10	20	5	48	21	40	640
Borne as Supernumeraries, and not included in the above Numbers: Attached: 3rd Class Schoolmaster						1	–	–	–
Invalids, &c. sent Home, but who have not yet been taken on the Strength of the Depôt Companies						7	4	6	112

Effective Strength of the Service Companies.

COMPANIES.	Officers Present. Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Staff	–	–	–	4	–	–
Captain Hon. J. Colborne (A)	1	–	1	3	2	41
„ T. B. Tuite (B)	1	2	–	3	2	44
„ A. Gordon (C)	–	–	1	3	2	40
„ R. G. Maunsell (D)	–	2	–	4	1	48
„ W. A. Smyth (E)	1	2	–	4	2	68
„ L. C. Brown (F)	1	–	1	4	1	70
„ R. V. Dickens (G)	–	†–	–	–	1	40
„ W. D. Naper (H)	–	–	2	2	2	37
„ W. T. Corrie (I)	1	1	1	4	1	53
„ W. H. Crompton (K)	–	‡–	–	3	1	40
	5	7	6	34	15	481

† Lieutenant Tighe attached to (G) Company.
‡ Lieutenant Meredith attached to (K) Company.

* Number of staff serjeants, &c. included in the column of "serjeants" with the regiment

	No.
Serjeant instructor of musketry	1
Bandmaster serjeant	1
Hospital serjeant	1
Orderly-room clerk	1
Colour serjeants	8
TOTAL	12

ACCOUNT showing the Increase and Decrease of the Service Companies during the last Month, 1st of January 1866.

	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Effective strength on 1st of last month	33	15	34	449	531
Joined from England, on the 28th December, on board of the "Crest of the Wave"	1	–	–	–	1
Transfers received	–	–	–	1	1
Increase	1	–	–	1	2
Dead	–	–	–	3	3
Decrease	–	–	–	3	3
Effective Strength on the 1st of the present Month, exclusive of the Supernumeraries above specified	34	15	34	447	530

	Lance Serjeants.	Lance Corporals.	Acting Drummers.
Number of	9	39	1

Average number of nights in bed during the last month, 3 and 4.

Classification in Terms of General Orders, Nos. 737 and 738, 9th and 25th November 1859.

	1st Class.	2d Class.
Number of	488	42

Augustus F. Jenner, Colonel and Lieut. Colonel, Commanding 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment.

(True copy.)

H. Egerton, D. A. G.

MONTHLY RETURN of the Service Companies of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment of Infantry; Head Quarters at *Hong Kong, China,* 1st February 1866.

STATION, &c.	No. of Companies.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.*	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.
Effective Strength, exclusive of Men sent or left at Home. — Fit for Duty at Head Quarters	8	1	4	10	4	20	11	15	219
On Command at Japan	2	–	2	2	–	8	2	8	128
On Command at Cape Colony	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7
Sick, present	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	35
In military confinement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
In custody of civil power at Cape Town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL	10	1	6	12	4	31	14	28	397
Officers absent — on staff employ		1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Officers absent — with leave		1	3	3	1	–	–	–	–
Officers absent — without leave		–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Total Effectives		3	10	16	6	31	14	28	397
Establishment		3	10	20	6	48	21	40	640
Borne as Supernumeraries, and not included in the above Numbers: Attached: 3d Class Schoolmaster						1	–	–	–
Invalids, &c. sent Home, but who have not yet been taken on the Strength of the Depôt Companies						10	5	12	162

ACCOUNT showing the Increase and Decrease of the Service Companies during the last Month.

	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Effective strength on 1st of last month	34	15	34	447	530
Transfers received from 1st Battalion, 17th Regiment	–	–	–	1	1
Transfers received from 87th Regiment	–	–	–	1	1
Promoted	–	–	1	–	1
Reduced	–	–	–	1	1
Increase	–	–	1	3	4
Dead	–	–	–	2	2
Invalids sent home to be discharged	3	1	6	48	58
Sent home to join the depôt companies	–	–	–	2	2
Promoted	–	–	–	1	1
Reduced	–	–	1	–	1
Decrease	3	1	7	53	64
Effective Strength on the 1st of the present Month, exclusive of the Supernumeraries above specified	31	14	28	397	470

Effective Strength of the Service Companies.

COMPANIES.	Officers Present. Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Staff	–	–	–	3	–	–
Captain Hon. J. Colborne (A)	1	–	1	3	2	35
„ T. B. Tuite (B)	1	2	–	3	2	34
„ A. Gordon (C)	1	–	1	3	1	33
„ W. P. Jordan (D)	–	1	–	3	1	49
„ W. A. Smyth (E)	1	2	–	4	2	67
„ L. C. Brown (F)	1	–	1	4	1	70
„ R. V. Dickens (G)	–	†–	–	–	1	33
„ W. D. Naper (H)	–	1	1	2	2	32
„ W. T. Corrie (I)	1	1	1	3	1	48
„ W. H. Crompton (K)	–	‡–	–	3	1	33
	6	7	5	31	14	434

† Lieutenant Kelsall attached. ‡ Lieutenant Meredith attached.

* Number of staff serjeants, &c. included in the column of "serjeants" with the regiment —

	No.
Bandmaster serjeant	1
Hospital serjeant	1
Orderly-room clerk	1
Colour serjeants	8
TOTAL	11

	Lance Serjeants.	Lance Corporals.	Acting Drummers.
Number of	8	37	6

Average number of nights in bed during the last month, 3.

Classification in Terms of General Orders, Nos. 737 and 738, 9th and 25th November 1859.

	1st Class.	2d Class.
Number of	426	44

Augustus F. Jenner, Colonel and Lieut. Colonel, Commanding 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment.

(True Copy.)

H. Egerton, D. A. G.

MONTHLY RETURN of the Service Companies of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment of Infantry; Head Quarters at *Hong Kong, China,* 1st March 1866.

STATION, &c.	No. of Companies.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjeants.*	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.
Effective Strength, exclusive of Men sent or left at Home. — Fit for Duty at Head Quarters	3	1	3	10	5	22	12	16	214
On command at Japan	2	–	2	2	–	7	2	8	129
On command at Cape Colony	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Sick present	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	34
Sick at Stanley	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
In military confinement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
In custody of civil power of Cape Town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL	10	1	5	12	5	31	15	27	393
Officers absent — on staff employ		1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Officers absent — with leave		1	4	3	1	–	–	–	–
Officers absent — without leave		–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Total Effectives		3	10	16	7	31	15	27	393
Establishment		3	10	20	6	48	21	40	640
Borne as Supernumeraries, and not included in the above Numbers: Attached: 3d Class Schoolmaster						1	–	–	–
Invalids, &c. sent home, but who have not yet been taken on the strength of the depôt companies						10	5	12	159

Effective Strength of the Service Companies.

COMPANIES.	Officers Present. Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Staff	–	–	–	3	–	–
Captain Hon. J. Colborne (A)	1	–	1	3	2	35
„ T. B. Tuite (B)	1	2	–	3	2	33
„ A. Gordon (C)	1	–	1	3	1	33
„ W. P. Jordan (D)	–	1	–	3	2	38
„ W. A. Smyth (E)	1	2	–	4	2	67
„ L. C. Brown (F)	1	1	–	3	1	71
„ R. V. Dickens (G)	–	†–	–	1	1	32
„ W. D. Naper (H)	–	1	1	2	2	31
„ W. J. Corrie (I)	–	1	1	3	1	47
„ W. H. Crompton (K)	–	‡–	–	3	1	33
	5	8	4	31	15	420

† Lieutenant Kelsall attached. ‡ Lieutenant Meredith attached.

*Number of staff serjeants, &c. included in the column of "serjeants" with the regiment

	No.
Bandmaster serjeant	1
Serjeant master tailor	1
Serjeant cook	1
Colour serjeants	8
TOTAL	11

Account showing the Increase and Decrease of the Service Companies during the last Month.

	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL.
Effective strength on 1st of last month	31	14	28	397	470
Promoted	1	1	1	–	3
Reduced	–	–	–	1	1
Increase	1	1	1	1	4
Dead	–	–	–	1	1
Invalids sent home to be discharged	–	–	–	1	1
Sent home to join the depôt companies	–	–	1	1	2
Promoted	–	–	1	2	3
Reduced	1	–	–	–	1
Decrease	1	–	2	5	8
Effective Strength on the 1st of the present Month, exclusive of the Supernumeraries above specified	31	15	27	393	466

	Lance Serjeants.	Lance Corporals.	Acting Drummers.
Number of	10	32	6

Average number of nights in bed during the last month, 3 and 4.

Classification in Terms of General Orders, Nos. 737 and 738, 9th and 25th November 1859.

	1st Class.	2d Class.
Number of	422	44

Augustus F. Jenner, Colonel and Lieut. Colonel, Commanding 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment.

(True Copy.)

H. Egerton, D. A. G.

Appendix, No. 13.

NOMINAL RETURN of MEN of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment, invalided to *England* from *China*, from 1st January 1865 to 3rd February 1866.

Number.	Regimental Number.	RANK AND NAME.	DISEASE.	Date of leaving Regiment.	Name of Ship.	Result of the Voyage.		Result after Landing.			REMARKS.
						Died at Sea.	Arrived in England.	Died.	Discharged Unfit.	Sent to Depôt.	
						Date.	Date.	Date.	Date.	Date.	
1	1,505	Private - James Kelly -	Phthisis Pul. - -	14 March 1865	Cambrian - -	- -	22 April 1865	- -	17 May 1865	—	
2	1,495	„ - Thomas Henderson -	- ditto - - -	- -	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	30 „ „	—	
3	405	„ - Stephen Fuller -	Epilepsia - -	1 April 1865	Sovereign of India -	- -	4 Aug. 1865	- -	- -	7 Dec. 1865	
4	1,179	„ - Edward Sheehan -	Phthisis Pul. - -	1 „ „	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	5 Sept. 1865	—	
5	1,076	„ - Michael Kelly -	- ditto - - -	1 „ „	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	10 Sept. „	—	
6	579	„ - David Newton -	Diarrhœa - -	Unknown -	Overland - -	- -	6 Oct. 1865	- -	- -	26 Oct. 1865	
7	415	„ - Henry Marsh -	Febris Int. - -	„	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 Dec. „	
8	222	„ - Charles Sutcliffe -	Diarrhœa - -	„	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	19 Dec. 1865	—	
9	1,087	„ - John Townsend -	Febris Int. - -	„	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	14 Nov. „	—	
10	—	Schoolmaster - Edward Macartney -	- ditto - - -	24 July 1865	Tamar - - -	- -	7 Nov. 1865	- -	- -	29 Nov. 1865	
11	427	Private - Thomas Molloy -	Ophthalmia - -	24 „ „	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	19 Dec. 1865	—	
12	1,047	„ - William Carlish -	Hepatitis Ch. - -	24 „ „	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	6 Feb. 1866	—	
13	547	„ - Thomas Singleton -	Dysent. Act. - -	24 „ „	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 Nov. 1865	
14	933	„ - Thomas Poxton -	Insolatio - - -	24 „ „	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 „ „	
15	347	„ - Patrick Grady -	Phthisis Pul. - -	24 „ „	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	10 Dec. 1865	—	
16	481	„ - John Collins -	Morb. Val. Cord. -	24 „ „	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	12 „ „	—	
17	197	„ - James Gillon -	Ophthal. Ch. - -	24 „ „	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	19 „ „	—	
18	1,074	„ - William Kerby -	- ditto - - -	24 „ „	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	17 „ „	—	
19	28	„ - Hy. M. G. Saul -	Cephalœa - -	24 „ „	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	19 „ „	—	
20	314	„ - John Bryan -	Febris Int. - -	24 „ „	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	17 „ „	—	
21	326	„ - John Collins -	Ophthalmia - -	24 „ „	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	3 „ „	—	
22	672	„ - William Mace -	Febris. Int. - -	24 „ „	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	21 Dec. 1865	
23	679	„ - Edward Webster -	- ditto - - -	24 „ „	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 Nov. „	
24	1,467	„ - John Cook - -	Phthisis Pul. - -	24 „ „	„ - -	13 Sept. 1865	—	—	—	—	
25	345	„ - Patrick Martin -	Diarrhœa - -	24 „ „	„ - -	5 Nov. „	—	—	—	—	
26	435	„ - James Hall - -	Phthisis Pul. - -	Unknown -	Mooltan - -	- -	22 Dec. 1865	- -	30 Jan. 1866	—	
27	907	„ - William Bosworth -	Dysent. Act. - -	„	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 Feb. 1866	
28	1,540	„ - Joseph Poddock -	Obstipatio - -	„	„ - -	28 Nov. 1865	—	—	—	—	
29	1,096	„ - Henry Williams -	Dysent. Act. - -	„	„ - -	6 „ „	—	—	—	—	
30	291	Serjeant - Lenord Armitage -	Febris Remit. - -	13 Oct. 1865	Gresham - - -	- -	3 Feb. 1866	- -	- -	22 Feb. 1866	
31	168	„ - Francis Hewson -	- ditto - - -	13 „ -	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 Mar. „	
32	151	„ - Thomas Beardsmore -	- ditto - - -	13 „ -	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 „ „	
33	1,139	Private - William Bright -	- ditto - - -	13 „ -	„ - -	- -	- -	27 Mar. 1866	—	—	
34	1,100	„ - Edward Bates - -	- ditto - - -	13 „ -	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 Mar. 1866	
35	639	„ - James Connell - -	- ditto - - -	13 „ -	„ - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 „ „	

36	633	Private	Timothy Connor	Febris Remit.	13 Oct. 1865	Gresham										22 Feb. 1866		
37	131	„	Michael Corcoran	ditto	13 „	„										16 April „		
38	1,577	„	George Lynch	Febris Int.	13 „	„										22 Feb. „		
39	1,296	„	John Lambert	ditto	13 „	„										22 „ „		
40	1,026	„	John Neagle	ditto	13 „	„										22 „ „		
41	1,205	„	John Morgan	ditto	13 „	„										22 „ „		
42	146	„	Martin Webby	Febris Remit.	13 „	„										22 „ „		
43	1,050	„	James Allen	Febris Int.	13 „	„										22 „ „		
44	408	„	James Brooks	Dysent. Act.	13 „	„										22 „ „		
45	1,170	„	Barth. M'Cillycuddy	Febris Int.	13 „	„										8 March „		
46	495	„	Joseph Cooper	ditto	13 „	„										8 „ „		
47	3,892	„	Martin Fortune	ditto	13 „	„										15 „ „		
48	356	„	Patrick Hehir	Febris Remit.	13 „	„										8 „ „		
49	422	„	Thomas Cavanagh	Febris Int.	13 „	„										8 „ „		
50	723	„	Isaac Appleyard	Febris Remit.	13 „	„										15 „ „		
51	1,472	„	John Causeduir	ditto	13 „	„										8 „ „		
52	1,036	„	Henry Lockyer	ditto	13 „	„										8 „ „		
53	1,451	„	John Breen	Febris Int.	13 „	„										29 „ „		
54	308	„	Patrick Agnew	ditto	13 „	„									10 April 1866	—		
55	1,229	„	Patrick Connors	ditto	13 „	„									—	22 April 1866		
56	560	„	Thomas Duvall	Febris Remit.	13 „	„									10 April 1866	—		
57	1,586	„	Thomas Robson	ditto	13 „	„									—	22 April 1866		
58	408	„	James Brooks	Dysent. Act.	13 „	„									—	22 „ „		
59	1,500	„	Thomas Keane	Febris Remit.	13 „	„									6 May 1866	—		
60	295	„	Thomas Johnston	ditto	13 „	„									—	—		Still in hospital at Netley.
61	821	Serjeant	Vincent Da Silva	Phthisis Pul.	13 „	„			23 Oct. 1865	—		—		—	—	—		
62	1,009	„	William Shatton	Dysent. Act.	13 „	„			16 Nov. „	—		—		—	—	—		
63	1,460	Private	Thomas Browne	ditto	13 „	„			13 „ „	—		—		—	—	—		
64	434	„	James M'Caffery	Bronch. Act.	13 „	„			29 „ „	—		—		—	—	—		
65	1,513	„	William Siddall	Dysent. Act.	13 „	„			22 Oct. „	—		—		—	—	—		
66	538	„	Joseph Gath	Febris. Remit.	13 „	„			28 Nov. „	—		—		—	—	—		
67	1,241	„	Isaac Braidwait	Dysent. Act.	13 „	„			14 „ „	—		—		—	—	—		
68	1,218	„	William Marshall	ditto	13 „	„			11 „ „	—		—		—	—	—		
69	1,291	„	Michael Hauly	Diarrhœa	13 „	„			21 „ „	—		—		—	—	—		
70	651	Quartermaster-Serjeant.	William Stevens	Hepatitis Chron.	13 „	„										12 April 1866		
71	164	Colour Serjeant	Robert Reasdale	Febris Remit.	13 „	„										12 „ „		
72	1,165	Serjeant	John Haggarty	ditto	13 „	„												Supposed to have been left at the Cape of Good Hope.
73	32	„	Michael Breen	ditto	13 „	„												
74	800	Private	William Birch	Morb. Val. Cord.	13 „	„												
75	1,190	„	John Morrison	Febris Int.	13 „	„												Died at the Cape of Good Hope, date unknown.
76	1,145	„	John Feeney	ditto	13 „	„												
77	816	„	John Kelly	ditto	13 „	„												
78	1,466	„	John Clarke	ditto	13 „	„												Supposed to have been left at the Cape.
79	142	„	George Blogg	Febris Remit.	13 „	„												
80	1,181	„	John Flannery	Opth. Ch.	13 „	„												
81	1,459	„	Thomas Brown	Hepat. Ch. (Abscess)	13 „	„												
82	1,237	Corporal	T. Cosway	Febris Remit.	13 „	„												
83	1,008	Private	John Ackland	ditto	13 „	„												Died at the Cape of Good Hope: 12 December 1865.
84	1,059	„	Michael Finuncane	Febris Int.	13 „	„												8 „ „
85	401	„	George Wooler	ditto	13 „	„												11 „ „
86	35	Serjeant	John Oliver	Dysent. Ch.	unknown	Overland					2 April 1866							Still in Hospital at Netley.
87	1,277	Private	Michael Ahern	ditto	„	„					2 „ „					12 April 1866		
88	1,593	„	William Haggerty	ditto	„	„					2 „ „					12 „ „		

The following INVALIDS have been notified as having left *China* on the 15th January 1866, in the Ship "Agincourt," but have not yet arrived at *Netley*.

Number.	Regimental Number.	RANK AND NAME.		DISEASE.
89	8	Serjeant Major	John Vince	Febris Int.
90	540	Serjeant	William Puntall	ditto.
91	1,485	Colour Serjeant	D. Casey	ditto.
92	309	Private	M. Almond	Morb. Val. Cord.
93	959	,,	Wm. M'Namara	Hepat. Splenitis.
94	1,584	,,	E. M'Quellan	Feb. Int. Splenit.
95	1,068	,,	John Hayes	Diarrh. Splenit.
96	687	,,	J. Cantnell	Febris Int. Splenit.
97	724	,,	John Tinus	Febris et Atroph.
98	413	,,	J. Deave	Febris et Splenit.
99	923	,,	G. Callaghan	ditto.
100	722	,,	J. Mann	Febris Hepat.
101	1,045	,,	J. Bates	Febris Splenit.
102	508	,,	J. Reynolds	ditto.
103	1,089	,,	G. High	ditto.
104	1,061	,,	J. Browning	ditto.
105	1,534	,,	J. Multey	ditto.
106	107	,,	H. Hawker	Febris et Anæmia.
107	662	,,	J. Carroll	Iritis. Syph.
108	1,000	,,	J. M'Mahon	Feb. Int. Splenitis, Anæmia.
109	873	,,	J. Donnelly	ditto.
110	287	,,	William Covall	ditto.
111	169	,,	J. Shearn	ditto.
112	718	,,	J. Davis	ditto.
113	87	,,	B. Dye	Feb. Int. Splenit.
114	445	,,	G. Beckett	ditto.
115	119	,,	R. Goffin	ditto.
116	1,153	,,	A. Travers	ditto.
117	1,527	,,	J. Stanton	Scrofula.
118	786	Private	R. Lancuster	Feb. Int. Splenit. Anæmia.
119	185	,,	T. Kavanagh	ditto.
120	1,289	,,	M. Hogan	ditto.
121	581	,,	J. Nelson	ditto.
122	732	,,	M. Ready	ditto.
123	628	,,	J. Hutchinson	ditto.
124	1,228	Corporal	D. Collins	ditto.
125	1,228	Private	J. Mahaney	ditto.
126	776	,,	D. Bradbury	ditto.
127	574	,,	M. O'Donnel	Feb. Int. Splenit., Dysent. Act.
128	1,103	,,	J. Marples	Syph. Sec. et Debilitas.
129	824	,,	R. Wilson	Feb. Int. Anæmia.
130	1,018	,,	M. Demsely	Feb. Int. et Debilitas Hepatitis.
131	950	,,	J. Cousins	Feb. Int. Anæmia Hepatitis.
132	1,116	,,	M. Collins	ditto.
133	522	,,	H. Rowley	Feb. Int. Splenit. Debilitas.
134	830	,,	P. Ferris	Feb. Int. Splenit. Anæmia.
135	1,260	,,	M. Riley	Phth. Pul.
136	1,585	,,	Wm. Moor	Feb. Int. Anæmia.
137	1,552	,,	J. Rossiter	Feb. Int. Debilitas.
138	1,127	,,	B. Hawes	Feb. Int. Splenitis.
139	1,246	Serjeant	J. Cuningham	Phth. Pul.
140	318	Private	R. Bruce	Paralysis Anæmia.
141	1,320	,,	T. Maxell	Feb. Int. Anæmia.
142	1,055	,,	T. Clancey	Feb. Int. Hepat.
143	1,577	,,	T. Pigott	ditto.
144	1,489	,,	M. Fitzgerald	Feb. Int. Splenitis.
145	105	,,	J. James	Feb. Int. Anæmia.

Thomas Longmore, Deputy Inspector General.

NOMINAL RETURN of MEN of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, INVALIDED to *England* from *China*, from 1st June 1865 to 3rd February 1866.

Number.	Regimental Number.	RANK AND NAME.		DISEASE.	Date of leaving Regiment.	Name of Ship.	Result of the Voyage.		Result after Landing.			REMARKS.
							Died at Sea.	Arrived in England.	Died.	Discharged Unfit.	Sent to Depôt.	
							Date.	Date.	Date.	Date.	Date.	
1	1,076	Private	Andrew Mahoney	Febris Remit.	Unknown	Overland Route		23 Oct. 1865			12 Nov. 1865	
2	1,059	"	Patrick Day	Febris Int.	"	" "					25 Jan. 1866	
3	950	"	Wm. H. Hatch	ditto	"	" "					12 Nov. 1865	
4	1,071	Serjeant Major	Edward Heaven	Febris Remit.	24 July 1865	Tamar		7 Nov. 1865			12 " "	
5	661	Private	Edward Chambers	Orchitis	24 "	"			9 Dec. 1865		20 Dec. "	
6	325	"	James Brinning	Phthisis Pul.	24 "	"				13 Feb. 1866	—	
7	1,168	"	George Link	Febris Remit.	24 "	"				9 Jan. "	—	
8	1,420	"	Henry Hookey	Phthisis Pul.	24 "	"				9 Jan. "	—	
9	1,349	"	John M'Gin	ditto	24 "	"					—	
10	246	"	James Lawsom	Morb. Val. Cord.	24 "	"	4 August 1865	—	—	—	—	
11	1,281	"	John Gardiner	Diarrhœa Ch.	24 "	"	3 Sept. "	—	—	—	—	
12	711	"	William Cooper	Phthisis Pul.	Unknown	Mail Steamer	8 October "	—	—	—	—	
13	570	Serjeant	Charles M'Ewan	Dysent. Act.	"	Benares		2 Jan. 1866		24 April 1866	—	
14	1,461	Private	William Thomas	Diarrhœa	"	"					18 March 1866	
15	134	"	Robert Mercer	Hepat. Ch.	"	"				27 March 1866	—	
16	913	"	Alfred Booth	Febris Int.	13 Oct. 1865	Gresham		3 Feb. 1866			22 April 1866	
17	1,003	"	William Pointy	ditto	13 "	"					11 March "	
18	754	"	Daniel Cook	ditto	13 "	"					26 Feb. "	
19	1,086	"	William Pratt	ditto	13 "	"					19 " "	
20	1,266	"	Charles Thomson	Diarrhœa	13 "	"					26 " "	
21	494	"	William Hall	Febris Int.	13 "	"					26 " "	
22	1,225	"	Henry Bennett	Febris Remit.	13 "	"					26 " "	
23	1,273	"	William Tilling	Febris Int.	13 "	"					26 " "	
24	1,048	"	Thomas Shimles	Phthisis Pul.	13 "	"					19 " "	
25	1,112	"	John Diver	Febris Int.	13 "	"					19 " "	
26	179	Drummer	James Hurtley	ditto	13 "	"					26 " "	
27	987	Private	Dennis Larney	Diarrhœa	13 "	"					26 " "	
28	1,144	"	William Phillipson	Anasarca	13 "	"					26 " "	
29	1,140	"	James Lowe	Febris Int.	13 "	"					19 " "	
30	1,479	"	William Pearse	ditto	13 "	"					26 " "	
31	523	Colour Serjeant	George Mackley	ditto	13 "	"					26 " "	
32	125	Private	Jeremiah Travis	ditto	13 "	"					19 " "	
33	1,471	"	John Colaham	ditto	13 "	"					26 " "	
34	958	"	John Staple	Diarrhœa	13 "	"					19 " "	
35	1,126	"	Hugh Loyns	Febris Remit.	13 "	"					19 " "	
36	1,338	"	Josiah Sulmon	Febris Int.	13 "	"					19 " "	
37	1,186	"	George Farsey	ditto	13 "	"					19 " "	
38	481	"	John Gordon	ditto	13 "	"					19 " "	
39	1,540	"	William Burrowes	ditto	13 "	"					26 " "	
40	432	"	Charles Edwards	Febris Remit.	13 "	"					26 " "	
41	213	Serjeant	Miles Connell	Febris Int.	13 "	"				27 March 1866	—	
42	682	Private	Thomas Barlow	Febris Remit.	13 "	"				27 " "	—	
43	508	"	William Lay	Febris Int.	13 "	"				13 " "	—	
44	315	"	Richard Feen	Diarrhœa	13 "	"				6 " "	—	
45	1,000	"	John Oates	Febris Remit.	13 "	"				20 " "	—	
46	1,128	"	Samuel Paton	Febris Int.	13 "	"				3 April 1866	—	
47	320	"	Thomas Dunderdall	Pneumonia	13 "	"				17 " "	—	
48	127	"	James Hollingworth	Febris Con. Con.	13 "	"				3 " "	—	
49	25	"	William Rothwell	Febris Remit.	13 "	"				17 " "	—	
50	1,484	"	James Kerbyshire	ditto	13 "	"						

NOMINAL RETURN of Men of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, Invalided to *England* from *China*, from 1st June 1865 to 3rd February 1866—*continued*.

Number.	Regimental Number.	RANK AND NAME.		DISEASE.	Date of leaving Regiment.	Name of Ship.	Result of the Voyage.		Result after Landing.			REMARKS.
							Died at Sea.	Arrived in England.	Died.	Discharged Unfit.	Sent to Depôt.	
							Date.	Date.	Date.	Date.	Date.	
51	1,139	Private	William Wright	Febris Remit.	13 Oct. 1865	Gresham	—	3 Feb. 1866	5 March 1866	—	—	
52	612	Serjeant	John Skelton	Febris Int.	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	11 March 1866	
53	439	Private	William Chapman	ditto	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	4 „ „	
54	1,545	„	John Bennett	Diarrhœa	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	25 „ „	
55	1,069	„	Joseph Oakwell	Febris Int.	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	4 „ „	
56	834	„	Walter Miller	Febris Remit.	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	18 „ „	
57	166	„	James Kenney	Febris Int.	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	18 „ „	
58	249	„	James Thompson	ditto	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	18 „ „	
59	776	„	William Foster	Febris Remit.	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	4 „ „	
60	1,389	„	James New	ditto	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	4 „ „	
61	1,365	„	Thomas Reynolds	Febris Con. Con.	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	4 „ „	
62	936	„	George Bosworth	Febris Remit.	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	18 „ „	
63	905	„	John Hill	Febris Int.	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	18 „ „	
64	624	„	John Dunning	ditto	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	11 „ „	
65	1,432	„	Henry Platts	ditto	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	11 „ „	
66	752	„	Thomas Worthington	Febris Remit.	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	18 „ „	
67	1,590	„	Daniel Rhines	Febris Int.	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	8 April „	
68	1,078	„	Charles Peterson	ditto	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	18 „ „	
69	1,279	„	William Clarke	ditto	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	8 „ „	
70	1,588	„	Walter Holmes	ditto	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	22 „ „	
71	1,262	„	John Rigney	Febris Remit.	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	8 „ „	
72	740	„	Michael Bent	Febris Cont. Con.	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	22 „ „	
73	606	„	Bryan Malley	Febris Remit.	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	22 „ „	
74	366	„	Patrick Cawley	Febris Int.	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	—	
75	1,344	„	William Cook	ditto	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	—	Still in Hospital at Netley.
76	155	„	George Duubeny	ditto	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	—	
77	777	Serjeant	John Pearson	ditto	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	—	
78	875	Private	John Thorne	Diarrhœa	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	—	
79	1,073	„	Edwin Stebbings	ditto	13 „	„	—	—	—	—	—	
80	1,152	Colour Serjeant	F. Thomas Phillips	Dysent. Act.	13 „	„	3 Dec. 1865	—	—	—	8 April 1866	
81	918	Drum Major	Thomas Scaife	Dysent. Ch.	13 „	„	16 Oct. „	—	—	—	—	
82	1,118	Serjeant	William Henry Course	Diarrhœa	13 „	„	31 „ „	—	—	—	—	
83	583	Corporal	William Day	Dysent. Ch.	13 „	„	16 Nov. „	—	—	—	—	
84	474	„	Thomas Clisham	Hepat. Act.	13 „	„	22 Oct. „	—	—	—	—	
85	86	Private	Thomas Seddy	Dysent. Ch.	13 „	„	21 Nov. „	—	—	—	—	
86	1,383	„	Joshua Boxall	Dysent. Act.	13 „	„	15 „ „	—	—	—	—	
87	998	„	George M'Cabe	Dysent. Ch.	13 „	„	23 Oct. „	—	—	—	—	
88	236	„	Daniel Mills	Dysent. Act.	13 „	„	10 Jan. 1866	—	—	—	—	
89	1,476	„	George Knight	Diarrhœa	13 „	„	26 Dec. 1865	—	—	—	—	
90	1,449	„	Godfrey Eaton	Dysent. Ch.	13 „	„	15 Nov. „	—	—	—	—	
91	1,421	„	Henry James	Diarrhœa	13 „	„	4 Dec. „	—	—	—	—	
92	543	„	Thomas Andrews	Dysent. Ch.	13 „	„	13 Oct. „	—	—	—	—	
93	1,445	„	Edward James	Diarrhœa	13 „	„	14 „ „	—	—	—	—	
94	1,361	„	James Andrews	Dysent. Act.	13 „	„	4 Nov. „	—	—	—	—	
95	1,192	„	Charles Lewis	ditto	13 „	„	2 Dec. „	—	—	—	—	
96	676	„	Thomas Leedham	ditto	13 „	„	21 Nov. „	—	—	—	—	
97	904	„	James Bell	Febris Remit.	13 „	„	14 „ „	—	—	—	—	
98	1,079	„	William Jolly	Dysent. Act.	13 „	„	17 „ „	—	—	—	—	
99	726	„	Edward Flack	Febris Remit.	13 „	„	17 „ „	—	—	—	—	
100	488	„	Thomas Castle	ditto	13 „	„	1 „ „	—	—	—	—	

101	738	Private	-	John Mann	- -	Febris Remit.	- -	13 Oct. 1865	-	Gresham	- - -	3 Nov. 1865												
102	701	„	-	James Plant	- -	Dysent. Act.	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	29 „ „	-											
103	1,392	„	-	Walter Hoy	- -	Diarrhœa	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	24 Oct. „	-											
104	1,149	„	-	George Christopher	-	Febris Int.	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Supposed to have been left at the Cape of Good Hope.
105	298	„	-	Robert Sanderson	-	- ditto -	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
106	1,535	„	-	William Gough	-	- ditto -	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
107	792	„	-	William Bough	-	- ditto -	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
108	1,227	„	-	Richard Franks	-	- ditto -	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
109	1,099	„	-	Frederick Leaver	-	Asthenia -	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
110	1,310	„	-	Thomas Davis	-	Febris Int.	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
111	1,132	„	-	William Bulman	-	- ditto -	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
112	626	„	-	Joseph Napper	-	Febris Remit.	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
113	1,250	„	-	William Good	-	Febris Int.	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
114	985	„	-	William Hodgson	-	Diarrhœa	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
115	623	„	-	Isaac Chinnery	-	- ditto -	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
116	815	Corporal	-	John Dorner	-	Febris Remit.	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
117	890	Private	-	James Johnston	-	Febris Int.	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
118	385	„	-	James Platts	-	Febris Con. Con.	-	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
119	1,197	„	-	George Honey	-	Febris Remit.	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
120	984	„	-	James Cheaton	-	Febris Int.	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
121	1,454	„	-	George Bolton	-	- ditto -	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
122	712	„	-	Charles Mills	-	Hepat. Ch.	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
123	1,372	„	-	William Clarke	-	- ditto -	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Died at the Cape of Good Hope:
124	843	„	-	John Powell	- -	Febris Int.	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 December 1865.
125	195	„	-	Michael Tighe	-	Febris Con. C.	- -	13 „	-	„	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 „ „

The following INVALIDS have been notified as having left *China* on the 15th of January 1866, by the Ship "Agincourt," but have not yet arrived at *Netley*, 7 May 1866.

Regiment.	RANK AND NAME.		DISEASE.
2/11	Private -	G. Spencer -	Feb. Inter. et Splenitis.
„	„ -	R. Anderson -	Feb. Inter. et Hepatitis.
„	„ -	J. Powell -	Feb. Inter. et Diarrhœa.
„	„ -	Wm. Brantching	Feb. (and extreme Anæmia).
„	Corporal -	J. Cartledge -	Feb. Hepatitis and Diarrhœa.
„	Private -	J. M'Guire -	Feb. Diarrhœa and Anæmia.
„	„ -	B. Jewers - -	Feb. Splenitis.
„	„ -	J. Heard - -	Feb. (extreme Anæmia).
„	Corporal -	W. Bond - -	Feb. Inter. and Hepatitis.
„	Private -	J. Dawson -	- - ditto.
„	„ -	P. O'Hara -	Feb. Inter. et Diarrhœa.
„	„ -	W. Blair - -	Feb. Inter. et Splenitis.
„	„ -	W. Gouldsbro -	- - ditto.
„	„ -	J. Savage - -	- - ditto.
„	„ -	P. Gibson - -	Feb. Syph. Sec.
„	„ -	W. Wainwright -	Feb. Int. Splenitis.
„	„ -	C. Douglas -	Diarrhœa and Feb. Remit.
„	„ -	J. Bartlett -	Feb. Inter. and Splenitis.
„	„ -	G. Laycock -	Feb. Inter. and Diarrhœa.
„	„ -	C. Smith - -	Feb. Inter. Splenitis.
2/11	Corporal -	J. Garner - -	Feb. Inter. Splenitis.
„	Drummer -	J. Cook - -	- - ditto.
„	Private -	J. Regan - -	Feb. Remit. and Fistula.
„	„ -	J. Brown - -	Feb. Inter. Splenitis.
„	„ -	W. Joyce - -	- - ditto.
„	„ -	W. Halsey - -	- - ditto.
„	Serjeant -	J. Frain - -	Hepat., Splenitis, and Ascites.
„	Private -	G. Lines - -	Splenitis and Ascites.
„	„ -	W. Canham -	Hepat. Chron.
„	„ -	C. Bates - -	Hepat. et Anasarca.
„	„ -	H. Newham -	Feb. Inter. and Splenitis.
„	„ -	G. Dwyer - -	- - ditto.
„	„ -	W. Fallon - -	- - ditto.
„	„ -	W. Powell - -	- - ditto.
„	„ -	J. Corry - -	Feb. Inter.
„	Serjeant -	R. Kenyon -	Feb. Inter. and Splenitis.
„	Private -	T. M'Nally -	Splenitis.
„	Corporal -	H. Schofield -	Feb. Inter. and Anæmia.
„	Private -	J. Ashby - -	- - ditto.
2/11	L. Serjeant -	W. Wall - -	Feb. Inter. and Anæmia.
„	Private -	R. Kelly - -	Feb. Inter. (extreme Anæmia).
„	„ -	Wm. Wilson -	Feb. Inter. and Splenitis.
„	„ -	J. Goulding -	- - ditto.
„	„ -	J. Richardson -	Feb. Inter. (extreme Anæmia).
„	„ -	J. M'Gough -	Feb. Inter. Splenitis.
„	Corporal -	J. Edwards -	Feb. Inter. (extreme Anæmia).
„	Serjeant -	J. Cousens -	Febris. Remit.
„	Private -	A. Archer -	Feb. Inter. and Splenitis.
„	„ -	J. Merritt - -	- - ditto.
„	„ -	J. M'Connor -	Diarrhœa (and extreme Anæmia).
„	„ -	T. Hepworth -	Feb. Inter. (extreme Anæmia).
„	„ -	R. Reed - -	Feb. Inter. and Splenitis.
„	„ -	H. M'Gregor -	Feb. Inter. and Hepatitis.
„	„ -	J. Rugan - -	Feb. Inter. Diarrhœa et Splenitis.
„	„ -	J. Barton - -	Splenitis.
„	„ -	R. Graham -	Feb. Inter. et Splenitis.
„	„ -	S. Smith - -	Feb. Inter. et Anæmia.
„	„ -	J. Jones - -	Feb. Inter. et. Splenitis.

Thomas Longmore, Deputy Inspector General.

NOMINAL RETURN of MEN of the 99th REGIMENT, Invalided to *England* from *China*, from 1st January 1863 to 7th November 1865.

Number.	Regimental Number.	RANK AND NAME.	DISEASE.	Date of leaving Regiment.	Name of Ship.	Result of the Voyage.		Result after Landing.			REMARKS.
						Died at Sea.	Arrived in England.	Died.	Discharged Unfit.	Sent to Depôt.	
						Date.	Date.	Date.	Date.	Date.	
1	201	Private - George Stone	Aph. Ch.	26 Jan. 1863	Sanspareil	- -	3 June 1863	- -	8 July 1863	—	
2	280	„ - James Lawler	Diarrhœa Ch.	26 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	- -	11 June 1863	
3	522	„ - Michael Cumingh	Syph. Sec.	26 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	- -	23 July „	
4	511	„ - William Mooney	Dysecœa	26 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	9 July 1863	—	
5	1,418	„ - Owen Finnegan	Diarr. Ch.	26 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	- -	11 June 1863	
6	1,008	„ - Edward Mulhall	Scrofula	26 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	- -	11 „ „	
7	593	„ - William Brown	Hyper. Cord.	26 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	17 July 1863	—	
8	676	„ - James Conway	Feb. Int.	26 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	- -	11 June 1863	
9	890	„ - Fred. Francis	- ditto	26 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	- -	11 „ „	
10	1,020	„ - Arthur Ferguson	Dysent. Ch.	26 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	- -	11 „ „	
11	292	„ - Thomas M'Grath	Atrophia	26 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	- -	17 June 1863	
12	316	„ - Michael Rogan	- ditto	26 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	- -	3 Aug. „	
13	1,017	„ - Josh. Davidson	Diarr. Ch.	26 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	1 Aug. 1863	—	
14	2,766	„ - John Pattison	- ditto	26 „	„	- -	„ „	14 July 1863	- -	—	
15	2,709	„ - Daniel Solane	Strict. Ureth.	26 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	- -	11 June 1863	
16	406	Colour Sergeant. John Hillery	Bronch. Ch.	26 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	8 July 1863	—	
17	2,733	Private - Francis Moon	Dysent. Ch.	26 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	16 „ „	—	
18	218	„ - William West	Dysent. Ac.	26 „	„	7 April 1863	—	—	—	—	
19	285	„ - William Lynch	Ophth. Ch.	19 „	Sphynx	- -	2 July 1863	- -	13 Aug. 1863	—	
20	851	„ - Thomas O'Connell	- ditto	19 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	5 „ „	—	
21	227	„ - John Ogburn	- ditto	19 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	5 „ „	—	
22	2,833	„ - James Campbell	Diarrh. Ch.	19 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	13 „ „	—	
23	1,036	„ - Francis Hudson	Atrophia	19 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	5 „ „	—	
24	1,390	„ - Edward Lord	Cæcitas	15 Sept. 1863	John Lidgett	- -	3 Feb. 1864	- -	1 Mar. 1864	—	
25	450	„ - Michael Connahan	Ophth. Ch.	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	2 „ „	—	
26	1,034	„ - George Higgins	Anæmia	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	- -	24 Feb. 1864	
27	2,841	„ - Charles Divine	Ophthalmia	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	- -	2 Mar. „	
28	104	„ - Henry Stinson	Hepat. Ch.	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	- -	24 Feb. „	
29	1,908	„ - Fred. Lee	Asthenia	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	1 Mar. 1864	—	
30	952	„ - James Farmer	Anæmia	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	2 „ „	—	
31	2,713	„ - Patrick Walsh	Bronch. Ch.	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	15 „ „	—	
32	2,864	„ - James Burnes	Asthenia	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	- -	24 Feb. 1864	
33	1,931	„ - William Hawkins	Debilitas	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	1 Mar. 1864	—	
34	670	„ - John M'Gee	Phth. Pulm.	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	1 „ „	—	
35	2,535	„ - Michael Logan	Iritis	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	2 „ „	—	
36	1,082	„ - Frederick Nixon	Bronch. Ch.	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	1 „ „	—	
37	917	„ - John Mahony	Cæcitas	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	2 „ „	—	
38	484	„ - Josh. Roberts	Bronch. Ch.	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	15 „ „	—	
39	507	„ - Patrick M'Loughlin	Ophth. Ch.	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	1 „ „	—	
40	1,378	„ - Daniel Young	Debilitas	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	- -	16 Feb. 1864	
41	652	„ - Timothy Naughton	Anæmia	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	1 Mar. 1864	—	
42	997	„ - Evan Williams	Cæcitas	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	15 „ „	—	
43	2,855	„ - Pierce Tobion	Anæmia	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	1 „ „	—	
44	142	„ - Henry M'Neill	Ophthalmia	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	- -	16 Feb. 1864	
45	1,287	„ - Robert Gibson	Morb. V. Cord.	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	12 April 1864	—	
46	121	„ - James Stone	Bronch. Ch.	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	29 Mar. „	—	
47	2,679	„ - William King	Ophthalmia	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	1 „ „	—	
48	1,331	„ - John Halfpenny	Debilitas	15 „	„	- -	„ „	- -	1 „ „	—	

49	888	Private	Henry Henish	Feb. Int.	15	Sept.	1863	John Lidgett			3	Feb.	1864				16	Feb.	1864
50	1,021	"	Frederick Miller	Syph. Sec.	15	"	"	"			"	"					6	April	"
51	1,290	"	James Moylan	Debilitas	15	"	"	"			"	"					24	Feb.	"
52	207	"	Richard White	Diarrhœa	15	"	"	"			"	"					16	Mar.	"
53	1,192	"	Alexander M'Loughlin	Debilitas	15	"	"	"			"	"			1	Mar.	1864		
54	1,244	"	William Buckhorn	Bronch. Ch.	15	"	"	"			"	"			1	"	"		
55	372	"	James Hopkins	Feb. Int.	15	"	"	"			"	"			5	April	"		
56	724	"	James Browning	Diarrhœa	15	"	"	"			"	"			8	Mar.	"		
57	270	Serjeant	John Horner	Asthenia	15	"	"	"			"	"			29	"	"		
58	2,765	Private	James Caulley	Ophth.	15	"	"	"			"	"			1	"	"		
59	481	"	Patrick Bradley	Gastritis	15	"	"	"			"	"						24	Feb. 1864
60	913	Serjeant	Daniel Sullivan	Phth. Pulm.	15	"	"	"			"	"			10	Oct.	1864		
61	661	Drummer	Richard Day	Epilepsia	15	"	"	"			"	"						16	Mar. 1864
62	634	Private	John Craig	Asthenia	15	"	"	"	28	Sept.	1863								
63	2,431	"	William Lerch	Diarrhœa	15	"	"	"	7	Oct.	"								
64	1,210	"	John Conry	Gastritis	15	"	"	"	23	Oct.	"								
65	1,056	"	James Fuller	Asthenia	15	"	"	"	9	Nov.	"								
66	480	"	John Bond	Anæmia	9	June	1864	Vulcan			14	Oct.	1864				4	Jan.	1865
67	661	"	Josh. Bullen	Dysent. Ac.	9	"	"	"			"	"					30	Oct.	1864
68	2,193	"	William Beattie	Feb. Rem.	9	"	"	"			"	"					19	Oct.	"
69	2,658	"	Thomas Castles	Feb. Int.	9	"	"	"			"	"					19	"	"
70	1,327	"	Samuel Cooper	ditto	9	"	"	"			"	"					19	"	"
71	707	"	Martin Cavannagh	Abscessus Psoanus Dif.	9	"	"	"			"	"					19	"	"
72	2,697	"	Henry Cassidy	Rheum. Ch.	9	"	"	"			"	"					16	Nov.	"
73	1,046	"	Patrick Devine	Phth. Pulm.	9	"	"	"			"	"			29	Nov.	1864		
74	2,758	"	William Dunnigan	Rheum. Ch.	9	"	"	"			"	"						19	Oct. 1864
75	245	"	Andrew Doogan	Ophth.	9	"	"	"			"	"						23	Nov. "
76	1,101	"	Patrick Dewar	Epilepsia	9	"	"	"			"	"			16	Nov.	1864		
77	2,982	"	John Davis	Feb. Int.	9	"	"	"			"	"						19	Oct. 1864
78	638	"	Thomas Flanagan	Phth. Pul.	9	"	"	"			"	"			22	Nov.	1864		
79	902	"	L. Greeckie	Anæmia	9	"	"	"			"	"						19	Oct. 1864
80	1,348	"	John Grout	Feb. Int.	9	"	"	"			"	"						19	" "
81	178	"	Denis Halany	Phth. Pulm.	9	"	"	"			"	"			23	Nov.	1864		
82	458	"	David Halstead	Feb. Int.	9	"	"	"			"	"						19	Oct. 1864
83	1,307	"	George Jones	ditto	9	"	"	"			"	"			2	Dec.	1864		
84	717	"	Michael Kelly	Morb. v. C.	9	"	"	"			"	"						23	Oct. 1864
85	941	"	John Law	Paralysis	9	"	"	"			"	"			29	Nov.	1864		
86	1,311	"	William Ladds	Anæmia	9	"	"	"			"	"						19	Oct. 1864
87	296	"	William Morris	Feb. Int.	9	"	"	"			"	"						6	Nov. "
88	2,074	"	Thomas M'Gregor	ditto	9	"	"	"			"	"						19	Oct. "
89	807	"	Michael Mahony	Feb. C. C.	9	"	"	"			"	"			30	Nov.	1864		
90	1,663	"	Michael Moran	Ophthalmia	9	"	"	"			"	"						16	Nov. 1864
91	901	"	Nicholas Murray	Fungus Testis	9	"	"	"			"	"			29	Nov.	1864		
92	636	"	William Matthews	Phth. Pulm.	9	"	"	"			"	"						30	Oct. 1864
93	2,644	"	James Murnane	Diarrhœa	9	"	"	"			"	"						27	Nov. "
94	2,082	"	James M'Bride	Cæcitas	9	"	"	"			"	"			15	Nov.	1864		
95	75	"	James M'Dead	Hepat. Ch.	9	"	"	"			"	"			22	Nov.	1864		
96	337	"	James Pusey	Asthma	9	"	"	"			"	"			21	Dec.	1864		
97	2,715	"	Thomas Roberts	Feb. Int.	9	"	"	"			"	"						19	Oct. 1864
98	645	"	Thomas Prunty	Anæmia	9	"	"	"			"	"						23	Oct. "
99	878	"	Miles Redican	Feb. C. C.	9	"	"	"			"	"						19	Oct. "
100	318	"	Samuel Russell	Cæcitas	9	"	"	"			"	"			7	Dec.	1864		
101	827	"	Robert Reddy	Ophthalmia	9	"	"	"										27	Oct. 1864
102	748	"	William Stanton	Dementia	9	"	"	"							11	Jan.	1865		
103	358	"	Adam Sim	Diarrhœa	9	"	"	"							21	Dec.	1864		
104	773	"	Daniel Shield	Ophthalmia	9	"	"	"							14	Dec.	1864		
105	604	"	Henry Smith	Feb. Int.	9	"	"	"										9	Nov. 1864
106	207	"	Francis Sweeney	Phthisis Pulm.	9	"	"	"							23	Nov.	1864		
107	323	"	Francis Ward	Paralysis	9	"	"	"						25	Nov.	1865			
108	1,360	"	John Wood	Dysent. Ch.	9	"	"	"										19	Oct. 1864
109	1,010	"	James Murphy	Phthisis Pulm.	Not known			Overland Route			22	Dec.	1864	2	Jan.	1865			

NOMINAL RETURN of Men of the 99th Regiment, Invalided to *England* from *China*, from 1st January 1863 to 7th November 1865—*continued*.

Number.	Regimental Number.	RANK AND NAME.		DISEASE.	Date of leaving Regiment.	Name of Ship.	Result of the Voyage.		Result after Landing.			REMARKS.
							Died at Sea.	Arrived in England.	Died.	Discharged Unfit.	Sent to Depôt.	
							Date.	Date.	Date.	Date.	Date.	
110	1,002	Private	John Grimes	Dysent. Ch.	Not known	Overland Route	—	22 Dec. 1864	—	—	9 Jan. 1865	
111	692	„	John Long	ditto	„	„ „	—	„ „	—	19 Mar. 1865	—	
112	1,303	„	Edward Davis	ditto	9 June 1864	Vulcan	13 July 1864.	„ —	—	—	—	
113	149	„	Alfred Loveman	Anasarca	9 „ „	„	22 „ „	—	—	—	—	
114	2,701	„	George White	Feb. Int.	9 „ „	„	23 Sept. „	—	—	—	—	
115	328	„	W. Woolstensholmes	Pneumonia	9 „ „	„	30 „ „	—	—	—	—	
116	1,336	„	Edward Marler	Dysent. Ch.	Not known	Overland Route	16 Nov. „	—	—	—	—	
117	1,301	„	William Caller	Hepat. Ch.	„	„ „	24 Dec. „	—	—	—	—	
118	330	„	Henry Lanaham	Dysent. Ch.	„	„ „	—	1 Jan. 1865	—	—	12 Jan. 1865	
119	991	„	John Parton	Feb. Rem.	„	„ „	—	—	—	21 Feb. 1865	—	
120	725	„	William Keogh	Dysent. Ch.	„	„ „	—	—	—	21 „ „	—	
121	586	„	Joseph Harrison	Feb. Rem.	„	„ „	—	2 Feb. 1865	—	—	15 Feb. 1865	
122	246	„	Thomas Doolan	Dysent Ch.	„	„ „	—	—	—	21 Mar. 1865	—	
123	19	„	Isaiah Richards	ditto	23 Jan. 1865	Hindoostan	—	1 July 1865	—	—	13 Aug. 1865	
124	414	„	James Frampton	Epilepsia	23 „	„	—	—	—	—	13 „ „	
125	334	„	Patrick Collins	Feb. Rem.	23 „	„	—	—	—	30 July 1865	—	
126	2,214	Serjt. Major	Joseph Shortt	Dysent. Ch.	23 „	„	—	—	—	—	10 July 1865	
127	2,830	Private	Thomas Donahan	ditto	23 „	„	—	—	—	30 July 1865	—	
128	1,009	„	Esau Gardner	ditto	23 „	„	—	—	—	—	10 July 1865	
129	357	„	James M'Greeny	Anæmia	23 „	„	—	—	—	—	10 „ „	
130	567	„	William Hardwicke	Phthis. Pulm.	23 „	„	—	1 Aug. 1865	—	—	—	
131	900	„	George Dyson	ditto	23 „	„	—	1 July 1865	—	8 „ „	—	
132	959	„	William Sullivan	Epilepsia	23 „	„	—	1 „ „	—	—	7 Aug. 1865	
133	1,290	„	Phillip Sullivan	Hepat. Ch.	23 „	„	—	1 „ „	—	30 July 1865	—	
134	95	„	Patrick O'Sullivan	Ophthalmia	23 „	„	—	1 „ „	—	30 „ „	—	
135	395	„	Richard Stack	Hyper. Cord.	23 „	„	—	1 „ „	—	30 „ „	—	
136	81	„	Henry Cousins	Fractura	23 „	„	—	1 „ „	—	1 Aug. 1865	—	
137	1,312	„	Francis Meade	Rheum. Ch.	23 „	„	—	1 „ „	—	22 „ „	—	
138	1,340	„	Henry Hillian	Ulcus Cunis	23 „	„	—	1 „ „	—	1 „ „	—	
139	259	„	Henry Gilligan	Feb. Rem.	23 „	„	—	1 „ „	—	—	10 July 1865	
140	865	„	Thomas Kelly	Abscessus	23 „	„	—	1 „ „	—	—	10 „ „	
141	11	„	Daniel Hutson	Anæmia	23 „	„	—	1 „ „	—	—	10 „ „	
142	1,406	„	John Randall	Feb. Rem.	23 „	„	—	1 „ „	—	—	7 Aug. 1865	
143	10	„	Michael Powel	Dysent. Ac.	23 „	„	—	1 „ „	—	12 Sept. 1865	—	A time expired man.
144	2,809	„	Jeremiah Collins	Phth. Pul.	23 „	„	7 Mar. 1865.	—	—	—	—	
145	1,460	„	Thomas Hopkins	Feb. Rem.	23 „	„	31 May „	—	—	—	—	
146	2,752	„	Thomas Rose	Dysent. Ch.	23 „	„	1 Feb. „	—	—	—	—	
147	1,302	„	Patrick Donnelly	Phthis. Pulm.	23 „	„	27 June „	—	—	—	—	
148	312	„	Henry Rice	Dysent. Ch.	23 „	„	17 „ „	—	—	—	—	A time expired man.
149	390	„	John Newall	Syph. Sec.	26 July 1865	Tamar	—	7 Nov. 1865	—	26 Dec. 1865	—	
150	1,035	„	Charles Goostre	Asthma	26 „	„	—	7 „ „	—	12 „ „	—	
151	1,007	„	John Hanns	Phth. Pulm.	26 „	„	—	7 „ „	—	12 „ „	—	
152	663	„	Edward Fitzgerald	Dysecœa	26 „	„	—	7 „ „	—	11 „ „	—	
153	1,260	„	John Davie	Asthenia	26 „	„	—	7 „ „	—	—	3 Dec. 1865	
154	669	„	Arthur Irwin	Phth. Pulm.	26 „	„	—	7 „ „	—	9 Jan. 1866	—	
155	1,237	„	William Barnes	Rheum. Ch.	26 „	„	—	7 „ „	—	2 „ „	—	
156	379	„	Peter Mulligan	Ophthalmia	26 „	„	—	7 „ „	—	16 „ „	—	

Thomas Longmore, Deputy Inspector General.

App. No. 13.

RETURN of SICK of the TROOPS proceeding from *Hong Kong* to *Spithead*, on board the Ship "Agincourt," from 13th January 1866 to 10th May 1866.

Strength of Non-commissioned Officers and Men as per Distribution Return, 132.

DISEASES.	Cases of Sickness.		Died.	Discharged.	Transferred to other Hospitals, at Ports during the Voyage.	Sent to Hospital on Disembarkation.
	Embarked.	Occurring during Voyage.				
Dysenteria Chronica	3	-	-	-	-	3
Febris, Intermittens	109	5	2	-	1	111
Syphilis, Secundaria	3	-	-	-	-	3
Scrofula	1	-	-	-	-	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	-	-	-	-	2
Morbus Cordis	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hepatitis Chronica	6	-	-	-	1	5
GENERAL TOTAL	125	5	2	-	2	126

ABSTRACT.

Strength	132
Cases of Sickness:	
Embarked	125
Occurring during voyage	5
Discharged	—
Transferred during voyage	2
Died	2
Sent to hospital on disembarkation	126

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Embarked	Women	12
	Children	32
Children born on voyage		2
Died on voyage	Women	—
	Children	6
Landed at Netley on 10 May 1866	Women	11
	Children	28

Name of Medical Officer—Assistant-Surgeon R. L. Bett, R.N.

RETURN of Sick of the Troops proceeding from *Hong Kong* to *Spithead*, &c.—*continued.*

Names of Men who have Died.

REGIMENT and BATTALION.	Regimental Number.	Rank.	NAMES.	Age, Years.	Service, Years.	Causes of Death.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Duration of Disease in Days.
2d Battalion, 11th Regiment.	1,459	Private	Charles Smith (D.) -	24	5½	Dysentery - - / Fever, Int. - - / Splenitis - - / Hepatitis - -	2 Feb. -	At sea -	Chronic.
2d Battalion, 9th Regiment.	687	„	John Cantwell (D.) -	35	7¼	Feb. Int. - - / Dysentery - - - / Anasarca - -	8 Feb. -	At sea -	Chronic.

Names of Women and Children who have Died.

REGIMENT and BATTALION.	NAMES.	Age, Years.	Causes of Death.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Duration of *Disease in* Days.
2d Battalion, 9th Regiment.	Margaret Maxwell - -	36 hours -	Debility - - - -	19 January -	At sea -	Chronic.
2d Battalion, 11th Regiment.	William Wilan - - -	8 months -	Encephalitis - - - / Fever, Int. - - -	26 January -	ditto -	ditto.
Ditto - ditto -	Edward Neilan - - -	3 years -	Cynanche Tracheitis - / Pneumonia - - -	4 February -	ditto -	ditto.
Ditto - ditto -	Kate Corrie - - -	9 months -	Ulcer, Strum. - - / Febris, Int. - -	4 February -	ditto -	ditto.
Royal Engineers -	Fred. Wm. Dunstan - -	2 years -	Feb. Int. Pneumonia - / Tracheitis Cynanche -	17 February -	ditto -	ditto.
2d Battalion, 11th Regiment.	Amelia Dawson - - -	3 years -	Feb. Int. Streum. - - / Encephalitis - - -	20 April -	ditto -	ditto.
2d Battalion, 9th Regiment.	Catherine Anghurst - -	31 years -	Phthisis - - - -	10 May -	Spithead -	ditto.

Strength of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

REGIMENT and BATTALION.	Number of Non-Commissioned Officers.	Number of Men.	Date of Embarkation.	Place of Embarkation.	Date of Landing.	Place of Landing.	REMARKS.
2d Battalion, 9th Regiment -	5	57	13 January -	Hong Kong	10 March 1866 -	Netley -	1 man died.
2d Battalion, 11th Regiment	9	51	- -	- -	- - -	- -	1 man died; 2 men left at Simon's Bay Hospital.
Royal Artillery - -	3	2	—	—	—	—	
Royal Engineers - -	1	2	—	—	—	—	
Staff - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Commissariat - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	

Sick Officers (Strength of Officers present, 2).

REGIMENT and BATTALION.	Rank.	Names.	Diseases.	Date of being placed on Sick List.	Date of being taken off Sick List.	Result.	REMARKS.
2d Battalion, 11th Regiment	Lieutenant	O. C. Robinson	Enervation	- -	- -	—	An invalid. No papers received.

RETURN of Sick of the Troops proceeding from *Hong Kong* to *Spithead*, &c.—*continued.*

Sick Women and Children.

DISEASES.	Embarked.	Occurred during the Voyage.	Died.	Discharged.	Transferred to other Hospitals.	Discharged to Netley Hospital.	REMARKS.
Anemia	9	-	-	-	-	9	
Feb. Inter.	22	-	5	-	-	17	
Climatic Cachexia	5	-	-	-	-	5	
Debility	2	2	1	-	-	3	
Phthisis	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Struma	2	-	-	-	-	2	
Hepatitis	2	-	-	-	-	2	
TOTAL	44	2	6	-	-	39	

RETURN showing the circumstances under which the MEN on board the Ship "Agincourt," from 13 January to 10 May 1866, were sent to *England*. Date of Landing, 10 May 1866.

CORPS.	Total Number Embarked.	Embarked as			Deaths occurring during the Voyage.			REMARKS.
		Invalids.	Time Expired Men.	Effectives.	Of Invalids.	Of Time Expired Men.	Of Effectives.	
2/9 Foot	62	57	5	-	1	—	—	
2/11 Foot	60	58	2	-	1	—	—	
Royal Artillery	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Royal Engineers	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Staff	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Commissariat Corps	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	132	125	7	-	2	—	—	

10 May 1866. *Robert L. Bett.*

REMARKS on the DISEASES of the TROOPS, the CONDITION of the SHIP, &c., and on any Special Causes of Disease.

THE Nosological Table represents very imperfectly the condition of the invalids that were placed on board. The 109 cases of intermittent fever were nearly all complicated with hepatitis, splenitis, anæmia, and many of them with ascites and dysentery; but, as intermittent fever was the primary disease, I have put them under that heading. All the invalids that were embarked were in a most depressed, emaciated, and exhausted condition, and their rapid improvement has been really marvellous, some few having gained in weight as much as three stones, and the larger proportion as much as a stone and a half.

The high rate of mortality among the children may be attributed in a great measure to their sickly condition when embarked; but, to a certain extent, I regret to state, to the laziness and dirty habits of the women, to some of whom, in the early part of the voyage, I was compelled to allow stink pots in the women's place, which nearly all found occasion to use. Some of the women, from long suffering in Hong Kong, seemed to have become habituated to filth and stinks, and indifferent to exhortations, remonstrances, or abuse.

In the early part of February, dysentery began to rage through the ship, and continued to do so till the latter end of March; there were, in all, 48 cases of it. Strange to state, the larger proportion of the patients attacked with dysentery had not suffered from it in Hong Kong. Several of the ship's company were also attacked with it. I could detect no cause for it, save infection and predisposition to the disease. A great deal of the beer was bad, and the water dirty, as is always the case when kept in casks; but many cases occurred after leaving Simon's Bay, with fresh good water and wholesome porter. Every

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possible means were taken to keep the hospital deck clean and sweet. The cases of fever have had very frequent relapses. In some few cases attacks of ague have recurred within the last few days.

I consider this ship a very suitable one for the conveyance of invalids, there being rather more than eight feet of height between decks. It would have been a great advantage to have had the hospital deck painted.

(signed) *Robert L. Bett,*
Assistant-Surgeon, R.N., in charge of Invalids.

Inspection Return of Transports.

NAME, NUMBER, OR LETTER.	Tonnage.	Number Embarked.				CORPS.	Height between Decks.	Supplies and State, for 171 Adults, 161 Days.				Number of Water-closets	Stoves for Drying.	Means of		State of the Well, and of the Orlop Deck, or 'twixt Decks.
		Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Officers.	Women.	Children.			Quality and Quantity of the Ship's Water.	Quality and Specification of the Ship's Provisions.	Quality and Quantity of the Medical Comforts.	State and Quantity of the Bedding and Purveyor's Stores.			Fumigation.	Ventilation.	
Hired Transport, "Agincourt."	794	5	–	1	2	Royal Artillery -	Eight Feet.	70 Tons. Good.	According to Transport Regulations.			Four Women's, Eight Men's.	–	Regulation quantity of Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid.	24 Scuttles, 3 Windsails.	Good.
		3	–	2	4	Royal Engineers -										
		62	1	4	11	2/9th Regiment -										
		60	1	5	14	2/11th Regiment										
		1	–	–	–	Commissariat S. Corps.										
		1	–	–	–	M. S. Clerk -										

Remarks.

Lists of medicines, &c., forwarded to A. M. Department, with letter dated 13th January 1866. Supplementary lists herewith, in duplicate, of medicines placed on board at the last moment, for which consequently no receipt from the medical officer could be obtained.

Medical Officer in Charge—Assistant-Surgeon Bett, R.N.

Hong Kong, 13 January 1866.

William Dick, Deputy Inspector General, M.D., P.M.O.

Appendix, No. 14.

EXTRACT from the "Hong Kong Government Gazette," 17 March 1866. App. No. 14

(No. 41.)

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE Colonial Surgeon's Report, with Returns on the Sanitary Condition of the Colony for the year 1865, is published for general information.

By order,
(signed) *W. T. Mercer*,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong Kong,
13 March 1866.

Victoria, Hong Kong, 3 March 1866.

A VERY general impression having prevailed that the year 1865, the subject of my Seventh Annual Report, has been marked by an extraordinary amount of sickness and mortality, it becomes my duty to point out how far this impression has been well founded in regard to certain classes of the population, and at the same time to show that, amidst some startling instances of sudden death, the general average mortality of the resident European and American population has actually been below that of the two years immediately preceding. This I shall do very briefly, by reference to the instructive tables which I have been enabled, with the kind co-operation of my professional brethren, to draw up, and which will in some measure enable me to explain the reasons of the enormous increase in the general mortality which has prevailed amongst the residents of Hong Kong, in the year 1865; reasons which it will in part appear are not necessarily connected with a greatly increased amount of insalubrity.

An observation of the meteorological currents for many years past had induced the belief that, unless the temperature be kept down by an abundant fall of rain, the summer of 1865 would prove to be the point at which the thermometrical wave would attain its highest altitude, and the greatest amount of insalubrity would, based upon somewhat similar calculations, have nearly coincided with this maximum temperature. Unfortunately the rainfall throughout the year proved to be much below the average; and possibly to this cause may be attributed in no slight degree the appearance of an epidemic, happily as yet almost entirely restricted to the Chinese population, but which has not, as far as I am aware, been hitherto described as occurring in China, if indeed in the Eastern hemisphere.

Small-pox appeared as usual in the months of January, February, and March; but the mortality did not exceed that of previous years, nor was the number of admissions into hospital for this disease above the average.

Cholera may be said to have been absent in its epidemic form, although several sudden cases have occurred among the community. The admission of one patient only suffering under this disease is recorded in the returns of the Government Civil Hospital, and two in those of the Seaman's Hospital.

An epidemic, however, of quite as startling a character was first recognised in Victoria Gaol, upon the 3rd of March, when a prisoner, who was said to have come directly from Macao, was seized with symptoms closely resembling those of yellow fever. No new case occurred until the 15th of the same month, and during the whole of March there had been five cases only, but of these three had terminated fatally. The disease increased rapidly until it attained its acme on the 2nd of May, on which day there were 46 cases in hospital, inclusive of 15 admissions on that day. From that period it commenced to decline, but did not entirely disappear until there had been 373 admissions, and 40 deaths.

The disease as it exhibited itself was of the nature of a bilious fever, occurring in the form of the continued, remittent or intermittent type, rapidly passing in all fatal cases into the typhoid, and frequently terminating by hœmorrhage from the bowels, and in some cases by black vomit. The skin became yellow, with an orange tinge, passing into olive, and all the fluids of the body were of a marked yellow. In fatal cases spots of ecchymosis over the body were not unfrequent. A detailed account of the pathological changes, as collected by Dr. O'Brien, from the examination of several bodies, I have added in the

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form of an Appendix. As far as I could ascertain the fact, the disease proved to be contagious, but not infectious, and the period of incubation about 10 days. It was undoubtedly a form of yellow fever.

The disease was not, however, limited to Victoria Gaol, but prevailed throughout the town, among the lower classes principally. There are 103 cases recorded as admitted into the Government Civil Hospital, of which no less than 40 died; but it is a little doubtful whether these were all ascertained cases of the epidemic, and not in some simply a severe form of bilious fever. Many of the men admitted were nearly or quite moribund when sent to hospital, and 20 dead bodies were sent there for examination after death, in which the same epidemic had been the active agent. I notice that two cases of bilious fever were admitted into the Seaman's Hospital, both of which proved fatal. Possibly they may have been cases of the epidemic.

The disease was most easily studied in the gaol, and upon the observation of it, as it there presented itself, I have based these remarks. As I have already said, the number of admissions were 373, and the deaths 40, giving a per-centage of 10·75 deaths, which, after all, is not very high for any epidemic, and nothing in comparison to the usual mortality in cholera. Very few Europeans were attacked; a comparatively small number of Indians, and no females were brought under its influence.

It is a curious fact that the British ship "Tricolor" left this port for Dutch Guiana on the 2nd of May, when this epidemic was at its worst, with 480 coolies on board, and that upwards of 200 died on the voyage, as far as can be ascertained, from the effects of a somewhat similar epidemic.

Poverty and destitution appeared to be one of the most marked predisposing causes of the disease, and the long drought and great heat were probably in some measure the exciting causes. In this belief, the diet of the prisoners, more especially of the wretched and most emaciated, was greatly improved by the addition of strong soup made from bullocks' heads. The prisoners were carefully examined every day, and at once segregated from their fellows when showing any sign of disease. I found obstinate constipation generally preceded the outbreak of the fever, a constipation extending from five to fifteen days, and yet it was almost impossible to get the prisoners to admit its existence until brought into hospital with unmistakeable symptoms of fever upon them.

The treatment which I found most successful was the immediate administration of an emetic, followed by a calomel purge, and either quinine or calomel and opium, according to the circumstances of the particular case. A hot bath was given when the fever ran high, and blisters to the head and sinapisms to the stomach and feet had frequently to be resorted to. During convalescence quinine and beef tea and wine were freely administered. I believe that scarcely a single case terminated fatally where there had been sufficient time to get the gums slightly affected by the mercury.* With these preliminary remarks, I shall now proceed to consider the result of the past year's treatment of disease in the various institutions which come officially under my cognizance.

I.—The Police.

The police force of this colony, with all its disadvantages in the material of which it is composed, and the trials to which it is exposed, is eminently remarkable for one quality, that of its sanitary condition.

Table I. shows the number of admissions into, and the deaths in, the hospital of members of the police force, during every month of 1865.

Table II. shows the rate per cent. of sickness and mortality of the force during the same year.

Although the average strength of the force was considerably greater in 1865 than in the preceding year, the mortality was not much increased, and still remained very low, 1·96 per cent., while the rate of sickness was only 98·19 per cent., which is not much above that of the previous year. The health of this body of men is mainly attributable to the care which is taken of them, the comfortable quarters in the new central station which they now occupy, the sufficient and suitable clothing which is supplied to them, and the monthly inspections they undergo for the detection of venereal disease. I am also glad to be able to report that there has been a great diminution in the number of impostors, feigning disease to avoid night duty, or punishment, admitted into hospital.

Table III., kindly furnished to me by Dr. Dick, the principal military medical officer, gives a comparative return of the health of the troops serving in Hong Kong, from which it will be seen that the rate of mortality was more than double what it had been in 1864, and this Table does not include the great number of deaths which occurred among the invalided soldiers after leaving Hong Kong. It forms no part of my duty to enter into the question of the probable cause of this great difference in the health of two bodies of disciplined men, performing somewhat similar duties, I therefore abstain from any comment on this portion of the subject.

II.—The

* As the disease has shown itself again this year, and we have already had 105 admissions, although only 6 deaths, it may be advisable to request the heads of the Medical Department in the Army and Navy to consult with me as to its probable cause and possible means of staying its ravages.

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II.—The Government Civil Hospital.

Table IV. gives the number of admissions into, and the mortality in, this hospital during the year 1865; to which is added, for the purpose of comparison, the average number of admissions and deaths during eight years. By this Table it will be seen that the admissions (1,357) during the past year have been nearly double the average number.

Table V. gives the rate of mortality in the Civil Hospital, during the past eight years, distinguishing the rate in the case of Europeans from coloured persons and Chinese.

Table VI., kindly sent to me by the resident surgeon, Dr. Adams, gives information in reference to the Seaman's Hospital. The rate of mortality shows an improvement in comparison with that of the preceding year; but it is still high, as might have been expected from the temporary and imperfect nature of the accommodation available for the treatment of patients, until the completion of the new buildings. Although the death rate in the Seaman's Hospital has been below that in the Civil Hospital, it is very much above that of the Europeans and Indians treated in the latter institution, and with them alone a comparison can be fairly instituted.

In the Civil Hospital the rate of mortality has been higher than it has been since 1858. But after all, this is more apparent than real, for in the case of European patients the rate has been more favourable than during the two preceding years, while in the case of Indians it does not much surpass the average: it is among the Chinese that the great increase of mortality has occurred, and this is owing in part to the number of nearly moribund patients admitted whilst suffering under yellow fever or starvation, and who, although only a short time under treatment, greatly increase the death rate. Whether it was owing to the great commercial depression of the past year or to the greater facility for poor people reaching Hong Kong from China, it is certain that a much larger proportion ultimately came to the Civil Hospital than in former years. Among the two classes of patients just mentioned, namely, those suffering from yellow fever and starvation, there were 49 Chinese who died; this number, if deducted from 163, the total number of deaths, would at once reduce the death rate to a little over 9 per cent.

Two Europeans were admitted under the heading of "starvation." The arrangement by which destitute Europeans can now, as for some months past, find shelter and food in the gaol, will, I trust, enable me to omit this heading for the future in reference to Europeans.

Altogether the result of the last year's treatment in this institution has been very satisfactory.

III.—The Gaol.

Table VII. shows the number of admissions into the Gaol Hospital, and deaths there during the year 1865, with the average number of admissions and deaths during eight years, as a means of comparison.

Table VIII. shows the rate of sickness and mortality in the Gaol Hospital as compared with the total number of prisoners and with the number treated during the year 1865.

The great mortality of the past year is mainly attributable to the epidemic of yellow fever which I have already described; from which cause alone there occurred 40 deaths. If these are omitted from the calculation the death rate is at once reduced below the average.

The building is clean, well ventilated and admirably well managed, so as to secure the most satisfactory sanitary condition of the prisoners.

An important change has been introduced in the mode of punishment adopted for graver crimes among the Chinese. I refer to the public whipping post and the substitution of the "cat" for the rattan. Having been present and narrowly watched the culprits during most of those public floggings, and treated them subsequently in hospital, I can state without hesitation, that for the majority of adult Chinese the punishment is not such as to affect their health, and if the surgeon in attendance has the power, as at present, to stay the hand of the operator at once, the number of strokes now administered need not be altered. I desire, however, to suggest that a better form of whipping post be adopted, to enable the back to be better stretched; and in this manner the man flogging may apply his strokes with more regularity. I would also suggest that where more than two floggings are ordered to be given within six months, the intermediate one be, at the direction of the surgeon when he considers it necessary, given within the gaol on the buttocks, instead of on the back and shoulders. The object with which this change is suggested is to meet the difficulty of getting the skin sufficiently healed within two months, so as to enable the culprit to bear a second flogging, more especially when the men are well aware that they are interested in retarding a cure. Of the salutary effect of the punishment I have nothing to say, but of the dread with which the prisoners view it I can speak confidently.

The numbers confined in Victoria Gaol during the year were:

Europeans	620
Indians	221
Chinese	3,995
Total	4,836

The daily average was $566\frac{9}{10}$, of which number 71 died.

App. No. 14.

The following Return is in continuation of the Table I gave last year showing the change in weight which long-sentenced European prisoners undergo after several years' confinement.

THE MONTHLY WEIGHT of EUROPEAN PRISONERS confined in Victoria Gaol in the Year 1865.

NAME.	SENTENCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
C. W.	Life	148	149	153	152	148	132	146	150	150	149	149	147
W. M.	Life	156	147	153	147	153	146	144	145	144	148	145	146
W. H.	Life	150	148	148	147	144	138	132	135	135	135	134	138
C. A.	Life	158	157	158	156	151	150	154	153	157	157	159	161
A. J.	Life	153	153	155	153	153	150	145	147	148	145	147	147
A. B.	Life	166	164	169	168	164	165	165	164	165	166	162	167
R. B.	10 years	108	108	112	112	113	110½	109	109	112	112	113	116
W. S.	8 years	135	134	135	139	130	130	131	132	130	132	135	139
A. S.	3 years	139	140	146	151	156	154	145	143	139	139	142	141
F. X.	3 years	135	140	144	144	148	148	139	135	136	138	128	130
E. M.	6 years	127	126	124	127	124	122	119	121	123	122	126	127
W. D.	3 years	130	127	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. D.	7 years	159	159	161	161	160	150	157	155	140	155	156	155
A. T.	4 years	137	137	137	139	143	140	132½	136	137	†	—	—

IV.—THE CONVICT HULK.

Table IX. shows the rate of sickness and mortality in the convict hulk at Stone Cutter's Island, during the past year.

The result is not so satisfactory as it was in 1864, which is another proof of the sickly character of the past season. Notwithstanding this the men appear for the most part robust and healthy, and are well cared for, while at the same time imprisonment to them is somewhat more than mere detention, as they are really obliged to work.

It is somewhat remarkable that not a single case of yellow fever occurred on the island. This is in part no doubt attributable to the great care taken in sending prisoners thither to avoid sending any who were likely to convey the disease.

V.—THE LOCK HOSPITAL.

Table X. gives all necessary information in regard to this institution. The good it does is undoubted; the good it might do were all unlicensed brothels suppressed is incalculable. At present many of the worst cases of infected women escape entirely the beneficial operation of the Ordinance, by removing to unlicensed houses, where they propagate infection without hindrance, to the great injury of the troops and sailors. Greater stringency is required to meet this evil, as the prevalence of venereal disease is again becoming the subject of complaint on the part of the military and naval medical authorities. I believe that if any plan can be devised so as to bring the whole of the prostitutes of the colony under the system of periodical examination, as adopted in regard to the licensed houses, the disease would become nearly unknown here. As it is, I am certain that very few cases of disease are contracted in the licensed houses, from their nominal inmates.

Table XI. is an approximate estimate of the mortality among foreign residents in Hong Kong during the last eight years. The data from which it is compiled are furnished to me, so far as the number of residents is concerned, by the Registrar General, and by the sextons of the two cemeteries, so far as the deaths are concerned. These data, however, exclude in both cases, military, naval, and merchant seamen, as well as those who have been buried from the hospitals. From this Table it appears that the residents actually died in smaller numbers than in the preceding year. From the manner in which the Table is compiled, it is impossible to say positively, whether the amount of sickness as well as the mortality has been less, but I am inclined to believe that it has really been very much greater, and that the actual rate of mortality has only not appeared by reason of the number of invalids who have left the colony, either in time to recover their health, or to be counted in the death returns of some other place. I believe that it is the opinion of the majority of the medical practitioners here, that no such sickly year as the past has been experienced since 1858.

Table XII. gives the usual information regarding the work performed by the Inspector of Nuisances attached to this Department.

Table XIII. shows the annual mean state of the atmosphere during the year 1865, as recorded at the Government Civil Hospital.

J. I. Murray, M.D.,
Colonial Surgeon.

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* Discharged

† Transferred to convict hulk "Royal Saxon."

APPENDIX.

App. No. 14.

Post-Mortem Examination of Bodies of Prisoners who Died of Yellow Fever.

Abnormalities.	
Intense Jaundice. Fluidity of the Blood.	Skin, conjunctiva, and cartilages of ribs, &c., of greenish yellow hue. In one instance only was there any attempt at coagulation: it consisted in a small clot in the left ventricle.
Congestion of Viscera	In every case the spleen was very much distended (in one weighing 28 ounces). Diaphragmatic surface of liver generally of a mottled appearance, and sometimes coated with reddish serum. Surface of kidneys at times very vascular. Mucous membrance of stomach near pylorus generally intensely congested, and in many cases studded with spots of blood. The heart in one instance had several spots of blood on its surface. A slight turg essence of blood in the brain in one instance.
Enlargement and brittleness of liver.	Liver much increased in size and but little in weight. The substance pale and presenting numerous oil globules under the microscope. The gall bladder always contained bile of a very liquid character.
Greenish black fluid in stomach.	This fluid resembled that contained in the gall bladder, but was much more viscid. In one instance there was a similar fluid in the colon, and in the same case there was about four ounces of chocolate coloured urine in the bladder.

Appendix, No. 15.

App. No. 15.

PAPERS handed in by General Sir *Hope Grant*, 14 May 1866.

HONG KONG.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the HOSPITAL SHIP "HERCULES."

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CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Hospital Ship "Hercules."

Sir, Horse Guards, 10 March 1865.

IN forwarding the accompanying correspondence received from the Major General commanding the troops in China, together with the proceedings of a naval board of survey held upon the hospital ship "Hercules," I am instructed by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to recommend to the Secretary of State for War that a hospital ship of the description proposed by Major General Guy, be sent out to Hong Kong to replace the Hercules."

I am to request that the enclosures may be returned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Airey*,
Q. M. G.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

(No. 810.)

Head Quarters, Hong Kong,
Sir, 11 January 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, copies of a correspondence addressed by me to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, relative to the state of the hospital ship "Hercules," and a suitable vessel being sent to replace her at this station.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. N. Guy*,
Major General,
Commanding Troops,
China and Japan.

The Quartermaster General, &c. &c. &c., Horse Guards.

(No. 809.)

Head Quarters, Hong Kong,
My Lord, 10 January 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward for your information, the proceedings of a Naval Board of Survey, held upon the hospital ship "Hercules" at my request, on the 23rd of December last.

As the report of the Board virtually condemns the "Hercules," I would beg most strongly to recommend that, a suitable ship be sent to replace her at this station.

The "Hercules" has proved a most valuable addition to the limited hospital accommodation here; indeed, had this vessel not been available, it would have been absolutely necessary to have hired a building for a hospital, a proceeding which would have entailed an enormous expense upon the Government.

A vessel of this kind is, moreover, always useful, to meet any pressure for barrack accommodation.

With reference to the description of vessel to be sent out, and her fittings, I beg to annex the suggestions of the senior naval officer, and principal medical officer.

As iron cots are used on board the "Hercules," and answer the purpose extremely well, little in the way of fittings will be necessary, and I agree with the Principal Medical Officer that it would be better to execute them on the arrival of the vessel at this port. The roof, however, should certainly be sent out with the ship, as proposed by the Senior Naval Officer.

I would beg to suggest the expediency of replacing the "Hercules" by a three (3) decker, if possible, as this description of ship would afford much

much more accommodation, than a two (2) decker, under a roof very little if at all larger.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. N. Guy,*
Major General,
Commanding Troops,
China and Japan.

The Right Honourable
the Secretary of State for
War, War Office.

Her Majesty's Ship "Princess Charlotte,"
Sir, Hong Kong, 23 December 1864.

In compliance with the request of the Major General Commanding, a survey has been held on Her Majesty's Ship "Hercules," Military Hospital Ship, with the view of ascertaining if she can be used as a hospital ship with safety, during the ensuing typhoon season, and I have the honour to enclose, for the Major General's information, the report thereof.

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. S. Nolloth,*
Captain and
Senior Naval Officer.

To Captain Roberts,
D. A. Q. M. G.,
Hong Kong.

In pursuance of an order from Captain M. S. Nolloth, Senior Naval Officer, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, have made a strict and careful survey on Her Majesty's Ship "Hercules," and do make the following report:

A few days ago she sprang a fresh leak; previously she was making 22 inches of water in 24 hours.

She has been careened as far as two streaks of copper, which have been stripped, und the parts beneath were found to be in an exceedingly defective state from being worm eaten.

The topsides may be said to be entirely gone, a knife, together with the whole handle, being easily buried, when thrust in, at many places.

The main-piece of stem has been completely eaten through by worms.

The ship cannot be thoroughly examined without being docked, which would be impracticable, either here or in the Canton River, nor is she worth the expense; but judging from the overhaul which has been already made, and the frequency of leaks, there can be little doubt that the whole of her bottom is in a condition past repair.

She might at any time spring a serious leak, and in a typhoon assistance could not be rendered to provide against this contingency; she has for a considerable period been anchored in the most sheltered part of the harbour, with only about two feet of water (soft bottom) under her at low-water spring tides.

Given under our hands on board Her Majesty's Ship "Hercules" at Hong Kong, the 23rd day of December 1864.

(signed) *M. S. Nolloth,*
Captain, Her Majesty's Ship "Princess Charlotte," and Senior Naval Officer.

(signed) *John F. Loney,*
Staff Commander and Master Attendant.

(signed) *Wm. Willcocks,*
Carpenter, Her Majesty's Ship "Princess Charlotte."

Principal Medical Officer's Office, App.No. 15.
Sir, Hong Kong, 30 December 1864.

With reference to your letter, No. 796, of the 28th instant, in which the intention of his Excellency the Major General Commanding, of applying to the home authorities for a three-decker, to replace the hospital ship "Hercules," is intimated to me, I have the honour to state that, agreeably to the instructions contained therein, I have placed myself in communication with the Naval Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals at this station, and inspected the fittings of Her Majesty's hospital ship "Melville," and I am of opinion that whatever smaller fittings are required (which I think would not be very costly) would better be effected on the arrival of the three-decker at this port.

I, however, entirely concur in the suggestion of the Senior Naval Officer, that a roof-frame would better be constructed in England, and forwarded in the vessel, as I consider both time and expense would be saved by adopting it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Dick,* M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
and Principal Medical Officer.

The D. A. Q. M. G.
&c. &c. &c.
Hong Kong.

Her Majesty's Ship "Princess Charlotte,"
Sir, Hong Kong, 7 January 1865.

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, relative to the intention of the Major General Commanding to apply for a line-of-battle ship, to replace the "Hercules," the following are the only suggestions which I have to offer:

1. A teak-built ship would be preferable to any other for this climate, with respect to preservation, diminution of expense of docking to ascertain if the worms had penetrated, rapidity of drying, comparative freedom from cockroaches and other vermin, &c.
2. The ship's bottom should be sheathed over her copper, and the sheathing covered with 32-ounce copper.
3. The roof should be fitted in England, and the parts sent out in her to be fixed here; it should, for the sake of shade, and protection from heavy rains, project at least five feet beyond the gunwales, and the pitch, or vertical height of the ridge above the latter, be 14 feet, which in the naval hospital ship "Melville" is found to be in all respects suitable, and gives a slope preferable to the more sudden ones of this ship and the "Hercules" for security in typhoons, and convenience in painting and repairing.

In typhoons a complete roof of the "Hercules," and a portion of that of the "Princess Charlotte," were blown away. There should be, for ventilation and access to the top, a hatch or opening in the fore and in the after end, fitted with doors to close in blowy and rainy weather.

If the arrangement of cabins and hospital fittings of the "Melville" be approved by the Principal Military Medical Officer, it would be better to send home a plan or description of them than to take them in hand here, with reference to expense, workmanship, and expedition.

It may be useful to observe that the "Melville" was elaborately fitted in England, but that, on arrival, the arrangements were considered so un-

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suitable to this climate that a thorough alteration was made at Hong Kong.

It is advisable to state the water stowage* required, so that, for the sake of ventilation and cleanliness, a greater number of tanks than necessary be not supplied.

The tanks should be in the main hold, on a platform raised sufficiently to enable a man to work freely underneath, and for ventilation.

The fewer the bulkheads in the hold the better.

I have, &c.
(signed) *M. S. Nolloth*,
Captain, and
Senior Naval Officer.

To Captain Roberts,
D. A. Q. M. G.

* Water stowage would be required for about 100 men.—*T. L. Roberts*, D. A. Q. M. G.

Sir, Horse Guards, 5 May 1865.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to transmit a communication from the Major General Commanding in China, and also one from the Director General of the Army Medical Department, respecting a re-appropriation of the General Hospital at Hong Kong; and I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that his Royal Highness sees no objection to the re-appropriations proposed by the Board, provided that suitable provision is made elsewhere, in lieu of the accommodation to be given up for hospital purposes.

It is requested that the inclosures may be returned.

(signed) *E. R. Wetherall*,
Colonel, Deputy
Quartermaster General.

The Under Secretary of
State for War.

War Office, 17 May 1865.

Sir, (Hong Kong, 7—83.)

IN reply to your letter of the 10th March last, enclosing the proceedings of a Naval Board of Survey at Hong Kong, on the hospital ship "Hercules," and recommending that a line-of-battle ship should be sent out to replace it, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that the question has been referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and that a reply has been received, of which a copy is annexed, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.

Under the opinion expressed in the letter of Mr. Romaine, it does not appear expedient to Lord de Grey to incur the expense of replacing the "Hercules" by a vessel sent from this country.

I am, however, to state that the recommendations contained in the Horse Guards' letter of the 5th instant, for the re-appropriation of the general hospital at Hong Kong for strictly hospital purposes, are now under consideration, and that a note has been made of the necessity of providing additional hospital accommodation at that station, when an opportunity occurs.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Crofton*,
Major General.

The Quartermaster General,
Horse Guards.

Sir, Admiralty, 3 May 1865.

IN returning to you the papers forwarded in your letter of the 27th ultimo, in regard to the unserviceable condition of the "Hercules" military hospital ship at Hong Kong, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will state to Earl de Grey, in regard to the proposition to replace her by a line-of-battle ship fitted with a frame roof, that there is no three-decked ship available; and the "Vanguard" or "Superb," the only two-decked ships that could be appropriated for the service would require an expenditure of thirteen to fourteen thousand pounds to fit and place either ship on the station, where she would probably not last 10 years.

It would appear, therefore, far more economical to build a military hospital on shore, where all the requisite sanitary arrangements could be carried out, and the building be made of a permanent character, rather than apply so expensive a makeshift for the purpose as an old decaying ship liable to be unroofed in a typhoon, and thus rendered useless when most needed.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

The Under Secretary of State for War,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Horse Guards, 22 May 1865.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of War Office letter of the 17th instant (Hong Kong, 7—23), stating that it does not appear expedient to Earl de Grey to incur the expense of replacing the hospital ship "Hercules" at Hong Kong, but that the general re-appropriation of the hospital at that station is now under consideration, and that a note has been made of the necessity of providing additional hospital accommodation there.

After perusing the very strong representation made by the General Officer Commanding in China of the want of hospital accommodation in that country, his Royal Highness cannot concur in the views expressed regarding the inexpediency of furnishing a hospital ship to replace the "Hercules" at Hong Kong.

In the correspondence now retransmitted it is shown, that the "Hercules" has proved a most valuable addition to the hospital accommodation, and that, had such accommodation not existed, it would have been absolutely necessary to have hired a building at an enormous expense for hospital purposes; and, moreover, that a vessel of the kind is always most useful to meet any pressure for barrack accommodation, which in such a climate may naturally accrue.

The re-appropriation of the general hospital at Hong Kong for strictly hospital purposes, even if approved, will not accomplish the object in view, while, in his Royal Highness's opinion, an expenditure of 14,000 *l.*, spread over 10 years, to fit and place either the "Vanguard" or "Superb" as a hospital ship at Hong Kong would be more beneficially spent than in the construction of a large military hospital on shore, which would cost at least six times as much, and might possibly, from some local cause, hereafter be found not to answer.

It is requested that the enclosures may be returned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Airey*,
Quartermaster General.

The Under Secretary of State for War,
&c. &c. &c.

(Hong Kong, 7—85.)

Sir, War Office, 1 July 1865.

In reply to your letter of the 5th May, enclosing a copy of the proceedings of a board of officers assembled at Hong Kong, to report on the appropriation of the military hospital, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that the Secretary of State for War considers it very desirable that the general hospital at that station should, if possible, be exclusively appropriated for hospital purposes; and, with this view, the same or another board of officers should be assembled to consider and report the most suitable plan for converting the east and west wings of the hospital, which are now chiefly used as officers' quarters, into wards for the sick, leaving a room for the orderly medical officer, and allotting the basements and outbuildings of the centre and wings for hospital servants, stores, offices, and other purposes.

I am to add, with reference to your letter of the 22nd May last, relative to the proposal of replacing the hospital ship "Hercules" by a vessel sent from this country, that Earl de Grey and Ripon proposes to take no further steps in the matter until the proceedings of the board in question have been received in this office.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

The Quartermaster General,
&c. &c. &c.
Horse Guards.

Horse Guards,

Sir, 13 November 1865.

I have the honour, by desire of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to transmit for the Secretary of State's consideration, the enclosed letter* from the Director General of the Army Medical Department, with its accompanying papers, relative to the crowded state of the barracks and hospital at Hong Kong. And adverting to a letter from this office of the 22nd May last, and the War Department reply of 1st July, Hong Kong 7—85, his Royal Highness directs me to express his opinion, that another ship as a hospital will be required at Hong Kong.

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It is requested that the enclosures may be returned.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Hope Grant,*
Quartermaster General.

The Under Secretary of State for War.
&c. &c. &c.

* 4 November 1865. Sir J. Gibson.

(Hong Kong 7—92.)

Sir, War Office, 5 January 1866.

In reply to your letter of the 13th November last, inclosing correspondence on the subject of the overcrowded state of the military hospital at Hong Kong, I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to acquaint you, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that a report, dated subsequently to the correspondence in question, has been received in this office, stating that two houses at Hong Kong have been hired as a military hospital, and equipped for 60 beds.

I am consequently to add that, as it has been determined to remove one regiment from the station, and as moreover it is under consideration to appropriate the whole or part of the officers' quarters in the general hospital for the use of the patients, as stated in War Office letter of the 1st July last, Lord de Grey does not consider it necessary to take any further steps at present for providing additional hospital accommodation at Hong Kong.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

The Quartermaster General,
&c. &c. &c.,
Horse Guards.

App. No. 15.

KOWLOON.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the ERECTION of BARRACKS and DRAINAGE of PADDY FIELDS.

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Hong Kong (8—165.)

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.,
Sir, 28 March 1861.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 20th instant, submitting, for the consideration of the Secretary of State, papers on the subject of the appropriation of a good site for a military hospital, on the newly acquired territory at Kowloon.

I am, in reply, to transmit to you, for the information of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, the enclosed copy of a letter, dated 10th December 1860, addressed to Sir Hope Grant, on the subject of the appropriation of the Kowloon Peninsula, together with a copy of a memorandum of Lord Herbert's which accompanied it.

I am to state that copies of the papers, which were forwarded with your letter, will be sent to Sir Hope Grant.

The enclosures to your letter are herewith returned as requested.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Foster,*
Major General, Dy. I. G. F.

The Quartermaster General,
Horse Guards.

Hong Kong (8—154.)

Sir, 10 December 1860.

WITH reference to the letter addressed to you by Mr. Herbert, by the mail of the 10th ultimo, on the subject of the occupation of the Kowloon Peninsula, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to inform you that Her Majesty's Government has determined to obtain a report upon the question of the appropriation of this new territory from a mixed commission of officers on the spot, to be composed of a naval officer, a military officer, and the Surveyor General of the Colony.

I am, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to nominate a military officer to act on the proposed commission, and at the same time I enclose, for your information, a memorandum embodying the opinion of the Secretary of State as to the necessity of providing adequate and healthy accommodation for the troops stationed in China, which is to be laid before the officers appointed for the above purpose.

I have to request that you will, in forwarding a copy of the report, express your views upon the recommendations which may be made by the commission, to enable the subject to be fully considered by Her Majesty's Government.

The accompanying copies of a correspondence on the subject, received from the Colonial Office, are also forwarded for your information.

I am, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

Lieutenant General
Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c., China.

MEMORANDUM on the Appropriation of Kowloon Peninsula.

IN considering the subject of the appropriation of the newly acquired peninsula of Kowloon, it should be borne in mind that while every reasonable consideration ought to be given to the commercial prospects of the Colony, the question at issue is one of imperial and not only of colonial interest.

The Colony is defended by a garrison, the cost of which to the Home Government is materially increased by the sickness and mortality caused by the unhealthy situation of the barracks, and the insufficient cubic space afforded for the accommodation of the troops in a climate so deleterious as that of Hong Kong.

The necessity for increased accommodation for the garrison has long been apparent to the military authorities, and the acquisition of a healthy site like that of Kowloon, points at once to the direction in which this accommodation must be found. The annual cost of life in the garrison at Hong Kong, and the invaliding home of the sick are so costly, that, putting all questions of humanity aside, it is well worth the while of the Government, in an economical point of view, to go to considerable expense in constructing new barracks and hospitals open to the sea breeze, and affording increased cubic space to the soldiers. It is, therefore, a most important object to secure to the Imperial Government the possession of the sites which, on sanitary and other grounds, are most adapted for barracks, as these sites, if once otherwise appropriated, can never be regained.

The Secretary of State for War has every wish to avoid any course likely to interfere with the commercial growth of Hong Kong; and he considers that it is of the highest importance to lay out the newly acquired territory in such a manner as to give the Colony every facility for development; but it must be borne in mind that the position of the garrison is very different from that of the colonists.

The latter go to Hong Kong by their own option, in pursuit of their own interests. The troops who go there to protect the colonists, go out at the risk of life, with no interest of their own to gratify; and it, therefore, becomes the first duty of the Government to undertake that these men shall, at least, have every security for health and life that the best site and the best accommodation can afford them.

The actual extent of land which it may be necessary to reserve for military purposes is a question upon which the Government at home has little means of deciding, and on which the committee on the spot will be in a better position to form an opinion. The Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces in China will be able to inform the Committee what proportion of the ordinary garrison can be moved from Hong Kong to Kowloon, and what number of troops will be necessary for the defence of the peninsula, which, as being a portion of the main land, does not possess the security which Hong Kong derives from its insular position.

3/12/60.

Sir, Horse Guards, 20 March 1861. App. No. 15.

I have the honour, by desire of the General Commanding in Chief, to forward a letter, with an enclosure, from the Director General of the Army Medical Department, and in submitting these papers for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, I have it in command to remark, that his Royal Highness considers it very important that a good site for a military hospital should be secured on the lately acquired territory of Kowloon.

The return of the enclosures is requested.

I have &c.
(signed) *Richard Airey*,
Quartermaster General.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

Sanitary (18,411—4 B.)

Army Medical Department,
Sir, 10 April 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum (No. 7056), dated the 1st instant, transmitting a correspondence relative to the appropriation of a site for a military hospital on the newly acquired territory at Kowloon; and I beg to return the enclosures, after perusal of the same, agreeably with your request.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson*,
Director General.

The Quartermaster General,
&c. &c. &c.,
Horse Guards.

Sanitary (18,411—4 A.)

Army Medical Department,
Sir, 19 March 1861.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of the General Commanding in Chief, the enclosed extract of a letter received from Dr. Rutherford, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and sanitary officer attached to the late expeditionary force in China, reporting the intended appropriation by the Admiralty of the best site, in a sanitary point of view, that can be obtained at Kowloon, for the purposes of that Department.

Under the circumstances, Dr. Rutherford has represented, I would respectfully request that his Royal Highness may be pleased to take such steps as he may consider necessary for securing the piece of ground in question as a site for the military hospital intended to be erected on that peninsula.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson*,
Director General.

The Quartermaster General,
&c. &c. &c.
Horse Guards.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Dr. *Rutherford*, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, dated Hong Kong, 29 December 1860.

"AS yet no decision has been come to regarding a site for an hospital, although an excellent and convenient one presents itself immediately

App. No. 15.

contiguous, and to the northern end of that for the barracks, but which, it is said, has been claimed by the naval authorities for public purposes. Should this be the case, and this portion of ground, about the best on the peninsula, be thus appropriated, a very valuable site for a military hospital will, unfortunately, be lost, and it will be necessary to seek one elsewhere, at a much less convenient, and perhaps less salubrious locality."

Horse Guards, 2 April 1863.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by desire of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to transmit, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, as a sanitary question, a correspondence which has been received from the Director General of the Army Medical Department, upon the subject of drainage at Kowloon.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Percy E. Herbert,*
Deputy Quartermaster General.

The Under Secretary of
State for War.

Sanitary (21,108—14 S.)

Army Medical Department,
1 April 1863.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, the enclosed correspondence regarding the subject of drainage at Kowloon; and as I feel strongly the deep importance involved in having the proposed measure carried out in as effective a manner, and at as early a period as possible, I beg most respectfully to invite the favourable consideration of his Royal Highness to the subject, as one bearing essentially and directly upon the health of the troops, with a view to his being pleased to take such steps towards the early attainment of the drainage as he may deem expedient.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

The Quartermaster General,
&c. &c. &c.
Horse Guards.

Sanitary (21,108—14 A.)

Army Medical Department,
29 October 1862.

Sir,

WITH reference to the enclosed extract from the Annual Inspection Report on Barracks and Hospitals at Hong Kong and Kowloon, to 31st December 1861, I request to be informed of the results which may have followed the recommendation through the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Major General Commanding, and dated 1st December 1861; and I beg to be favoured with a special report as to the comparative effect on the health of the troops to the latest date, which may be attributed to the measure urged by Dr. Currie, should the same have been carried out duly at the season indicated in the above letter to Sir J. Michel.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

The Principal Medical
Officer in China, &c. &c. &c.
Hong Kong.

EXTRACT from the Sanitary Report of the Principal Medical Officer in China, 31 December 1861.

"THE sanitary condition of the promontory of Kowloon is far from being good; the vicinity of the huts on the north side of the camp is especially objectionable; the whole promontory is more or less surrounded and intersected, in an irregular manner, by belts of paddy cultivation, requiring constant irrigation. I strongly recommended that the cultivation referred to be entirely interdicted, and the localities thoroughly drained, but there is no probability of either being done at present, in consequence of the expense which they would entail."

(21,108—14 S.)

Principal Medical Officer's Office,
Hong Kong, 29 January 1863.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 29th October 1862, marked Sanitary, 21,108—14 A, regarding the subject of drainage at Kowloon, I regret to inform you that nothing whatever has yet been done in carrying out Dr. Currie's suggestions, owing to certain difficulties in existence, the nature of which I conceived would best be explained by my obtaining the enclosed statement on the subject from the Commanding Royal Engineer. Upon the receipt of the memorandum above referred to from Colonel Moody, I lost no time in addressing a letter to the Brigadier General Commanding in China, on the subject of drainage at Kowloon, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose; and I shall, in addition, not fail to urge, by every means in my power, the carrying out of so important a sanitary measure.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Home,* M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General and
Principal Medical Officer.

The Director General,
Army Medical Department,
London.

(21,108—14 S.)

Relative to Kowloon Cantonment.

Memorandum for information of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Commanding Royal Engineer's Office,
Hong Kong, 27 January 1863.

IN 1861 (17th August), the commanding officer at Kowloon reported that certain nuisances (manure tanks) were being filled up and closed, agreeably to an order from the magistrate, and further, that the use of liquid and human manure was prohibited for the future in the neighbourhood of the cantonments. On the 26th November 1861, his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor and Commander in Chief, writes to Major General Sir John Michel, K.C.B., that the owners and occupiers (Chinese) of the land at Kowloon are, by treaty stipulations, entitled to all the rights of proprietorship, until their claims are purchased by the British Government. He also states that the local magistrate has orders to summons the proprietors of cesspools, &c. as nuisances, with a view to their removal. It, however, appears that the sickness at Kowloon (especially of late) cannot

not be altogether owing to the cesspools and other nuisances referred to (which are under local control, and therefore admit of immediate remedy), but appears to be partially, if not chiefly, owing to the nature of local cultivation, "paddy fields," and the malaria carried therefrom by the monsoons and other winds. The compensation required for a portion of this local cultivation (that part considered more immediately to affect the site of the huts in "Napier's Range") was calculated at between 700 *l.* and 800 *l.*

His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief of Hong Kong stated that, as this sum was required for military purposes (sanitary for military occupation) and not for colonial purposes, he had no authority to meet the claim. The Major General Commanding (Sir John Michel, K.C.B.), considered the claim for compensation was too high, and that, as a temporary measure, the local arrangements in force would meet existing military wants; nothing further has therefore been arranged relative to this question, and the cultivation of the paddy fields continues. The cultivation of the paddy fields will be destroyed, and compensation claimed in case of drainage, and yet drainage (which is very easily arranged) is apparently the only way of rendering an admirable site for a military cantonment available for the necessary occupation.

(signed) *H. Moody,*
Lieut. Colonel Commanding Royal Engineers in China.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in China.

(21,108—14 S.)
Principal Medical Officer's Office,
Sir, Hong Kong, 28 January 1863.

I HAVE the honour to solicit the particular attention of the Brigadier General Commanding to the very urgent necessity that exists for immediate steps being taken to drain the paddy fields and other wet lands existing in the vicinity, and for some distance to windward of the huts occupied by the military at Kowloon.

Representations have, I am aware, repeatedly been made by my predecessor on this subject, and I also know that peculiar difficulties exist in the way of these representations being carried out; but so strongly has the necessity for something being speedily done become apparent since I took medical superintendence in this command (somewhat less than two months ago), that I cannot resist again bringing the subject prominently to the notice of the officer commanding in China. During the month of December, the 99th Regiment was quartered partly at Hong Kong and partly at Kowloon, in the proportion of 624 of strength at the former, and 312 at the latter. In that month, 124 cases of intermittent fever came under treatment in all, whereof 53 originated at Hong Kong, and 71 at Kowloon; or, in other words, 8 per cent. of strength in one instance, and 22 per cent. in the other, were affected with ague during one month.

Nothing need be added to this fact to prove how much a removable cause of sickness operates to the disadvantage of the troops stationed at Kowloon, and how necessary, therefore, becomes its removal in a climate where, from unknown causes, ordinary forms of fever may become intensified during an unhealthy season into a malignant and fatal epidemic. If Kowloon is to continue to be occupied as a military station (and the accommodation required for this garrison will not admit of its being dispensed), I would strongly recommend that no time be lost in putting an end to all artificial irrigation there, and completing the drainage so requisite to improve its sanitary condition.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Home,* M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
and Principal Medical Officer.

The Acting Deputy Assistant
Adjutant General, &c. &c. &c.
Head Quarters, Shanghai.

Hong Kong (8—235.)
Sir, War Office, 27 April 1863.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 2nd instant, respecting the sanitary state of Kowloon, and to acquaint you, in reply, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that a report has been called for from the Commanding Royal Engineer on the subject.

The enclosures of your letter are returned herewith.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

The Quartermaster General,
&c. &c. &c.
Horse Guards.

Sir, Horse Guards, 9 July 1863.

I AM desired by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to transmit, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, a letter from Brigadier General Stavely, late commanding the troops in China, drawing attention to the advantages which would result from an early decision being arrived at with regard to the erection of barracks at Kowloon.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Percy E. Herbert,*
Deputy Quartermaster General.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

United Service Club, 4 July 1863.

Sir,

I THINK it right to request you will bring to the notice of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that it is very desirable that no time be lost in coming to a decision with the regard to the erection of barracks at Kowloon in China, for the following reasons:—

1st. A large proportion of the Hong Kong garrison are now, during the hot season, located at Kowloon in mat huts, which, besides affording insufficient protection from the heat, are liable to be destroyed in a few minutes by fire, or by a typhoon.

2nd. A large proportion of the garrison are, for want of barrack accommodation, located in mat huts in the island of Hong Kong itself.

3rd. There are swampy paddy or rice fields in the immediate neighbourhood of the huts at Kowloon, very injurious to health, as reported to me by Dr. Home, Principal Medical Officer, but which

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cannot be purchased from the natives and drained, until it has been decided what lands are to be appropriated to military and what to colonial purposes.

I wish further to bring to the notice of his Royal Highness, the numerous guards and sentries required at Hong Kong for the protection of the commissariat and military stores, especially the latter, owing to the goods being stored in small buildings at considerable distances from one another.

If on the completion of the barracks at Kowloon the present general hospital, or the Murray barracks, were converted into store-rooms, a great reduction could be effected in the garrison duties, and a consequent reduction in the strength of the garrison.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Staveley*,
Colonel 44th Regiment, late Brigadier General Commanding in China.

The Quartermaster General,
Horse Guards.

War Office,
Sir, 15 September 1863.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 9th July last, and its enclosed letter from Brigadier General Staveley, drawing attention to the advantages which would result from an early settlement of the question with regard to the erection of barracks at Kowloon.

I am, however, to state for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that when the site was first selected the Secretary of State for War decided to defer the construction of the barracks until the salubrity of the site had been tested by the erection of a properly built hut thereon, and by its occupation for at least a complete year.

This hut will not be begun, owing to want of funds, until 1864-65, and the question of the erection of the barracks will, therefore, be necessarily deferred for some time longer.

The enclosure of your letter is returned herewith.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

The Quartermaster General,
&c. &c. &c.
Horse Guards.

Horse Guards,
Sir, 22 September 1863.

WITH reference to the War Office letter of the 15th instant (Hong Kong, 8—245), and previous correspondence respecting the apportionment of ground for military purposes at Kowloon, I have the honour, by desire of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to transmit a Despatch, addressed to the Military Secretary by the Major General Commanding in China, covering copies of a correspondence with the Acting Governor of Hong Kong upon the subject.

His Royal Highness desires me strongly to urge the necessity of a speedy decision on this question, as further delay is most objectionable, and may seriously affect the health of the troops stationed in China.

The Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Hercules Robinson, being at home at present, his Royal Highness would suggest that a favourable opportunity is afforded for a personal arrangement to be come to with his Excellency on the subject.

As longer delay in building barracks at Kowloon must lead to increased expenditure hereafter, his Royal Highness recommends a reconsideration of the whole question, and trusts that a decision may be at once arrived at.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Airey*,
Quartermaster General.

The Under Secretary of State for War,
&c. &c. &c.

War Office,
Sir, 30 September 1863.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 22nd instant, and, referring to the letter from this office of the 15th instant, I am to acquaint you in reply, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that the question of the apportionment of ground for military purposes at Kowloon has been referred to the Colonial Office, and that when a reply has been received from that Department no time will be lost in dealing with the question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. F. Burgoyne*,
J. G. E. and D. W.

The Quartermaster General,
&c. &c. &c.
Horse Guards.

Horse Guards,
Sir, 22 September 1863.

A COPY of a Despatch, dated 29th July 1863, addressed to the Secretary of State for War by Major General Brown, commanding the troops in China, having been received in this Department, the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has observed the following paragraph:—

"The barracks at Kowloon will be ready by the end of the month."

His Royal Highness desires me, therefore, to refer to the letters already written on the subject of barrack accommodation at Kowloon, particularly the War Office letter of the 15th instant (Hong Kong, 8—245, 1), stating that nothing can be done until the year 1864-65, and to request the favour of some explanation of Major General Brown's remark.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Airey*,
Quartermaster General.

The Under Secretary of State for War,
&c. &c. &c.

War Office,
Sir, 25 September 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 22nd instant, relative to a passage on the subject of the barracks at Kowloon, which occurred in a Despatch, dated the 29th July, from Major General Brown, commanding the troops in China, addressed to this Office, I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to state, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that this passage must have referred to temporary mat-shed barracks, which the general officer

PENINSULA OF KOWLOON

SHEWING PROPOSED SITE FOR BARRACK TO ACCOMODATE 1,000 MEN AND GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITAL FOR 250 PATIENTS.

NOTE.

A. Sites to be reserved for Batteries in the Vicinity of the proposed Barrack.
B. Naval Coal Stores.
F. Commissariat and Military Store Establishments.

The Yellow Edging defines a reserve required for Barrack and Hospital.
A Right of Way should be reserved from the Wharf to the Barrack.

(Copied from the revised Plan approved by the Colonial Office.)

officer commanding recently authorised to be constructed, and not to any permanent erections.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

The Quartermaster General,
Horse Guards.

Horse Guards,
Sir, 5 January 1864.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to transmit, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, a letter from the Director General of the Army Medical Department, with enclosure, relative to sickness among the troops quartered at Kowloon, which is attributed to the close proximity of paddy fields to the military huts.

I am directed at the same time to refer to the letters which have been already written on the subject of barrack accommodation at Kowloon (2nd April, 9th July, and 22nd September 1863).

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Airey,*
Quartermaster General.

The Under Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

(Sanitary, 21,108—25B.)

Army Medical Department,
Sir, 2 January 1864.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the consideration of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, the accompanying extract from a letter which was addressed by the Principal Medical Officer in China to the military authorities in that command, representing a state of sickness among the troops located at Kowloon, which he attributed much to the undrained condition of the paddy fields at that station, and in close neighbourhood of the military huts; and, with reference to the recommendation contained therein, I would respectfully suggest, should his Royal Highness be pleased to deem it expedient, that the necessary steps may be taken for pressing instructions being sent out to the proper authorities in China with a view to the effectual drainage of the paddy fields being carried out without further delay; a measure which I consider to be urgent, and essential to the preservation of the health of the troops.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
The Quartermaster General, Director General.
&c. &c. &c.
Horse Guards.

Extract Letter, dated 23 October 1863.

"I WOULD most respectfully urge the necessity, as previously referred to in a letter addressed to Major General Brown, dated 11th June 1863, of measures being taken without delay to effect the drainage of the marshes at Kowloon, without which it is altogether hopeless to expect that any improvement will take place in its sanitary condition."

Sir, War Office, 14 January 1864.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 5th instant, and to acquaint you in reply, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that the Commanding Royal Engineer in China has again been called upon for a report and estimate of the cost of the drainage works required at Kowloon. App. No. 15.

The enclosures of your letter are returned herewith.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

The Quartermaster General,
&c. &c. &c.
Horse Guards.

Sir, Horse Guards, 14 January 1864.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to refer to letters from this Office, dated as per margin,* on the subject of barrack accommodation at Kowloon.

Two principal points have been involved in the above correspondence, viz.:—

1st. The apportionment of ground for the new barracks, and the advantages which would result from their early erection.

2nd. The necessity for remedying the wet state of the paddy fields, which are in close proximity to the military huts, and have been frequently represented as the cause of much sickness amongst the troops.

A further report has now been received, that several cases of fever have occurred at Kowloon, and that the health of the troops has been worse than usual.

His Royal Highness therefore directs me to advert to the statement in your letter of the 30th September last, Hong Kong, 2—251, that the question awaited a reply from the Colonial Office, and to request to be informed whether any decisions have yet been come to with regard to the representations which have been made.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Airey,*
Quartermaster General.

The Under Secretary of State for War,
War Office, Pall Mall.

* April 2, July 9, September 10 (this was merely asking for a reply), and 22 September 1863. 5 January 1864.

(Hong Kong, 8—260.)

Sir, War Office, 29 January 1864.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 14th instant, referring to previous correspondence respecting the apportionment of ground for the contemplated barracks at Kowloon, and the drainage of the paddy fields in the locality.

With regard to the allotment of ground for military purposes, I am directed to state for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that the question has now been settled between the Colonial Office and this Department; and that instructions were sent to the general officer commanding, by letter dated 16th November 1863, to carry out the arrangement determined on.

That letter enters fully into the whole detail of the land to be apportioned for military purposes; and a copy of it, and of its accompanying plan, is herewith transmitted for the information of his Royal Highness.

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With regard to the drainage of the paddy fields, I am desired by Earl de Grey to refer you to War Office Letter of the 14th instant, Hong Kong 8—259, stating that the question still awaited a report and estimate from the Commanding Royal Engineer, which has not yet been received. And as respects the early erection of the proposed barracks, I am to advert to the War Office Letter of 15th September 1863, Hong Kong 8—245, in which it was stated that a trial hut would be erected in 1864–5, and that the building of the barrack must be postponed until the salubrity of the site had been tested by the occupation of this hut for at least one complete year.

The return of the plan is requested.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

The Quartermaster General,
&c. &c. &c.
Horse Guards.

(Hong Kong 8—255.)

Sir, War Office, 16 November 1863.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th July last, respecting the land to be reserved for military purposes at Kowloon; and I am to acquaint you that the Secretary of State for War has decided, in concurrence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the site for a barrack, which was indicated in the letter from this office to the Colonial Office, dated 24th February 1863, and of which a copy was sent to you from this office by letter dated 19th March 1863, shall be adhered to.

A copy of the plan therein alluded to, showing on the fly sheet the site determined on for the barracks, is now again enclosed for your information.

Lord de Grey has also decided, in concurrence with the Duke of Newcastle, that the following points of land shall be reserved for the erection of batteries, viz. :—

Belcher Point West Point White Rock North-east Point of Stonecutter's Island	To command approaches to harbour from the westward.
Lyemoon Pass North Point	To command approaches to harbour from the eastward.
Town Batteries Kellet's Island South-east and south-west points of Kowloon Peninsula	To prevent hostile ships that may have passed the outer batteries from the westward, occupying the anchorage, or cutting out ships.

The governor of Hong Kong does not press for the removal of any existing battery; and the only sites which he wishes to be transferred to the Colonial Government, are—

1. Possession Point.
2. The south-west point of Kowloon Peninsula.
3. The north-east point of Stonecutter's Island.

There is no objection to Possession Point being given up to the Colony, as West Point will be a substitute for it as a site for a battery.

The south-west point of Kowloon Peninsula presents, however, a site for a battery for which no substitute could be found. As, however, it appears that this point is very urgently required for commercial purposes, and as it is uncertain at what date it may be actually wanted for the erection of a battery, it has been decided that it shall be given over to the Colony on a written engagement that if it should ever be determined to erect a battery thereon, it shall be redeemed from its occupiers at the expense of the Colony, and handed over to the Imperial Government within a fixed period, such as three months from the date of application; and with a further engagement, that if it be urgently required for the construction of a battery in time of war, the Colonial Government will, on a representation from the officer commanding that the necessities of the military service require it, undertake to hand over the site in such period as he may name, without waiting for the expiration of the three months' notice, which would under ordinary circumstances be given.

With respect to Stonecutter's Island, Lord de Grey imagines that in the erection of a convict prison in that locality, arrangements may be made which would admit of the construction of a battery at the north-east point of that island, should it ever be determined to erect one there.

The question of the character of the buildings to be allowed to be erected between the proposed barracks and the sea has received the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, and his Lordship considers that it would be sufficient to enact that the buildings in that position shall not be high enough to obstruct the breeze from the sea to the barracks on the hill above, and that certain trades and occupations (to be specified by the local authorities) likely to prove injurious to the health of the troops shall be prohibited. This view has been concurred in by the Duke of Newcastle.

All present proprietors who may be dispossessed, for War Department purposes, will be compensated by the War Department; the several compensations being assessed in accordance with the terms of the Convention of Pekin.

I am to request that you will be good enough to take the necessary steps, in conjunction with the officer administering the Government of Hong Kong, for giving effect to the decision contained in this letter.

Instructions will be sent to the Commanding Royal Engineer as to the erection of a trial hut on the site decided for the barracks.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Hartington.*

The General Officer Commanding the Forces,
&c. &c. &c.,
Hong Kong.

Sir, Horse Guards, 6 February 1864.

WITH reference to the War Office letter of the 29th ultimo (Hong Kong, 8—260), I have the honour, by desire of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to transmit, for further consideration of the Secretary of State for War, a communication received from the Director General of the Army Medical Department, respecting the necessity for draining the paddy fields at Kowloon; and I am to advert to the recommendation which his Royal Highness has already made upon this subject in previous correspondence.

It is requested that the enclosures may be returned.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Richard Airey,*
Quartermaster General.

The Under Secretary of State for War,
&c. &c. &c.

Army Medical Department,
Sir, 6 February 1864.

ADVERTING to your Minute, dated the 30th ultimo, transmitting a letter from the War Office, relative to the allotment of ground at Kowloon for military purposes, and the proposed drainage of the paddy fields in the locality, and, with special reference to the 4th paragraph of Sir Edward Lugard's communication, I have now the honour to transmit, for the consideration of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, a letter I have just received from the principal medical officer in China, on a perusal of which I feel urged to reiterate the recommendation I submitted to you on the 2nd ultimo, for the drainage of these fields, to be carried out at the very earliest opportunity.

Be pleased to return the enclosures (3) when no longer required.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

The Quartermaster General,
&c. &c. &c.
Horse Guards.

Kowloon, Hong Kong, 8—273. App. No. 15.
Sir, 23 April 1864.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 14th instant, and to acquaint you in reply, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that the question of draining paddy fields at Kowloon is awaiting further reports called for from the station, and that a further communication will be made when Earl de Grey is in a position to form a decision.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. F. Burgoyne.*
I. G. E. and D. W.

The Quartermaster General,
&c. &c. &c.

FURTHER PAPERS handed in by General Sir *Hope Grant.*

Head Quarters, Hong Kong,
Sir, 12 November 1864.

WITH reference to Horse Guards letter of the 26th August 1864, relative to the relief of the 67th and 99th Regiments by the 2nd Battalions of the 9th and 11th Regiments, I have the honour to state, for the information of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that I propose making the following arrangements for carrying out this service, and the distribution of the troops to remain in China.

Her Majesty's ship "Adventure" has been placed at my disposal, to concentrate the 67th Regiment at Hong Kong, for embarkation.

This regiment (strength, 26 officers, 705 men) may be expected here early next month, and will be accommodated in Murray and North Barracks.

On the arrival of the 67th, I purpose forwarding to Shanghai, in "Adventure," head quarters of the 99th Regiment, 400 men, with a proportion of officers.

These troops can be accommodated in the settlement at that station.

Two officers and 61 men of this regiment are already on detachment at Taku, the remainder of the corps, 244 men, will be provided for at Kowloon.

On the arrival, about February next, in Her Maesty's ship "Tamar," of the 2nd-9th Regiment (strength about 36 officers, 838 men), the 67th will be forwarded to the Cape, the 2nd-9th taking its place in Murray and North Barracks; 18 officers and 500 men being quartered in the former, 221 men in the latter.

Eighteen officers and 117 men will remain to be provided for.

The men, with a proportion of the officers, will be accommodated at Kowloon, but additional accommodation for at least 12 officers will be required at Hong Kong, and as Murray Barracks is only constructed for two field officers, two rooms each, and 16 other officers, one each, it will be absolutely necessary to hire a building for this purpose.

I would beg to draw attention to this fact, and to request the favour of His Royal Highness's instructions thereon.

With reference to the annexed extract of letter from Her Britannic Majesty's minister in Japan, to the officer commanding troops in that country, from which it appears that a wing of the 2nd-20th Regiment can be spared from Yokohama within six months, I would beg to propose the following arrangement, viz.: that this regiment be distributed between Yokohama, Shanghai and Taku.

There will then remain no available accommodation for troops in this command, except the barracks and huts at Hong Kong and Kowloon, which will be absolutely required for the accommodation of the 2nd-9th Regiment, their families, and those of the 8th-2nd battery Royal Artillery.

I would, therefore, request instructions as to the disposal of the 2nd-11th Regiment, which by above letter, it is proposed to send to China, as under existing circumstances it will be impossible to provide for it in this country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. N. Guy,* Major Gen.
Commanding Troops, China.

The Quartermaster General,
Horse Guards.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Sir *Rutherford Alcock,* Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Japan, to Lieut. Colonel *Browne,* Commanding Troops in Japan, dated Yokohama, 27 October 1864.

I WOULD, however, call your attention to the fact, that as far as I can foresee, there is no probability that the troops now here will be required to remain, at furthest, more than six months from this date.

I have, indeed, at this moment, instructions from Lord Russell, received by last mail, to the effect, that when all danger of an attack on Yoko-

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hama has entirely ceased, the wing of the 20th Regiment, brought up from Hong Kong on my requisition, may be sent back.

Horse Guards,
Sir, 27 December 1864.

In forwarding for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War the enclosed letter received from the Major General Commanding the Troops in China,* in which he requests instructions as to the disposal of a portion of the troops under his command, on the completion of the reliefs of the infantry regiments approved by War Office letter dated 5th August last (091—574), I am instructed by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to acquaint you, for Lord de Grey's information, that the European force at present serving in the China command appears to have been distributed, according to the last returns, as follows, viz.:

Royal Artillery:	
Hong Kong	1 battery.
Japan	½ „
Shanghai and Taku	½ „
	2 batteries.
Royal Engineers:	
Hong Kong and Kowloon	⅔ company.
Japan	⅙ „
Shanghai	⅙ „
	1 company.
Infantry:	
Hong Kong	1 regiment.
Japan	1 3/10 „
Shanghai	6/10 „
Taku	1/10 „
	3 regiments.

It now appears that, in the course of a short time, the infantry at Japan will be reduced to a wing of a regiment; and therefore, if the present force, viz., three regiments, is to be kept in the command, two and a-half regiments must be quartered between Hong Kong, Kowloon, Shanghai, and Taku.

The three last-named places appear by the enclosed letter to afford accommodation for one battalion, if the present garrisons are to be maintained, whilst the Murray and North Barracks in Hong Kong can be appropriated to another battalion, besides detachments of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

The remaining barrack, viz., Stanley, Hong Kong, is stated by the last barrack return to be "in a state of partial dilapidation. It would not accommodate more than 150 men."

The mat huts occupied by the Native Infantry, about to return to India, have not been taken into calculation, as they are not fit for European troops.

It therefore appears that, upon the reduction of force in Japan, there will not be sufficient barrack accommodation for the troops in the command; and, if the force is to be maintained at its present strength, instructions for providing additional quarters by hire, or otherwise, should at once be sent out.

If, on the other hand, it be decided to reduce the force, it is desirable that a decision should be arrived at before the departure of the next mail to the Cape of Good Hope, as the 2nd Battalion, 11th Regiment, in that colony, is held in readiness to proceed to Hong Kong in Her Majesty's ship "Tamar," on the arrival of the 67th Regiment, now being relieved by the 2nd-9th Regiment.

I am to add that, should such a reduction be decided upon, a change of arrangements in carrying out the reliefs appointed by War Office letter before quoted will be proposed.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *Percy E. Herbert,*
Deputy Quartermaster General.

The Under-Secretary of State for War,
War Office, Pall Mall.

War Office,
Sir, 10 January 1865 (091—*626*).

I have laid before the Secretary of State for War your letter of the 27th ultimo, with its enclosure from Major General Guy, in which he calls attention to the difficulty which he anticipates in providing for the accommodation of the force serving under his command.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief is aware that it has been decided to withdraw the troops from the north of China, and to send back to India two regiments of Native Infantry, and one battery of Artillery, and that the establishment of the three European regiments remaining in the command is to be reduced to 800 rank and file (depôt included) from the 1st April next.

Earl de Grey is not prepared at the present moment to make any further reduction of the force in China, and he has instructed Major General Guy to make the best and most economical arrangements in his power for the accommodation of the troops until such time as one of the three battalions can be brought away.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*
The Quartermaster General,
Horse Guards.

The Secretary of the Admiralty to Vice-Admiral *King.*

(No. 52.)

Sir, Admiralty, 21 March 1865.

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to signify their direction to you to order the "Conqueror" to return to Spithead with the battalion of Royal Marines now serving in Japan, unless the state of affairs in that country or in China should, in your opinion, render it absolutely necessary to detain the Marines on the station.

You are to complete the complements of Royal Marines on board the ships on the station from the battalion, and also to retain 20 privates as supernumaries, to fill vacancies as they may occur, giving the preference to men volunteering to remain out on the station.

The "Conqueror" is to bring home any naval or military invalids she can conveniently accommodate.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

Vice-Admiral King, C.B., &c. &c.
Hong Kong.

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* 12 Nov. 1864. Maj.-Gen. Guy.

LETTER from Major General *W. G. Brown*, Commanding Her Majesty's Troops in China, to the Secretary of State for War. App. No. 15.

(No. 127.)

Head-quarters, Hong Hong,
My Lord, 14 April 1864.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you a copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by Lieutenant Colonel Browne, Commanding Her Majesty's 2–20th Regiment, relative to the present serious position of the battalion under his command.

I forwarded to your Lordship, by the previous mail, a report that a fire had taken place at Kowloon, and, by a miracle, the whole cantonment was not burnt down; but the same may take place at any moment, and with, perhaps, most serious results, owing to the construction of the huts being of materials most inflammable, as specified by Colonel Browne.

These huts, though of bamboo and matting, are necessarily obliged to be constructed as strong as possible, to resist the typhoons, and Kowloon is so situated as to be exposed to the full force of the south-west monsoon.

This, then, will account for the difficulty in pulling down any huts, should a fire take place, to arrest its progress.

I have taken every precaution since my arrival in China to meet any accident, by placing four large water barrels, kept constantly filled, to each hut; also ladders, to enable the men to mount the roof quickly, and, by spreading wet blankets, to do all they can to stay any spreading of fire; tanks have also been constructed, and a fire engine has been placed in charge of the regiment.

But, with every precaution, an accident may at any moment create a fire, and, should it take place at night, with a strong wind blowing, it would be hopeless to do any more than to save life; and the loss of public property alone would be very great, and, in addition, the kits of the men.

The huts were erected prior to my arrival in China; and, though some have been standing for a length of time without accident, yet I conceive it to be my duty to support Lieutenant Colonel Browne's letter, that the same may receive from your Lordship serious consideration.

How I am to advise in the matter I am at a loss to make answer, when no building can be hired to accommodate a second regiment at Hong Kong.

The trial hut is to remain two years as an experiment, before the building of regular barracks is contemplated; and I would, therefore, urge that something should be done to guard against the fatality of the 2–20th Regiment running the risk of being burnt out, from which they have already had a narrow escape.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Brown*,
Major General,
Commanding H. B. M.'s Troops in China.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for War.

(Enclosure.)

Sir, Camp Kowloon, 13 April 1864.

I DEEM it my duty to request you to draw the attention of the commandant of this garrison to the dangerous nature of the quarters allotted to the battalion under my command.

These, as the commandant is aware, consist of huts constructed of light poles and bamboos, covered with matting and dry leaves: highly inflammable.

Not only the public property is at risk, but also the safety of the troops is endangered.

Fire, once breaking out, is simply and essentially uncontrollable from its intense violence and rapidity.

On the 29th ultimo a portion of this camp, including the entire hospital establishment, was destroyed by fire in a very few minutes, notwithstanding the most prompt exertions.

Fortunately, the patients in hospital were few and able to assist themselves; had it been otherwise, they could not have been saved.

Fire cannot be arrested by pulling down huts adjacent, the tough materials resist all such efforts.

I do not know of any addition to present arrangements by which increased security could be afforded.

The most trifling accident is liable and likely at any time to produce the most serious loss of public property, attended with risk to the troops, and has already done so.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Browne*, Lieut. Col.,
Commanding 2–20th Regiment.

(True copy.)

H. B. Savory, A.D.C.,
Assistant Military Secretary.

The Fort Adjutant, Hong Kong.

Appendix, No. 16.

GARRISON HOSPITAL, HONG KONG.

RETURN showing WARD ACCOMMODATION, and the Alterations made by the Board.

Building.	Floor, &c.	Room.	Measure.	Previous Ward Appropriation at 1,500 Cubic Feet.	Alterations made under Recent Decision.
Centre	Ground - East of passage	Medical store, marked guard-room.	5,045 cub. ft.	- -	Principal medical officer's office.
		Four stores	—		
		Two stores (wing)	—		
		Office of regimental hospital	32′ 6″ × 11′ 3″ 5,321 cub. ft.	-	Office of regimental hospital.
	West of passage	Surgery	5,084 „	—	
		Reading room	2,464 „	—	
		Purveyor's office	5,084 „	—	
		Two medical stores	—		
		Two stores (wing)	—		
		Apothecary's office	1,564 „	—	
	First floor - East of passage	1 ward	16,370 „	11 beds.	
		2 ward	13,420 „	8 „	
		Hospital sergeant	32′ 6″ × 11′ 3″	- -	2 beds.
		Lobby in corridor	10′ 9″ × 10′	- -	- - (?)
		Two baths, &c. in wing	—		
	West of passage	3 ward	16,370 cub. ft.	11 beds.	
		4 ward	17,576 „	11 „	
		5 ward	2,053 „	1 „	
		Lobby in corridor	10′ 9″ × 10′	- -	- - (?)
		Bath room, &c. in wing	—		
	Second floor - East of passage	6 ward	16,370 cub. ft.	11 beds.	
		7 ward	13,421 „	8 „	
		Hospital sergeant	5,321 „	- -	2 beds.
		Lobby in corridor	10′ 9″ × 10′	- -	- - (?)
		Two baths, &c. in wing	—		
	West of passage	8 ward	16,370 cub. ft.	11 beds.	
		9 ward	17,576 „	11 „	
		10 ward	2,053 „	1 „	
		Lobby in corridor	10′ 9″ × 10′	- -	- - (?)
		Two baths, &c. in wing	—		
East building	Ground	Equip store	—		
		Lascar ward	3,507 cub. ft.	—	
		Prisoners' ward	7,290 „	- -	Orderlies' room.
		Guard-room	22′ × 11′ 3″	—	
		Infection ward	22′ × 15′ 6″	- -	Medical officers' library.
	First floor	Principal medical officer's quarters.	12,170 cub. ft.	- -	8 prisoners.
		Medical officers' library	3,662 „	- -	2 beds.
		Mr. Wood's quarters	6,036 „	- -	4 beds.
		Mr. Young's quarters	6,258 „	- -	Orderly medical officer.
	Second floor	Principal medical officer's office.	12,216 „	- -	8 sick.
		Ditto - officer's office, private.	3,662 „	- -	2 sick.
		Medical officers' quarters	6,036 „	- -	4 sick.
		Medical officers' quarters	8,741 „	- -	6 beds.

RETURN showing Ward Accommodation, and the Alterations made by the Board—*continued.*

Building.	Floor, &c.	Room.	Measure.	Previous Ward Appropriation at 1,500 Cubic Feet.	Alterations made under Recent Decision.
West building	Ground	Purveyor's store	—		
		Medical store	—		
		Barrack room (4), Army Hospital Corps.	21′ 10″ × 20′ 6″	—	
		Purveyors' store	—		
		Sergeant Army Hospital Corps.	25′ × 11′		Office of regimental hospital.
		Bath and ablution	—		
	First floor	Purveyor's quarters	4,607 cub. ft.		3 beds.
		Purveyor's quarters	6,663 „		5 beds.
		10 ward	11,677 „	7 beds.	
		11 ward	6,350 „	4 „	
		Sergeant Army Hospital Corps (in corridor).	3,298 „	—	
	Second floor	Dispensers' quarters	4,607 „		3 beds.
		„ „	6,663 „		5 beds.
		13 ward	6,660 „	4 beds.	
		12 ward	11,677 „	7 „	
		Sergeant Army Hospital Corps.	3,298 „	—	
Outbuildings	East	Officers' kitchens, and servants.			6 stores.
		Hospital kitchens (2).	—		
		Stores, latrines, 2 servants, &c. &c.	—		
	West	Guard-room			2 stores.
	6	Officers' kitchens, &c.	11′ 5″ ×		4 stores, and 2 hospital sergeants.
		Royal Engineer Department (1).	15′ × 8′		Hospital sergeant, Royal Artillery.
		Royal Engineer Department (2).	15′ × 14′		Sergeant Army Hospital Corps.
		Pack and provision stores.	—		
				106 beds.	54 beds.
				160	

(True copy.

6 July 1866. *H. Rudd.*

Appendix, No. 17.

PAPER laid before the Committee by Mr. *Cox*.

App. No. 17. COLONIAL OFFICIAL REGULATIONS defining the Authority of the Governor in relation to Her Majesty's Troops.

7. The Governor of a Colony, though bearing the title of Captain General or Commander-in Chief, is not, without special appointment from Her Majesty, invested with the command of Her Majesty's regular forces in the Colony. He is not therefore entitled, to receive the allowances annexed to that command, or to take the immediate direction of any military operations, or, except in case of urgent necessity, to communicate officially with subordinate military officers, without the concurrence of the officer in command of the forces. Any such exceptional communication must be immediately notified to that officer.

8. Except in the case of invasion or assault by a foreign enemy, it is the duty of the Governor to determine the objects with which and the extent to which Her Majesty's troops are to be employed. He will therefore issue to the officer in command of the forces directions respecting their distribution and their employment on escort and other duties required for the safety and welfare of the Colony. In all these matters, however, the Governor will consult as far as possible with the officer in command, and will incur special responsibility, if he shall direct the troops to be stationed or employed in a manner which that officer shall consider open to military objection.

8*a*. The Governor, as the Queen's representative, will give the "word" in all places within his government.

8*b*. On the other hand, the officer in command of the forces will determine all military details respecting the distribution and movement of the troops and the composition of the different detachments, taking care that they are in conformity with the general directions issued to him by the Governor.

9. The officer in command of Her Majesty's land forces is alone charged with the superintendence of all details connected with the military department in a Colony, the regimental duty and discipline of the troops, inspections, and summoning and holding courts-martial, garrison or regimental, and the granting leave of absence to subordinate military officers.

10. He carries into execution, on his own authority, the sentences of courts-martial, excepting sentences of death, which must first be approved, on behalf of the Queen, by the officer administering the civil government.

11. He makes to the officer administering the civil government returns of the state and condition of the troops, of the military departments, of the stores, magazines, and fortifications within the Colony, and furnishes duplicates of all such returns of this nature as he may be required or may see occasion to send to the military authorities at home, or to any officer under whose general command he is placed.

12. On the receipt of the annual Mutiny Act, the officer in command of Her Majesty's land forces communicates to the civil authority the "General Orders" in which it may be promulgated.

13. And in the event of the Colony being invaded, or assailed by a foreign enemy, and becoming the scene of active military operations, the officer in command of Her Majesty's land forces assumes the entire military authority over the troops.

13*a*. The above regulations will hold good though the Governor may be a military officer senior in rank to the officer in command of the forces.

13*b*. If several Colonies are comprised in one military command, the officer in command of the whole may transfer troops from one to another Colony on an application from the Governor of the Colony to which the troops are sent, transmitted to him either through the Governor of the Colony in which he is serving, or through the officer commanding the forces in the Colony for which troops are required. But he must in all cases consult with the Governor of the Colony from which the troops are sent, and will incur a special responsibility if he sends them away without that Governor's consent.

13*c*. Except in the case of the North American Colonies, Colonies comprised under one Government in chief are to be treated, for military purposes, as a single Colony. Natal, for the same purpose, will be considered part of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

Appendix No. 18.

PAPERS laid before the Committee by the Clerk of the Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE between the War Office and General *Guy*. App. No. 18

Sir *Edward Lugard* to Major General *Guy*.

Sir, Pall Mall, 26 March 1866.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Hartington to acquaint you that four companies of the Ceylon Rifles have been ordered to proceed to Hong Kong, with the object of relieving the British troops of some portion of the garrison duties which, it appears, press so heavily upon them, and have so fatal an effect upon their health in that climate.

I am to add that steps have been taken, by communicating by telegram with Ceylon and otherwise, which it is expected will enable these troops to arrive before the hot season sets in, and his Lordship trusts that the consequent relief to the British troops, for whose reduced numbers there will be proper barrack and hospital accommodation, will secure them against a recurrence of the terrible mortality of last year.

The arrangement is intended to be merely temporary, as it is understood that the Malays, from whom the Ceylon Regiment is principally recruited, are not particularly healthy in the climate of China, and that their continued employment there would have a bad effect upon the recruiting for the regiment. Lord Hartington will be glad to be made acquainted with your views as to the description of local force which would be best adapted for permanent duty at Hong Kong. You will understand that a regiment of the Indian service is considered to be out of the question. Her Majesty's Government entertain a strong objection to the permanent employment of these troops upon duties for which they were not intended, and whose pay and allowances are entirely beyond the control of the Home Government. The native force, therefore, whatever it may be, must be raised exclusively with the view of employment in China. It has been suggested that a small native battalion should be raised, the men of which should be Indians or Chinese, but which should be officered from the Ceylon Rifles. The men would be permanently employed at Hong Kong, while the officers would constantly be interchanged between China and Ceylon. Or it might be preferable to raise a small corps on the principle of the Irregular Regiments in India, exclusively for service at Hong Kong.

You will have observed that great interest and sympathy have been excited here by the accounts of the mortality among the troops last summer, and that a Select Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to investigate the causes which led to this mortality. Lord Hartington will do all that he can to prevent blame being thrown upon you and your staff, which, in the absence of full explanations, would be extremely unfair. But he cannot conceal from you his opinion that there is much in the history of these events, as disclosed by the correspondence which has been laid before Parliament, relating to the measures taken by you and by the officers under your command, which calls for further explanation from you.

He regrets that the letter of 21st December 1865, written by Lord de Grey's directions, did not more distinctly call for an explanation of the conduct of other officers besides the medical officers; but he trusts that that letter and the comments of the press which will have reached you at the same time, will have elicited from you a full statement of the facts of the case, which he shall be able to lay before the Committee. No reply which you can make to this letter will, of course, reach this country in time to be of use during the present Session of Parliament, but in case you should not have sent home the full explanation anticipated, it may be desirable that your attention should be drawn to the points which appear to Lord Hartington still to require such explanation.

These are, firstly,—Why you did not send the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment to Japan, on its arrival from the Cape, as you were authorised to do by the letter from this Department, dated 23rd March 1865?

Secondly. If the insufficiency of the garrison at your disposal (after the departure of the Indian troops) for the performance of the duties was the motive which prevented

App. No. 18.

your doing so, what the circumstances are which make the duties heavier now than in 1854-55 and '56, when there was only one battalion (without any native force) at Hong Kong, and during which period no remarkable mortality appears to have prevailed?

Thirdly. Why the arrival of the 2nd Battalion 11th Foot should have taken you by surprise when you had received notice of the intention to send it, and were aware of the date of the "Tamar" leaving Hong Kong for the Cape with the 99th Foot, whence she was to bring back the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment; and, lastly, why you left Hong Kong for Japan before the arrangements for housing this battalion were complete, the officer remaining in command either not having authority to make all necessary arrangements or neglecting to do so, it appearing from the correspondence that the troops were overcrowded, both in barracks and hospital, and great delay was caused in providing additional accommodation by references to Japan?

As already observed, Lord Hartington desires in the present imperfect state of his information to express no opinion upon the subject, and although, as your reply to this letter will be too late to be of any use, so far as the investigation of the Committee in the present Session are concerned, it would be satisfactory to his Lordship as well, as he doubts not, to yourself, that you should furnish in an official shape a full explanation upon these and other points which you may consider to require it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

Major General Guy, C.B.
&c. & c. &c.

Major General *Guy* to Sir *Edward Lugard.*

Sir, Hong Kong, 23 May 1866.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 26th of March 1866, informing me that four companies of the Ceylon Rifles had been ordered to proceed to Hong Kong, with a view to relieve the British troops of some portion of the garrison duties at this station, and, further, that Lord Hartington will be glad to be acquainted with my views as to the description of local force which would be best adapted for permanent duty at Hong Kong.

2. I beg to state, in reply, that I am of opinion the troops best adapted for permanent duty at Hong Kong would be either Sikhs or Belooches; the question is, whether these men would be disposed to engage for permanent duty in this Colony; if they should, they would undoubtedly form a very efficient corps. Next to these, I consider the natives of Madras or Bombay would be the best; they do not, however, stand the cold weather well, and seem to feel acutely the sudden changes of temperature to which the climate of China is peculiarly liable.

3. I do not think any other class of natives would prove efficient or satisfactory as a local force; the Malays, when stationed at Hong Kong on a former occasion, suffered quite as severely in health as the European troops. With respect to a corps of Chinese, although they might prove very efficient on actual service, they would, in my opinion, be ill-adapted for service at Hong Kong. The inveterate habit of committing robbery on every possible occasion is so universal among the lower class of Chinese, that I do not think it would be safe or expedient to place arms in the hands of these men, amidst the dense population of Hong Kong.

4. I now come to that part of your letter in which you refer to the subject of a Select Committee having been appointed to investigate the causes which led to the mortality among the troops at Hong Kong during the last summer, and informing me that there are certain points which appear to Lord Hartington to require from me a full explanation.

5. In order to answer as completely as possible the questions which follow this observation, I shall place them *in extenso* on one side, with my replies on the other, adding such further remarks as the subject may require.

Q.—1st. Why you did not send the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment to Japan, on its arrival from the Cape, as you were authorised to do by the letter from this Department, dated 23rd March 1865?

A.—6. The letter here quoted announces the decision of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to withdraw the battalion of Royal Marines serving in Japan, and therefore there would be no objection to the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment being sent to Yokohama.

7. The 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment arrived at Hong Kong on the 28th of May 1865, but the battalion of Royal Marines did not embark for England until the 22nd of August (as reported in my letter to the Secretary for War, dated 23rd August 1865); there was consequently no accommodation available for the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment in Japan before that date; independently, however, of this circumstance, the withdrawal of the 22nd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry (upwards of 600 strong) rendered it absolutely necessary to detain the greater portion of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment at Hong Kong, for the performance of the garrison duties (as explained in my letter to the Secretary of State for War, dated 11th May 1865).

The

8. The two companies of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, together with the families of the 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment, arrived at Yokohama on the 18th September 1865 (which was also reported to the War Office, in my letter dated 27th September 1865); all these people were accommodated in the huts vacated by the Royal Marines; it may be observed that the soldiers' families of the 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment had been separated from the battalion for more than 14 months, and had suffered severely in health during that period at Hong Kong. App. No. 18.

Q.—2nd. If the insufficiency of the garrison at your disposal (after the departure of the Indian troops) for the performance of the duties, was the motive which prevented your doing so, what the circumstances are which make the duties heavier now than in 1854, 1855, and 1856, when there was only one battalion, without any native force, and during which period no remarkable mortality appears to have prevailed?

A.—9. The answer to the first part of this question is contained in the reply above given.

10. The circumstances which make the duties heavier now than in 1854, 1855, and 1856, are these:—During the years here mentioned the Government buildings at Hong Kong were not only fewer in number than they are at present, but the quantity of public stores was at that time so exceedingly small compared to the amount now under military protection, it must be remembered that in 1857, and again in 1859, and 1860, warlike stores of every description to an enormous extent were sent to Hong Kong, sufficient, in fact, to meet the demands of an army of more than 20,000 men in the field; this involved the necessity of greatly increased store accommodation, and consequently of a large addition being made to the strength of the guards and number of sentries. A reference to the list of Government buildings in existence at Hong Kong in 1854, 1855, and 1856, shows that their number then did not amount to one-half of the present establishments. I find that in 1864, when one European and one Native Regiment were stationed at Hong Kong, the strength of the daily guards was as follows:—

10 sergeants.
25 corporals.
3 drummers
207 privates.

This would require a force of about 1,400 rank and file; and after making the average deductions of casualties, viz., sick, prisoners, and men employed on other duties, not more than four nights in bed could be reckoned on even with this force, it will therefore be seen that a single European battalion could not possibly perform the garrison duties or afford efficient protection to the large amount of Government property now in this Colony, more particularly when the character of its inhabitants is taken into consideration. I find also that in 1854, 1855, and 1856, when no extraordinary amount of sickness was generally prevalent, the casualties from death and invaliding in the 59th Regiment at Hong Kong were:

In 1854	200	per 1,000 men.
In 1855	269	„
In 1856	305	„

The casualties from deaths and invaliding of the 2nd Battalion 9th and 2nd Battalion 11th Regiments, taken together, in 1865, according to the official returns, here show an average of 340 per 1,000 men, being 35 more, during a period of extreme unhealthiness, than occurred in the 59th Regiment in 1856. Lieutenant General Sir Hope Grant, in his Memorandum, dated Horse Guards, 8th of December 1865, states that the severe duties the troops had to undergo at Hong Kong in 1860 obliged him to reduce the guards and sentries as much as possible, and at that time there was also a Native regiment stationed there. He also adds that if only one European regiment is stationed at Hong Kong there should be at least two Native corps in addition.

11. The above statements will, I think, clearly show what the circumstances are which make the duties so much heavier now than they were in 1854, 1855, and 1856.

Q.—3rd. Why the arrival of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment should have taken you by surprise, when you had received notice of the intention to send it, and were aware of the date of the "Tamar" leaving Hong Kong for the Cape with the 99th Regiment, whence she was to bring back the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment?

A.—12. The War Office letter, dated 10th January 1865, notifying that it had been decided to send the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment to Hong Kong was received on the 24th of February 1865.

13. Immediate steps were taken to obtain suitable buildings for the accommodation of the troops, by advertising and other means. Every exertion was also made by the Board of Officers appointed for this duty to expedite the necessary works and alterations, but a certain time necessarily elapsed before these could be completed. Plans of these buildings were forwarded to the War Office on the 25th of April 1865, with Letter No. 959. The journal kept by Captain Roberts, D.A.Q.M.G., was also forwarded to the Horse Guards, giving detailed information on the subject. I take this opportunity of

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stating that Captain Roberts was indefatigable in his exertions throughout, and evinced the most earnest zeal and attention in the discharge of his arduous duties.

14. The "Tamar" left Hong Kong on the 1st March 1865. She had to land one wing, with the head-quarters 99th Regiment, at Port Natal, and there embark the same proportion of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment. From thence she had to go to East London, disembark the left wing of the 99th Regiment, and embark the remainder of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment. She had also to take in provisions, water, and coal. It was, therefore, the opinion of Captain Nolloth, the senior naval officer at this station, that the "Tamar" could not be expected back at Hong Kong until about the middle of July. By remarkably quick passages to and from the Cape, she arrived here on the 28th of May, This fact will account for the "Tamar" having been unexpected at the time of her arrival at Hong Kong; but if it had been otherwise, no greater expedition could possibly have been used, or more pressure exercised to accomplish the work in hand, than were employed on that occasion. In proof of this, it may be stated that the interests of the owners of the buildings were identified with our own anxiety to have them ready in time, and, consequently, workmen were employed day and night incessantly to effect this object.

Q.—4th. Why you left Hong Kong for Japan before the arrangements for housing this battalion were completed, the officer remaining in command either not having authority to make all necessary preparations, or neglecting to do so, it appearing from the correspondence that the troops were overcrowded both in barracks and in hospital, and great delay was caused in providing additional accommodation by reference to Japan?

A.—15. I left Hong Kong on my tour of inspection on the 17th of May 1865. The 67th Regiment was then at Shanghai, under orders to proceed to the Cape. It was necessary to make the half-yearly inspection of this corps before its embarkation. There was also a large quantity of warlike stores to inspect, and many arrangements had to be made at Shanghai previous to breaking up the Government establishments and the withdrawal of our troops from that station. These important duties I accomplished *en route* to Japan.

16. Before leaving Hong Kong I thoroughly inspected all the preparations being made for the reception of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, and ascertained that they were progressing in a most satisfactory manner. I had every confidence in the zeal and energy of the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, feeling satisfied that he would spare no exertions to have the work completed without delay. I could not by any possibility foresee the extreme unhealthiness of the approaching summer; and it is to be observed that no unusual amount of sickness appeared among the troops until August, and that September and October were the two worst months of the season.

17. With respect to the troops being overcrowded in barracks and in hospital, I have to state that in all the buildings hired for the troops, the space of 1,000 cubic feet per man had been allotted; and as this was calculated for the full number of men to be quartered in each building, the actual space per man was considerably more, caused by the absence of men on duty and in hospital.

18. In the Murray and North Barracks, the original appropriation at the time they were first occupied gave only 600 cubic feet per man; this space was, however, increased during the past summer to between 800 and 900 cubic feet; and on the recommendation of the principal medical officer it has been further increased to 1,000 cubic feet; it must, however, be borne in mind that the spacious verandahs opening from the rooms, and forming a most ample space for the men to dine in, are not included in the above calculation, but which undoubtedly add very considerably to the amount of actual accommodation and comfort of the troops. In my letter to the Secretary of State for War, No. 882, dated 13th April 1866, accompanied by the proceedings of a Board of Officers upon the subject of the accommodation of European troops in Hong Kong, this question has been fully reported on.

19. As regards the present hospital accommodation, although on ordinary occasions it may be sufficient for one European battalion, it is quite inadequate to the requirements of two, particularly during a period of extreme sickness; hence the necessity of obtaining additional accommodation, and it rested with the Commandant to make the necessary arrangements when the emergency arose; it unfortunately happened that the hospital ship, "Hercules", (which had proved so extremely useful since 1863), was so much damaged by a typhoon, on the 30th of June last, as to become quite unfit for further use; she was accordingly condemned in July, and early in August Alexander's Buildings were engaged as a hospital.

20. I am at a loss to account for the misconception "that great delay was caused in providing additional accommodation by a reference to Japan." In no instance did this occur; on the contrary, on every occasion when a service of this description became necessary, it was carried into effect by the energy of Captain Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, who acquainted the Commandant (Colonel Wyatt, 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment) with what he knew would meet my wishes on the subject. The following are the principal cases in point to which I refer:

1st. Hiring Messrs. Heards' buildings as a temporary measure on the arrival of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, until the accommodation in course of preparation was completed.

2nd.

2nd. Hiring Mr. Alexander's houses as an additional hospital.

3rd. Taking up the hired ship "Gresham" for conveying invalids to England. Several other cases of minor importance occurred, and in every instance action was taken without reference to Japan, my approval of the proceedings being subsequently given.

21. The written instructions which I left for the guidance of the Commandant during my absence from Hong Kong were to the following effect:

1st. In all urgent cases which did not admit of delay, to act at once, reporting the same by the first opportunity.

2nd. In matters where no injury or inconvenience to the service would arise from delay, a reference was to be made to me for approval as early as possible.

22. Colonel Wyatt, 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, is an officer of very long service; if he failed to exercise his authority or to use the means at his disposal for promoting the health and comfort of the troops under his command, it cannot be ascribed to his powers having been too restricted, or to any want of assistance and support from the officer then holding the responsible post of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. I cannot refrain from expressing my firm belief that a great portion of the sickness from which the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment suffered so severely may be attributed to excessive indulgence in ardent spirits, first while at the Cape, and afterwards at Hong Kong: the spirits sold in this place are unfortunately so exceedingly cheap, and of so poisonous a character, that I am quite of opinion more injury to the health of European soldiers results from this than from any other cause, as it certainly predisposes men to every disease which the climate may produce.

23. I must here remark, that entertaining, as I do, very great respect for the private, as well as for the professional character of Dr. Saunders, Surgeon, 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, I much regret that in the correspondence published on this subject, he should (unintentionally, I do not doubt,) have made some observations which are calculated to mislead and produce erroneous impressions; for instance, he refers to the temporary barracks as being badly situated in the main street, on low ground, and without recreation-rooms; these buildings are situated in the principal street of Victoria, on the same level as the dwelling-houses of some of the richest merchants and bankers in Hong Kong, the Post Office, the Club, the Banks, &c., and the situation is generally considered one of the healthiest in the place; there is, moreover, a large and well-lighted recreation-room in McGregor's Barracks. A more correct impression would also have been conveyed, if instead of stating "that on the arrival of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment from the Cape no suitable accommodation had been prepared."

24. Dr. Saunders (who could not but have been aware of all the circumstances of the case) had stated that the preparations then in progress had not been completed, owing to the large amount of work which had to be performed in a very limited time.

25. Dr. Saunders is of opinion that St. Francis' Hospital, where the women and children were located, has an unhealthy vicinity, and yet this was not found to be the case when the building was occupied as quarters and mess-room by the officers of the Indian regiments since 1860, nor was there any reason to suppose it would prove to be so; but the fact is, it would be very difficult to find any part of Hong Kong where the inhabitants did not experience in a greater or less degree the effects of the late most unhealthy season.

26. With respect to your reference to the comments of the Press on the subject of the great mortality and sickness among the troops at Hong Kong, and other military matters in China and Japan, I have to remark, that nearly all those I have seen have contained either the most gross exaggerations or the most palpable untruths; the latter term applies to those statements which appeared first in the "Japan Herald" (a journal devoid of weight or influence), and which were subsequently copied into several London papers. It unfortunately happens that false and malicious assertions of a sensational character are more readily circulated and more generally noticed than statements of simple truth. I addressed a private letter to Earl de Grey on the 10th of February last, on the subject of the misrepresentations which had appeared in the "Times" and other London journals, with a view of correcting any erroneous impressions which these misstatements were calculated to produce.

27. I am not aware of any other subject which now remains to be noticed, further than to remark that I am most desirous every circumstance connected with the late melancholy events at Hong Kong should be thoroughly known and explained; and I trust it will be equally satisfactory to Lord Hartington to receive, as it is to myself to forward, this official explanation on the various points to which your letter refers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. M. N. Guy*, Major General,
Commanding H.M. Troops in China and Japan.

Lieut. General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.,
War Office.

App. No. 18.

LETTER from Major General *Guy* to the War Office, dated 12 February 1866, with Enclosures.

Major General *Guy* to the War Office.

Head Quarters,
Sir, Hong Kong, 12 February 1866.

* No 083—1641. 21 Dec. 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, as per margin,* and in reply beg to transmit the accompanying letter of explanation from Dr. Dick, the principal medical officer in this command.

With reference to this subject, it is necessary to add the following statement, for the information of the Secretary of State for War.

Staff Surgeon Woolfreys having been sent to Japan, by the Deputy Inspector General, on account of a serious outbreak of small pox, which occurred amongst the garrison and fleet, as well as among the native population at Yokohama, the services of this medical officer were urgently required at that station. I found while there, on my tour of inspection, that Surgeon Woodward of the 2nd Battalion, 20th Foot, had, on more than one occasion, seriously compromised himself by breaches of discipline, and vexatious opposition to his commanding officer, Colonel Browne. Surgeon Woodward had experienced great patience and forbearance from his commanding officer, but had persisted in a course of systematic opposition, not only to the authority of Colonel Browne, but also to that of Staff Surgeon Woolfreys, his immediate superior medical officer, and at the very time when Dr. Woolfreys would have been sent back to Hong Kong, on account of the serious outbreak of sickness at that station, it was a question under consideration, whether Surgeon Woodward should not have been arraigned before a court-martial for serious and repeated breaches of military discipline; under these circumstances, it was not considered advisable or expedient to remove Staff Surgeon Woolfreys from the general medical charge of the troops in Japan, but another medical officer, Dr. Hensman, of the 2nd Battalion 20th, was at once dispatched to Hong Kong, where his services were immediately put in requisition; thus it will be seen that no injury to the sick was occasioned by this arrangement, and as Dr. Dick has explained that the services of three naval medical officers were also added to those of the staff of the garrison, there was ample and efficient medical aid to meet the emergency that had arisen. It should also be stated that Staff Surgeon Woolfreys found ample occupation for his services at Yokohama, in his care of the two companies of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, the greater portion of whom required medical treatment, as well as many of the women and children of the 2nd Battalion of the 20th, immediately on their arrival from Hong Kong.

I may add that a full report of Surgeon Woodward's conduct was forwarded to the Horse Guards, with a strong recommendation from myself that he should be immediately removed from the 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment.

With respect to Staff Assistant Surgeon Curtis, whose presence in Japan is also to be accounted for, I beg to state that this officer was sent in medical charge of the two companies of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, and the women and children belonging to the 2nd Battalion 20th, on board the troop ship "Adventure," from Hong Kong, to Japan, in September last, and returned to this station without delay after the completion of this service; in fact his stay in Japan did not exceed three days.

Trusting that these explanations will prove in all respects satisfactory to the Secretary of State for War,

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. N. M. Guy,*
Major General Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Troops in China and Japan.

The Under Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London, S.W.

(Enclosure 1.)

Deputy Inspector General *Dick*, to the Assistant Military Secretary Hong Kong.

Principal Medical Officer's Office,
Sir, Hong Kong, 9 February 1866.

In reply to the War Office letter $\frac{083}{1641}$, dated 21st December 1865, enclosed in your communication of 7th instant, I have the honour to state that, having been called upon by the Director General of the Army Medical Department to offer a similar explanation to that now required, as to the absence from Hong Kong of the medical officers specified, I beg to forward, herewith, a copy of the same, for the information of the Secretary of State for War.

I have little to add to the explanation already given, but I would, however, remark that the absence of a Staff Assistant Surgeon at Japan, must apply to Staff Assistant Surgeon Curtis, who arrived there in medical charge of two companies of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, and who, as instructed, returned to Hong Kong almost immediately.

I would further beg to remark that, when I left Hong Kong the garrison was healthy for the season, and that there were eight medical officers remaining for duty which number was subsequently augmented by three, making in all eleven.

As regards the number of medical officers required at Japan, I am of opinion that, when circumstances admit, it ought to be four, viz., the three officers of the regiment stationed there, and one regimental assistant surgeon of the 11th Regiment, to take charge of the detachment of his corps, whereas in point of fact the number since September last has been three.

I have only to add that since my arrival here, almost four months ago, I have been engaged in the

the active discharge of my duty, and that the garrison has continued very sickly almost up to the present time.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Dick*, M. D.,
Deputy Inspector General,
Principal Medical Officer.

The Assistant Military Secretary, &c. &c.
Hong Kong.

(Enclosure 2.)

Deputy Inspector General *Dick*, to the Director General, Army Medical Department.

Principal Medical Officer's Office,
Hong Kong, 30 January 1866.

In reply to the concluding paragraph of your letter, $\frac{\text{Medical}}{20,735}$ dated 20th November last, calling on me to explain why either Staff Surgeon Woolfreys, or myself, were absent from Hong Kong, during a part of the last hot season, I have the honour to explain.

1st. That having completed my different reports and returns for 1864, towards the end of May, I proceeded to the north, towards the middle of June, for the purpose of making the annual inspections of the 67th and 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiments, the former then stationed at Shanghai, the latter at Yokohama. At the latter station the head quarters of the command had been established some short time before my arrival. I would have myself accompanied the general and his staff, had the business of my office admitted of it, as I have always understood that the proper station for the principal medical officer is the head quarters of the command, wherever it may be; and, in taxing my recollection to the very utmost, I can remember no case where it has been otherwise (and I never had the least shadow of a doubt on the subject until the receipt of your letter), but as soon as I was made aware of the serious extent of the sickness among the garrison of Hong Kong, I lost no time in returning to that station; I may, however mention in addition, that for more than three months previous to my departure for the north, I had suffered from troublesome and intractable diarrhœa, from which my general health had suffered seriously, and I have no doubt in my own mind that I must long ago have gone before a Medical Board, had I then remained even a short time longer at Hong Kong.

2nd. With respect to the case of Staff Surgeon Woolfreys, it may be remembered that this officer arrived in the command in December 1864. In the previous course of duty I would have ordered him to Shanghai, where his predecessor, Staff Surgeon Bain had been quartered; but about that time we were informed that Shanghai would shortly be abandoned as a military station, and it did appear to me to be inexpedient to send him there for the purpose, it might have been, of withdrawing him immediately afterwards; and as there was then another staff surgeon at Hong Kong, I really had no duty for him to do, and at Hong Kong he remained till February. It then became known to me that there had been a serious outbreak of small-pox at Yokohama, both in the garrison and the fleet, and I considered that I could not then better utilise his services than by sending him there.

I must, however, confess that another motive had a certain influence with me in the determination I adopted, viz., the vexatious and constantly occurring squabbles that had for some time been going on between Colonel Browne and Surgeon Woodward, 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment; and it did occur to me that the presence of Staff Surgeon Woolfreys, as senior officer, might have the desirable effect of putting a stop to them. Dr. Woodward is in error when he states that Dr. Woolfreys did no executive duty until the arrival of His Excellency the Major General in Japan, for I am aware that he took his part of the duties in the joint Special, Civil, Military, and Naval Small-pox Hospital then established, and in so doing accomplished the chief object for which he had been sent. I must, however, at the same time state, that had I been aware in February, that the medical establishment here would have been reduced by a staff surgeon a short time afterwards, I would have considered well before taking the step I did.

The cause of Staff Surgeon Woolfreys' detention at Japan forms another point in the case, which has been already entered into in my letter of the 26th instant; I am not convinced that it is a right course; but, in deference to the view taken of it by the Major General, I have not pressed his return to Hong Kong in the manner I might have done, and will do, at an early date.

The nature of the complications existing in the 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment, having, as I am informed by the Major General, been duly detailed to you, it is unnecessary for me to go into them.

Such are the explanations I have to offer. You are aware, from the records of your office, of the nature of some of the difficulties I have had to contend with in this command; but I am happy at least to have it in my power to state, that in consequence of the measures I myself recommended, and the kindness of Captain Nolloth, the senior naval officer here, in placing naval medical officers at our disposal, the sick have in no degree suffered from want of efficient medical aid. The causes of the past, and even the present sickness in the garrison, is another question, but I may venture to say, and I say advisedly, that they could not have been effectually controlled at any period after the arrival of the 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, by any local medical authority, even though he had been armed with full power to act as he thought necessary in the promotion of sanitary measures.

I have, &c.
(signed *William Dick*, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General,
Principal Medical Officer.

The Director General,
Army Medical Department, London.

Appendix, No. 19.

App. No. 19. COPY of LETTER, dated Treasury Chambers, 17 September 1862, signed by Mr. *Peel*, and addressed to Sir *Edward Lugard*, K.C.B., War Office, relative to the Garrison of *Hong Kong*.

Treasury Chambers,
Sir, 17 September 1862.

WITH reference to your letter of the 4th instant, recommending that Indian rates and allowances should be continued to the troops in China for the present, and while the present high prices for lodgings and provisions obtain in that command, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir G. Lewis, that my Lords will not object to the continuance of the present allowances in China to the end of the present financial year, which will afford time for the further consideration of the question; and my Lords trust that Sir G. Lewis may be able to make such arrangements as will save the Exchequer from the double disadvantage of the greater charge involved in the employment of European troops, and of the extra allowances entailed by the employment in connection with them of Sepoys.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B.

Appendix, No. 20.

CORRESPONDENCE between the Treasury and the War Office on the subject of the ALLOWANCES of OFFICERS serving with the BRITISH TROOPS in *China*. App. No. 20

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No. 1.

(083—3—390.)

The War Office to the Treasury.

Sir, War Office, 22 March 1859.

I AM directed by Secretary Major General Peel to request that you will bring under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the correspondence which has taken place upon the subject of the issue to officers of the British army serving in China the same allowances as are drawn in that command by officers of the Indian service.

I am to represent that General Peel has abstained from pressing this point on their Lordships' attention, as he had hoped that the Indian troops would before this time be removed, and also, because the system of consolidated allowances, anomalous and objectionable as it was, afforded some compensation for the pecuniary advantages possessed by the officers of that force over those of the regular army. As it has now, however, been arranged that until the provisions of the treaty with China are fully carried out, the Indian troops are to remain in that command, and as from the 1st April the consolidated allowances are to cease, it has been strongly impressed upon General Peel that the inequality in emoluments which exists between the two services, brigaded as they are

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together and doing the same duty, is likely to produce the most serious discontent, and may even impair the discipline and efficiency of the army. Under these circumstances, I am directed to press in the strongest manner, the claims of the British officers upon the attention of the Lords Commissioners, with a view to giving the Indian allowances to officers of the British service in China from the 1st proximo, so long as Indian troops may be continued in the command.

I am to add that on every other occasion on which the officers of the two armies have been serving together, their pecuniary position has been equalized during the period of such joint service.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. R. Godley.*

No. 2.

The Treasury to the War Office.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 24 March 1859.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that in compliance with the strong recommendation of the Secretary of State for War contained in Mr. Godley's letter of the 22nd instant, my Lords will not object to the issue of Indian allowances to the officers in China from the 1st proximo, so long as the head quarters of any regiment of the Indian establishment may remain in that command.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

No. 3.

The Treasury to the War Office.

(Extract.)

Treasury Chambers, 8 November 1859.

REFERRING to the circumstances under which, in consequence of Mr. Godley's letter of the 22nd March last, my Lords assented to the issue of Indian allowances to the troops in China during the remaining period (then expected to be but a few months) of the employment of troops of the Indian establishment in that country, my Lords would be glad, now that the prospect of an early withdrawal of the Indian troops no longer exists, to be more particularly informed of the amounts of the allowances received under existing arrangements by each rank of officers, whether regimental or belonging to the staff or departments, as compared with the allowances which the same officers would receive, either on ordinary service in the tropics or in the field, it appearing to their Lordships to be doubtful whether the present arrangement is not too favourable to the officers, excepting, at the most, during their actual employment in active operations in the field.

Their Lordships, therefore, request to be furnished with this information, and to be favoured with the Secretary of State's opinion on the question adverted to.

[The remainder of this letter had reference to another subject.]

No. 4.

(083—3—529.)

The War Office to the Treasury.

(Extract.)

War Office, 12 April 1860.

IN compliance with the request conveyed in the latter part of your letter, a statement is herewith transmitted, showing the amount of the allowances received in China under Indian regulations, by each rank of officers, as compared with the allowances ordinarily granted under Imperial regulations, and with the special rate of consolidated allowance heretofore issued at Hong Kong, but discontinued from 1st April last.

Inasmuch, however, as the cost of provisions, quarters, and forage varies at different stations, according to local circumstances, and as no occasion has arisen for appraising the value of these allowances at Hong Kong, with the exception of quarters, a schedule of which was some time since proposed for the approval of the Treasury, the relative expense of the two descriptions of allowance cannot be given with precision; and for a similar reason no accurate comparison can be drawn between the expense of Indian allowances and that of ordinary Imperial allowances, as issued during active operations in the field.

With regard to the propriety of continuing the grant of Indian allowances to Her Majesty's troops in China, I am to state that Mr. Secretary Herbert considers that the same reasons which led their Lordships to sanction the grant in the first instance, seem equally to call for a continuance of it, so long as the forces of the two establishments may be required to serve together.

[The remainder of this letter had reference to another subject.]

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No. 5.

The Treasury to the War Office.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 7 May 1860.

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th ultimo, further respecting the allowances issued to officers of Her Majesty's service in China, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that my Lords concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Secretary Herbert, that the grant of Indian allowances having been once conceded to Her Majesty's troops in China, when serving in conjunction with the forces of the Indian Government, the same must be continued so long as they serve together. The large amount of these allowances leads my Lords, however, to doubt very much whether, on economical grounds, there is any advantage in associating the two services together in a foreign war, and whether it would not have been better, on every consideration, to have organized an independent force of British troops for this expedition. Their Lordships can only now suggest that, on the cessation of hostilities, the earliest opportunity should be taken of sending back the Indian force to India, in order that the special allowances now under consideration may then cease.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

No. 6.

The Treasury to the War Office.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 4 September 1861.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Lewis, that my Lords have received information from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that arrangements have been made for the evacuation of Canton by about the end of last month.

I am to request that you will bring under the notice of Sir George Lewis the opportunity which will be afforded by the movement of troops consequent on this proceeding, for the return to India of the sepoy regiments employed in the recent operations in China; and I am to express the hope of my Lords that this opportunity may be rendered available for bringing at once to a close the anomalous arrangement for the issue of Indian allowances to British troops brigaded with Indian regiments in China.

I am also to request that you will call the attention of Sir George Lewis to the third Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Public Accounts (of last Session), so far as it relates to advances from the Treasury Chest on account of Indian troops serving in China. I am to observe that the expenses for this service in the current year will be chargeable on the votes of credit for the China war; but if the employment of Indian troops in China is continued beyond the 31st of March 1862, the charge for the same should be provided for in the Army Estimates, as part of the military expense for which the Secretary of State for War is responsible.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

No. 7.

(083—3—1082.)

The War Office to the Treasury.

Sir, War Office, 7 March 1862.

I AM directed to transmit, for the consideration and concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, copy of the report of a committee appointed to draw up a scale of allowances for officers serving in China, on the cessation of the Indian rates, the temporary issue of which was sanctioned by their Lordships in 1859.

Secretary Sir G. Lewis concurs in the recommendations of the Committee, as he considers that the peculiarities of the station renders it imperative to issue allowances there in the form of a money commutation rather than in kind.

The rates specified under the head of lodging-money are the same as those which were proposed for their Lordships' sanction in 1858; but the adoption of which was deferred in consequence of the temporary grant of Indian allowances to all ranks of the army in China. Sir G. Lewis agrees in the opinion of the Committee that an addition to these rates of 50 per cent. for one year should be conditionally authorised in lieu of the double scale formerly proposed, as he anticipates that by that time the reduction of the force in the command, and the removal of part of the Hong Kong garrison to Kowloon, will have been followed by a considerable diminution in house-rent.

Under the head of forage it is proposed to allow all ranks of officers a sum founded on the cost of forage, without requiring from them the usual certificate of keeping horses, as

App. No. 20.

the well known local custom of conveyance by chair, the expense of which would be defrayed out of this allowance, has been found more convenient to officers than the use of horses.

As regards the contemplated grant of 20*s.* a-day for table-money to the officer commanding, I am to refer to Sir C. Trevelyan's letter of 4th August 1858, conveying the sanction of the Lords Commissioners to the payment of 700*l.* a-year to Sir C. Straubenzee when in command of the troops in China. Owing to the grant of Indian allowances shortly after made, this allowance was never issued, and Sir G. Lewis is of opinion that the lower rate now recommended is sufficient, but not more than sufficient to meet the unavoidable expenses of entertaining to which the officer commanding in present circumstances is exposed.

Enclosed is a statement of the total expense of these proposed allowances, as compared with the Indian scale, now being paid, founded on the latest returns received of the military force at the station.

I am, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 7.

Deputy Commissary General's Office, London,
26 November 1861.

PROCEEDINGS of a Committee, consisting of the undermentioned members, assembled under 083—3—1074 to prepare for China a scale of consolidated money allowances, in lieu of the allowances in kind "to which officers are entitled at other stations," viz., "lodging-money, fuel and light, rations of provisions, servant's allowance, and forage, as laid down in the warrants governing such issues."

Lieutenant Colonel *Clifford*, Assistant Quartermaster General,
Deputy Commissary General *Power*, C.B.,
J. Maclean, Esq., Accountant General's Department.

The Committee assembled on the 26th instant, and subsequently, and prepared a schedule (annexed) of the allowances above recapitulated, and have affixed to them the actual contract value of the supplies, as shown by the schedules of contract prices for the last five years, which have been obtained from the War Office.

In the price of provisions the value of the ration of porter, at about 3*d.* per diem, is allowed, it having been established as part of the health-ration of the garrison; including this, the daily value of a single ration, taken on an average of the contracts for five years, will be within a very small fraction of 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem, which is the rate stated in the schedule annexed.

The value of the allowances of fuel and light is calculated in the same way from the actual contract prices on an average of five years.

In the case of chairs and bearers being used by officers instead of horses, the usual certificate that the horses have been *bonâ fide* kept for the public service should be dispensed with, and a certificate should be required that the officer has not been supplied with transport for his ordinary duties at the public expense. In this case also the officers, though included for the full amount of forage allowances, are not included for the full number of servants allowed by the Black Servant Warrant; so that in all cases in which the service may require, or an officer may prefer, to keep the number of horses allotted by the Royal Warrant, he will be entitled to the full allowances for the additional number of servants, as laid down by the Black Servant Warrant.

The lodging-money scale is estimated on the datum of 24*l.* per annum for a single room, and the number of rooms allotted to each officer is calculated according to the Imperial Barrack Regulations, it being apparently the spirit and intention of the instructions to the Committee that the calculations were to be strictly confined to an estimate of what officers would be "entitled to at other stations." It is proposed, however, in conformity with the general tenor of the papers in which the datum 24*l.* is established, that an addition of 50 per cent. for one year should be made to the rates throughout of lodging-money, as at present estimated, to meet existing high rates of rent at Hong Kong, provided, in the opinion of the General Officer commanding, it should be justified by a continuance of these high rates; and this should be made the subject of a report by a board of officers to be assembled by him for the purpose, and which should be transmitted for the consideration and approval of the Secretary of State for War.

The Committee, in estimating the commutation, has confined itself, in conformity with the instructions, to the narrowest data afforded by the Royal Warrants for the scales of allowances, and to the local wholesale contracts for the prices, without in any way taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of climate or locality, and without any reference to the consolidated allowances previously existing, or to the Indian allowances now enjoyed in China. These circumstances would appear to be more fitly considered, independently of the question of allowances of provisions, forage, fuel and light, and might be partly treated as a climate or local allowance, to meet inevitable expenses attendant on increased personal wants in a bad and enervating climate, and partly to meet the local circumstances of a very peculiar and limited market, and for the extra expense over and

above

above the regulated number of servants, and the regulated allowance of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem. In illustration of which it may not be out of place here to remark, that owing to the difficulty attendant upon the language, and to the local invariable practice by which all purchases from the market people are made for Europeans by the compradors, an influential class who maintain this monopoly, an increase of 12 to 20 per cent. is made on the market-rates, the compradors also receiving from 12 to 20 dollars per month as wages from the mess, family, or establishment to which they are necessarily attached as stewards.

The servants who enter the service of Europeans are subjected to a certain training to acquire some acquaintance with the language, and to get rid of habits which unfit them for an European household. They have also to be guaranteed by the comprador, for which they have to pay him three to four dollars per month, enhancing the wages accordingly to from 10 to 15 dollars per month. Such a servant will not do dirty work, and must be provided with a coolie at eight to nine dollars per month. Neither of these would or could cook, or assist in carrying a chair; they will frequently not even carry a message beyond the house. Labour is so thoroughly and compulsorily organised in Hong Kong by unions and associations as to compel an European establishment to employ almost as many servants as caste habits have established in India, with the difference that the tariff of wages in Hong Kong is about treble that of India. Many other necessary expenses are nearly in the same proportion higher than in India. Ice, fruit, and a generous and stimulating diet, luxuries elsewhere, are articles of absolute necessity in a climate so enervating and destructive as Hong Kong, and these add considerably to the necessary and inevitable expenses of a resident there. The committee is therefore of opinion, that an addition is required to the rates included in the schedule, and it recommends that 3 *s.* per diem for officers of every grade should be approved, as a local allowance.

At the period when consolidated allowances were established, a grant, subject to the special approval in each case of the Treasury, of table allowance at the rate of 1,000 *l.* per annum, was made to general officers commanding at Hong Kong. It is now proposed by the committee that for the future an allowance for table money at the rate of 1 *l.* per diem should be granted to the officer commanding, when a staff officer belonging to any one of the first five classes in the schedule, say from general to colonel. This allowance to be held independently of any command allowance which may be authorised.

H. H. Clifford, Assistant Quartermaster General.
W. Tyrone Power, Deputy Commissary General.
John Maclean.

Enclosure 2, in No. 7.

SCHEDULE of Commuted Allowances to be Drawn by Officers serving in China.

Class.	RANK.	Provisions, per Ration.	Forage.		Fuel and Light.		Servants' Allowance.		Lodging Allowance at £. 24 per Room.	Special Pecuniary Allowance.	Total per Diem.	
			No. of Horses.	At 2 *s.* 6 *d.*	No. of Rations.	At ·891 per Ration.	No.	At 1 *s.* 6 *d.*			Staff.	Regimental.
		s. *d.*		*s.* *d.*		*s.* *d.*		*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
2	Lieutenant General -	1 3	6	15 –	90	6 8	3 or 6	4 6	13 2	3 –	2 3 7	—
3	Major General - -	1 3	5	12 6	70	5 2	2 or 5	3 –	11 10	3 –	1 16 9	—
4	Brigadier General -	1 3	4	10 –	50	3 8	2 or 4	3 –	10 6	3 –	1 11 5	—
5	Colonel - - -	1 3	3	7 6	40	3 8	2 or 4	3 –	7 11	3 –	1 6 4	—
6	Lieutenant Colonel -	1 3	2	5 –	30	2 3	1 or 2	1 6	7 11	3 –	1 – 11	—
	Regimental - -	1 3	2	5 –	30	2 3	1 or 2	1 6	7 11	3 –	- -	20 11
7	Major - - -	1 3	2	5 –	30	2 3	1 or 2	1 6	6 7	3 –	– 19 7	—
	Regimental - -	1 3	2	5 –	30	2 3	1 or 2	1 6	4 –	3 –	- -	17 –
8	Captain - - -	1 3	2	5 –	20	1 6	1 or 2	1 6	5 3	3 –	– 17 6	—
	Regimental - -	1 3	1	2 6	20	1 6	1	1 6	2 –	3 –	- -	11 9
9	Lieutenant - - -	1 3	1	2 6	15	1 2	1	1 6	4 –	3 –	– 13 5	—
	Regimental - -	1 3	1	2 6	15	1 2	1	1 6	2 –	3 –	- -	11 5
10	Ensign - - -	1 3	1	2 6	15	1 2	1	1 6	4 –	3 –	– 13 5	—
	Regimental - -	1 3	1	2 6	15	1 2	1	1 6	2 –	3 –	- -	11 5

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Enclosure 3, in No. 7.

STATEMENT showing the Comparative Expense of Indian Allowances at Full Batta Scale, and the Scale proposed for China by Committee.

IN this statement Indian allowances have been reckoned as the difference between Imperial pay and Indian pay and allowances in regard to regimental and general staff officers.

The regimental command and contingent allowances have been omitted.

RANK.	Indian Allowances per Month.	Proposed by Committee per Month.	Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.
STAFF:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 Major General Commanding -	303 16 4	85 2 6	- -	218 13 10
1 Brigadier General - -	168 11 7	47 2 6	- -	121 9 1
1 Commandant - - -	36 - 10	—	—	—
1 Assistant Military Secretary -	64 2 3	29 7 6	- -	34 14 9
1 Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant - -	17 18 4	26 5 -	8 6 8	—
1 Aide-de-Camp, Ensign - -	14 5 10	26 5 -	11 19 2	—
1 Town Major, Captain - -	34 3 10	26 5 -	- -	7 18 10
1 Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	34 5 1	26 5 -	- -	8 - 1
1 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General - - - -	41 8 9	26 5 -	- -	15 3 9
1 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Lieutenant - -	32 16 5	26 5 -	- -	6 11 5
1 Fort Adjutant - - - -	14 12 8	20 2 6	5 9 10	—
1 Provost Marshal - - -	28 7 10	20 2 6	- -	8 5 4
1 Deputy Commissary General -	80 10 4	31 7 6	- -	49 2 10
3 Assistant Commissaries General -	185 15 3	88 2 6	- -	97 12 9
9 Deputy Assistant Commissaries General - - - - -	269 15 6	236 5 -	- -	33 10 6
1 Acting Commissary General -	19 19 8	20 2 6	- 2 10	—
1 Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals - - - -	80 10 4	31 7 6	- -	49 2 10
2 Staff Surgeons - - - -	123 16 10	58 15 -	- -	65 1 10
10 Staff Assistant Surgeons - -	299 15 -	262 10 -	- -	37 5 -
1 Apothecary - - - -	19 19 8	20 2 6	- 2 10	—
2 Dispensers - - - -	31 6 -	40 5 -	8 19 -	—
1 Superintendent of Stores - -	80 10 4	31 7 6	- -	49 2 10
2 Assistant Superintendents of Stores	59 19 -	52 10 -	- -	7 9 -
8 Deputy Assistant Superintendents of Stores - - - -	159 17 4	161 - -	1 2 8	—
1 Purveyor - - - - -	29 19 6	26 5 -	- -	3 14 6
2 Deputy Purveyors - - -	39 19 4	40 5 -	- 5 8	—
5 Clerks - - - - -	78 5 -	100 12 6	22 7 6	—
1 Chaplain - - - - -	29 19 6	26 5 -	- -	3 14 6
REGIMENTAL:				
4 Lieutenant Colonels - - -	319 10 -	125 10 -	- -	194 - -
4 Majors - - - - -	226 4 8	102 - -	- -	124 4 8
29 Captains - - - - -	725 14 6	511 2 6	- -	214 12 -
51 Lieutenants - - - -	838 14 9	918 7 6	79 12 9	—
19 Ensigns - - - - -	243 11 11	323 17 6	80 5 7	—
4 Paymasters - - - -	119 9 4	70 10 -	- -	48 19 4
6 Adjutants - - - - -	133 11 3	85 12 6	- -	47 18 9
2 Quartermasters - - - -	41 11 8	34 5 -	- -	7 6 8
2 Surgeons - - - - -	39 16 -*	51 - -	11 4 -	—
11 Assistant Surgeons - - -	123 3 1	188 7 6	65 4 5	—
2 Veterinary Surgeons - - -	49 11 -	35 5 -	- -	14 6 -
			236 6 9	651 7 5
Staff - - - - - - -	- -	- -	58 16 2	816 13 8
			295 2 11	1,468 1 1
				295 2 11
Total Decrease per Month - -	- -	- -	- -	1,172 18 2
Decrease on Full Indian Allowances	- -	- -	- -	14,074 18 -

The allowance for grooms not being included in the above reckoning of proposed rates, in addition to the above 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a-day may be drawn for every horse actually kept, a total possible maximum addition of per annum 4,792 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*

* Surgeons in medical charge of a regiment receive also a Staff Pay at the rate of 30 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* a month, and Assistant Surgeons at 16 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* Either rank also in such circumstances receives 2 *l.* 11 *s.* per month for every 100 men.

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No 8.

The Treasury to the War Office.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 10 April 1862.

WITH reference to your letter of the 7th ultimo, inclosing copy of the report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scale of allowances for officers serving in China on the cessation of the Indian rates, the temporary issue of which was sanctioned in 1859, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that my Lords approve of the scale of allowances recommended by the Committee, and of the addition proposed by Secretary Sir George Lewis, of 50 per cent. on the lodging allowances, for one year only.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

No. 9.

(083—3—1144.)

The War Office to the Treasury.

Sir, War Office, 4 September 1862.

IN acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter of the 10th April last, conveying the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the scale of allowances recommended by the Secretary of State for War for officers serving in China on the cessation of the Indian rates, the temporary issue of which was sanctioned in 1859,—

I am directed now to transmit, for the information of their Lordships, the following observations on the subject:—

The rates shown in the proposed scale were fixed by the Committee of Officers upon the supposition that on the cessation of hostilities the prices of the necessaries of life in China would gradually resume their former position; but Major General Sir John Michel, who lately commanded Her Majesty's forces in China, and who is now in this country, and other officers recently returned from that command, with whom the Secretary of State has had several interviews on the subject, state positively that all articles have a tendency to become dearer, and are of opinion that a reduction in the present rates of allowances would be most impolitic, especially in the present unsettled state of affairs in China, it being uncertain how soon it may become necessary to garrison Hong Kong with troops from India, in which case such troops would be entitled to the pay and allowances prescribed by Indian regulations, and it would become a source of dissatisfaction to Her Majesty's regular forces were they to be accorded pay and allowances at rates below those received by Her Majesty's Indian troops.

In these circumstances, Secretary Sir G. C. Lewis proposes, with their Lordships' concurrence, that the Indian rates now in force in China should continue for the present, and so long as the exceptional high prices of provisions, lodging, &c., shall continue to obtain in that command, and that in the meanwhile the scale approved by their Lordships in the communication from the Treasury of the 10th April last, before adverted to, should remain in abeyance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

No. 10.

The Treasury to the War Office.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 17 September 1862.

WITH reference to your letter of the 4th instant, recommending that Indian rates and allowances should be continued to the troops in China for the present, and while the present high prices for lodging and provisions obtain in that command, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Lewis, that my Lords will not object to the continuance of the present allowances in China to the end of the present financial year, which will afford time for the further consideration of the question; and my Lords trust that Sir George Lewis may be able to make such arrangements as will save the Exchequer from the double disadvantage of the greater charge involved in the employment of European troops, and of the extra allowances entailed by the employment in connection with them of sepoys.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

No. 20.

No. 11.

The War Office to the Treasury.

(083—3—1166.)

Sir, War Office, 13 December 1862.

ADVERTING to Mr. Peel's letter of the 17th September last, conveying the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the continuance, to the end of the present financial year, of the allowances to the troops stationed in China at Indian rates, I am directed to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that negociations are pending with the Government of India with reference to the employment of native troops; but that pending final arrangements, and having regard to the operations in progress at Shanghai, Secretary Sir George Lewis is unable to recommend any reduction in the allowances to the British troops serving in China.

I am, therefore, to request that you will be pleased to obtain the sanction of the Lords Commissioners to the insertion in the Army Estimates for the ensuing year of the amount required to meet the necessary expenditure under this head.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Douglas Galton.*

No. 12.

The Treasury to the War Office.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 12 January 1863.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Lewis, that, under the circumstances stated in your letter of the 13th ultimo, their Lordships will not object to the continuance, for another year, of the allowances to the troops stationed in China at Indian rates.

Their Lordships hope, however, that within a shorter period the Secretary of State may have been able to make an arrangement which will admit of the reduction which, under circumstances doubtless unavoidable, has been so long delayed.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

No. 13.

The War Office to the Treasury.

(083—3—1283.)

Sir, War Office, 6 May 1865.

THE conditions under which Indian allowances have of late years been granted to the troops in China being about to terminate on the withdrawal of the Indian regiments from the command, I am directed to forward, for the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a scale of allowances which Earl de Grey and Ripon proposes to substitute, with a draft of regulations to govern their issue.

The rates proposed under the head of consolidated allowance consist of the average value of the provisions, fuel, and light, to which each rank is entitled, together with the allowance for personal servants, according to the Black Servant Warrant, the value of forage for horses according to Warrant, and for one horse for each officer of the junior ranks. Further, an addition of 3*s.* a day is proposed for all ranks under that of Brigadier General, to meet the special expenses of the station, as is allowed in some other commands.

Lord de Grey considers that, as the climate of Hong Kong renders it impossible for Europeans to walk even short distances without danger to health, it is necessary to allow every officer the means of conveyance; but as by local custom this is usually by chairs and bearers, it is not contemplated to require the certificate of horses having been kept, but only one from commissariat officer in charge, to the effect that this conveyance has not been supplied at the public expense. For the same reason no provision is made in the schedule for allowances for grooms; but inasmuch as some officers are required by their duties to be mounted, an addition of 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, under the Black Servant Warrant, must be allowed for a groom to those officers who, being entitled by the Regulations to forage, certify that they have actually kept a horse.

The rates inserted in the schedule for lodging allowances are based on the rents which were current at Hong Kong before the outbreak of the last war; but as, although Lord de Grey has reason to believe that rents are somewhat falling from the very high rates at which they have ranged since 1857, they are still greatly in excess of those which previously

viously obtained, his Lordship considers it necessary to sanction an addition of 50 per cent. on the schedule rates for the present; and purposes, after the lapse of a year, to require such evidence from the station as may enable him and the Lords Commissioners to determine whether the allowances may not be reduced.

Lord de Grey is unable to calculate to what extent it may prove necessary to issue lodging money at present. The consolidated allowances proposed, irrespectively of the additional servants' allowance, which will probably be due to a limited number of officers, as mentioned in paragraph three of this letter, are estimated to amount to 37,598*l.* 10*s.* a year, provided the force be maintained at its present strength.

In respect to the extra 2*d.* a day now allowed to the non-commissioned officers and privates, Lord de Grey fears that it would cause much discontent if it were withdrawn from the regiments now in China, but he does not propose to grant it to those who may hereafter join the command.

It is proposed that the new scale of allowances, if approved by their Lordships, should be brought into operation three months after its receipt in the command. This notice appears necessary, to enable officers to terminate any engagements into which they may have entered while in receipt of Indian allowances.

I am to request that their Lordships will favour the Secretary of State with a reply to this letter at their earliest convenience, that instructions may be sent out by next mail.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Douglas Galton.*

Enclosure in No. 13.

Consolidated Allowances, China.

1. Officers serving in the China command will receive the ordinary pay of their rank, or a consolidated allowance in lieu of rations of provisions, forage, fuel, light, allowance for servants, travelling within ten miles of the place where they are stationed, and extra attendance to cover special expenses of the command.

2. In addition to the above, officers will either be accommodated in public quarters or receive lodging money.

3. The undermentioned rates will be granted to officers according to their relative rank, as set forth in Her Majesty's Warrant of 24th September 1860, War Office Circular 641, and such other later warrants as define the rank of staff or departmental officers.

	Class.	Staff.		Regimental, except Royal Engineers.	
		Consolidated Allowance.	Lodging Allowance	Consolidated Allowance.	Lodging Allowance.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	General	per annum.			
2	Lieutenant-General	1,500 – –	House.	—	—
3	Major-General				
4	Brigadier-General	1,200 – –	—	—	—
		Per diem.	Per diem.	Per diem.	Per diem.
5	Colonel	1 – –	– 8 –	1 – –	– 8 –
6	Lieutenant-Colonel	– 13 –	– 8 –	– 13 –	– 8 –
7	Major	– 13 –	– 6 –	– 13 –	– 4 –
8	Captain	– 10 –	– 4 –	– 10 –	– 2 –
9	Lieutenant	– 10 –	– 4 –	– 10 –	– 2 –
10	Ensign	– 10 –	– 4 –	– 10 –	– 3 –

4. Officers of Royal Engineers who are in receipt of servant allowance and of extra pay, which includes allowances for lodging, fuel, light, and travelling within five miles of their station, will be allowed, in addition, the following rates in lieu of rations of provisions, forage, and extra allowance, to cover special expenses of the command, viz.:—

	£.	d.	
Lieutenant-Colonel	9	6	per diem.
Captain } Subaltern }	7	–	"

5. If in consequence of the death or temporary absence of an officer from the command, an officer of inferior rank succeed to the command of a regiment or corps, or to the charge of a department, he shall receive the allowances of the rank next above his own. A captain of Royal Artillery so situated shall receive the allowances of a major, although the corps does not contain that regimental rank.

6. Brevet officers are granted the allowances according to their regimental rank, unless actually in performance of higher duties than those which attach to their regimental commissions; but the higher rate is in no case to be allowed unless the superior duties have been performed for a period exceeding one month.

7. Regimental officers serving at detached posts where they cannot be accommodated in public quarters, and where they cannot join a mess, may receive the lodging money of their rank on the staff scale.

8. An officer's allowances are to commence on the day of his arrival in the command, as notified in general orders, and to cease on the day he leaves it.

9. Officers on promotion are to receive the allowances of their new rank from the date of the general order notifying the promotion.

10. Officers are not entitled to allowances during leave of absence from the command.

11. Officers of Royal Engineers, when accommodated in public quarters, are to pay stoppages at the following rates:—

	£.	s.	
Field Officers	47	5	per annum.
Captains	28	–	"
Subalterns	22	8	"

but no quarter is to be appropriated to an engineer officer as long as any other officer to whom it could be allotted is in receipt of lodging money.

12. All claims for lodging allowance are to be supported by the usual certificates that the officer actually provided himself with lodgings, and was not, and could not be accommodated in any buildings belonging to, or hired by the public.

13. Officers drawing these allowances are not entitled to soldier servants, and are required to certify that they had not the services of any soldier or other person paid by the public.

14. Officers entitled, by warrant or special regulation, to forage will, on production of a certificate of their having actually kept a horse, be allowed, in addition to the foregoing rates of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a day, for the hire of a groom.

No. 14.

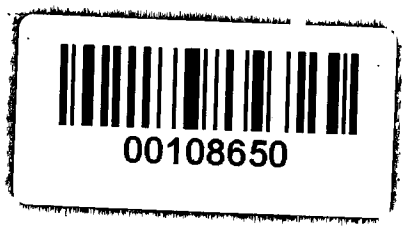
(083—3—1283.)

The War Office to the Treasury.

Sir, War Office, 22 May 1865.

With reference to the letter from this Department of 6th instant, forwarding, for the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a schedule of allowances for the China command to replace the Indian scale now being issued, I am desired to request that you will move their Lordships to favour him with their reply, in order that the necessary instructions may be sent out by the mail of the 26th instant.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Douglas Galton.*



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